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U.S. President, 1913-1921
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WAR INFORMATION SERIES

No. 1



June, 1917

THE WAR MESSAGE
and FACTS BEHIND IT



ANNOTATED TEXT OF
PRESIDENT WILSON'S
MESSAGE, APRIL 2, 1917

Published by COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1917

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Taken all in all, these facts, supporting the message, and many more that of course could be added, constitute something like "the case for America against Germany," and Americans after examining this case may rest well assured that their cause will be justified by the calm, impartial verdict of later-day history.

The plan and much of the work are due to Prof. William Stearns Davis, of the history department of the University of Minnesota. He was very materially assisted by his colleagues, Prof. C. D. Allin and Dr. Wm. Anderson. Whether this evidence is valid can be tested by anybody with access to a good public library, for no secret documents have been used. The annotations represent a wholly volunteer service on the part of competent and patriotic scholars.

The Committee on Public Information has had the assistance of the National Board for Historical Service in editing the manuscript.

The Committee believes that pending the appearance of a more elaborate and official Government statement, the publication of this annotated copy of the President's address will serve a real national purpose.

Copies of this document and of other publications may be had free on request.
For the Committee on Public Information.

GUY STANTON FORD,
Director of the Division on Civic and Educational Cooperation.

then given to us,⁴ that passenger boats should not be sunk, and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or escape attempted, and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats. The precautions taken were meager and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instance after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed.⁵

³ The German Chancellor in announcing this repudiation of all his solemn pledges in the Imperial Parliament (Reichstag), on January 31, frankly admitted that this policy involved "ruthlessness" toward neutrals. "When the most ruthless methods are considered the best calculated to lead us to victory and to a swift victory * * * they must be employed. * * * The moment has now arrived. Last August [when he was, as he himself here admits, allowing the American people to believe that in response to its protest he had laid aside such ruthless methods] the time was not yet ripe, but to-day the moment has come when, with the greatest prospect of success, we can undertake this enterprise."

⁴ The broken Sussex pledge. On May 4, 1916, the German Government, in reply to the protest and warning of the United States following the sinking of the Sussex, gave this promise: That "merchant vessels both within and without the area declared a naval war zone shall not be sunk without warning, and without saving human lives, unless the ship attempt to escape or offer resistance."

Germany added, indeed, that if Great Britain continued her blockade policy, she would have to consider "a new situation."

On May 8, 1916, the United States replied that it could not admit that the pledge of Germany was "in the slightest degree contingent upon the conduct of any other Government" (i. e., on any question of the English blockade). To this Germany made no reply at all, and under general diplomatic usage, when one nation makes a statement to another, the latest statement of the case stands as final unless there is a protest made.

The promise made by Germany thus became a binding pledge, and as such was torn up with other "scraps of paper" by the German "unlimited submarine warfare" note of January 31, 1917.

⁵ As to the proper usages in dealing with merchant vessels in war, here are the rules laid down some time ago for the American Navy (a fighting navy, surely), and these rules hardly differed in other navies, including the Russian and Japanese:

United States Naval War Code, now in preparation, retains and amplifies the following provisions of the Code published in 1900 (p. 48):

"The personnel of a merchant vessel captured as a prize * * * are entitled to their personal effects.

"All passengers not in the service of the enemy, and all women and children on board such vessels should be released and landed at a convenient port at the first opportunity.

"Any person in the naval service of the United States who pillages or maltreats in any manner, any person found on board a merchant vessel captured as a prize, shall be severely punished."

indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view, at least, of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded.

⁷ No nation assuredly has made prouder claims than Germany to a superior "kultur," or made louder assertions of its desire to vindicate "the freedom of the seas."

This minimum of right the German Government has swept aside under the plea of retaliation and necessity and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea except these, which it is impossible to employ, as it is employing them, without throwing to the wind all scruples of humanity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world.

I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of noncombatants, men, women, and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history,⁸ been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people can not be. The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind.

⁸ Mr. Wilson could have gone further back than "modern history."

Even in the most troubled period of the Middle Ages there was consistent effort to spare the lives of nonbelligerents. Thus in the eleventh century not merely did the church enjoin the "truce of God" which ordered all warfare to cease on four days of the week, but it especially pronounced its curse upon those who outraged or injured not merely clergymen and monks, but all classes of women. We also have ordinances from this "dark period" of history forbidding the interference with shepherds and their flocks, the damaging of olive trees, or the carrying off or destruction of farming implements. All this at a period when feudal barons are alleged to have been waging their wars with unusual ferocity.

Contrast also with the German usages this American instance:

On May 12, 1898, Admiral Sampson with the American fleet appeared before San Juan, P. R., and conducted a reconnoissance in force to see if Cervera's squadron was in the port, but he did not "subject the city to a regular bombardment" because that "would have required due notice" for the removal of the women, children, and the sick. He did this notwithstanding the fact that a sudden attack, well driven home, would probably have given him the city. In the attack on the forts alone, which he actually made, his ship captains were carefully charged to avoid hitting the Spanish military hospital. (See H. Doc. No. 12, 55th Cong., 3d sess., p. 368.)

No one certainly has ever accused the American Navy of "hitting soft" or of being unwilling to wage the most strenuous kind of honorable warfare.

U-boats and six of them were sunk. Germany has admitted that its boats did the deed, and has expressed "regrets" to Holland, although adding blandly "the incident proves how dangerous it is to navigate the prohibited zone, and gives expression to our wish that neutral navigators remain in their ports." As a result of this policy of terrorism, the ships of Holland have been practically driven off the seas. Many of them have taken refuge in harbors of the United States.

Spaniards have been exasperated by the destruction of their vessels, the most recent instance being that of a Spanish ship, with a Spanish cargo, sunk in Spanish waters. Swedish over-sea commerce is practically ruined by the fear of their owners at the indiscriminate ruthlessness of the submarine.

The United States Government made an official estimate that by April 3, 1917, no less than 686 neutral vessels had been sunk by German submarines since the beginning of the war. This did not include any American vessels. (*New York Times History of the War*, May, 1917, pp. 239 and 241.)

The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it.¹² The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a moderation of counsel and a temperateness of judgment befitting our character and our motives as a Nation. We must put excited feelings away. Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the Nation, but only the vindication of right,¹³ of human right, of which we are only a single champion.

¹² Practically all the civilized neutral countries of the earth have protested at the German policy. Some, like Brazil, China, Bolivia, and Guatemala, have broken diplomatic relations with Germany.

The neutral states of Europe, fearful of being caught in the horrors of the great war, have protested just as far as they have dared. Holland and Denmark may, of course, at any time see a German Army over their borders. Norway and Sweden are hardly in a safe position, but they have made their vehement protest at the German outrages. Spain, which had exercised a forbearance similar to that of the United States, has finally, after futile protests, been obliged (May 18, 1917) to send Germany a note in the nature of an ultimatum, demanding reparation for the past and guaranties for the future.

¹³ Submarines are such exceptional instruments of warfare that it is held by authorities on international law that they ought never to submerge in neutral waters, otherwise it is impossible for a neutral to control them and be responsible for them as with ordinary visiting warships.

Says Prof. Theodore S. Woolsey, of Yale, a very high authority:

" * * * I think there can be no doubt that the U-boat is to be regarded as a surface cruiser with no additional rights and privileges and with the same duties and liabilities. Hence in neutral waters it should not submerge. Submergence imperils neutrality by making the performance of neutral duties more arduous and the evasion of neutral rights easier." (*American Journal of International Law*, January, 1917, p. 139.)

When I addressed the Congress on the 26th of February last I thought it would suffice to assert our neutral rights

wrongs against which we now array ourselves are no common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

¹⁵ Before the outbreak of the war the following were the standing orders in the German Navy for dealing with even enemy merchant vessels, and if that was the case how much more consideration should be given to neutrals. The new German orders are a brazen contradiction of their own previous precepts.

General orders of German Admiralty staff, Berlin, June 22, 1914. (Note date.)

"If an armed enemy merchant vessel offers armed resistance . . . such resistance is to be overcome with all means available. . . . The crew are to be taken prisoners of war. The passengers are to be left to go free unless it appears that they participated in the resistance." (*German Prize Code*, p. 75, par. 116.)

"Before proceeding to the destruction of the [neutral] vessel [which has been seized for proper reason], the safety of all persons on board, and, so far as possible, their effects, is to be provided for . . ." (*German Prize Code*, p. 68.)

Dr. Wehberg (great German authority on international law, quoted in *American Journal of Int. Law*, Oct. 1916, p. 871).

"The enemy merchant ship has the right of defense against enemy attack, and this right it can exercise against 'visit' (i. e., being stopped and investigated), for this indeed is the first act of capture. The attacked merchant ship can indeed itself seize the overpowered warship as a prize."

And still again—

In Oxford, 1913, at a meeting of the Institute of International Law, at which the representatives of Germany, as well as of all other great nations, were present, it was decided as a firm principle that private vessels may not commit acts of hostility against the enemy and that they may defend themselves against the attack of an enemy vessel. (*American Journal of International Law*, vol. 10, 1916, p. 868.)

¹⁶ Right of American citizens to protection in their doings abroad and on the seas no less than at home. Decided by Supreme Court of United States. (*Slaughter House Cases*, 16 Wall., 36.)

"Every citizen . . . may demand the care and protection of the United States when on the high seas or within the jurisdiction of a foreign Government."

See Cooley's *Principles of Constitutional Law*, third edition, page 273 (standard authority).

Obviously a Government which can not or will not protect its citizens against a policy of lawless murder is unworthy of respect abroad or obedience at home. The protection of the lives of the innocent and law-abiding is clearly the very first duty of a civilized state.

With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States;¹⁷ that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it; and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources

- Apr. 23. H. R. 2008...Extending minority enlistments in the Navy.
 23. H. R. 2338...Authorizing additional officers for Hydrographic Office.
 23. H. R. 2300...Increasing age limit for officers in Naval Reserve.
 23. H. R. 1771...Amending naval appropriations act for the year ending June, 1917.
- May 5. H. R. 2893...Permitting foreign governments to enlist their nationals residing in the United States.
 10. S. J. Res. 42...Authorizing seizure of interned German ships.
 11. H. R. 13.....Army appropriation bill for the year ending June, 1918.
 15. H. R. 2337...Enrollments of aliens in the Naval Reserve.
 16. H. R. 3330...Increasing Navy and Marine Corps to 150,000 men.
 18. S. 1871.....Conscription bill.
- Bills in conference on May 17:
 Apr. 16. H. R. 11.....Sundry civil appropriations for the year ending June, 1918.
 16. H. R. 10.....Military Academy appropriations for the year ending June, 1918.
- May 15. S. 2.....Espionage bill.
- Bills awaiting action of one House:
 S. 383.....Passed Senate Apr. 9, punishing the destruction of war material.
 H. R. 328.....Passed House May 9, car shortage.
 H. R. 3971.....Passed House May 2, special war appropriation bill.

I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation, because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to base the credits, which will now be necessary, entirely on money borrowed. It is our duty, I most respectfully urge, to protect our people, so far as we may, against the very serious hardships and evils which would be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans.

In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accomplished we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our own military forces with the duty—for it will be a very practical duty—of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. **They are in the field, and we should help them in every way to be effective there.**¹⁹

¹⁹ To anyone who will reflect upon the subject, it will soon appear to be preposterous folly to suggest that we "go it alone" against Germany, and to fail to give all possible aid to her original enemies. Obviously unless we send munitions, troops, submarine chasers, etc., to France, England, and possibly Russia, since the German high-sea fleet does not at present come out, the war for us will mean little more than calling names across the Atlantic—until the European war is ended, and then if Germany has a pound of strength left (and very possibly she might be victorious) she can vent on us all her hate and fury, and exact from us the indemnities she can not wring from a bankrupt Europe.

nations and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized states.²²

²¹ Contrast these two standards: Bethmann-Hollweg addressing the Reichstag, August 4, 1914:

"We are now in a state of necessity, and necessity knows no law. Our troops have occupied (neutral) Luxemburg and perhaps already have entered Belgium territory. Gentlemen, this is a breach of international law. The wrong—I speak openly—the wrong we hereby commit we will try to make good as soon as our military aims have been attained.

"He who is menaced as we are, and is fighting for his highest possession, can only consider how he is to hack his way through."

Or Frederick the Great again, the arch prophet of Prussianism, speaking in 1740 and giving the keynote to all his successors, "The question of right is an affair of ministers. * * * It is time to consider it in secret, for the orders to my troops have been given," and still, again, "Take what you can; you are never wrong unless you are obliged to give back." (Perkins, *France under Louis XV*, vol. 1, pp. 169-170.)

Against this set the words of the first President of the Young American Republic, speaking at a time when the Nation was so weak that surely any kind of shifts could have been justified on the score of necessity.

Said George Washington in his first inaugural address (1789):

"... the foundation of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality, and the preeminence of free government be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens and command the respect of the world. I dwell on this prospect with every satisfaction which an ardent love for my country can inspire, since there is no truth more thoroughly established than that there exists in the economy and course of nature an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness; between duty and advantage; between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity; since we ought to be no less persuaded that the propitious smiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right which Heaven itself has ordained; and since the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered, perhaps, as *deeply*, as *finally*, staked on the experiment intrusted to the hands of the American people."

The present war is for a large part being waged to settle whether the American or the Prussian standard of morality is valid.

²² The autocratic spirit of the German Emperor is clearly revealed in his own utterances (cf. p. 17). The Imperial Government is in form a government by the Emperor and the Imperial Diet. The dominant factor in the latter is the Federal Council (Bundesrat), appointed by the kings and princes. Here as King of Prussia, William II can make or break any policy. Prussia is the controlling factor, political, economic, and military, in modern Germany. In area it constitutes two-thirds of Germany, and five-eighths of its population and two-thirds of the members of the lower house of the German Congress are Prussians. Within Prussia there is little limit on the power of William II. In a constitution which his great-uncle "decreed" in 1850 the rights of the King and of the "Junkers" (the feudal military nobles east of the Elbe) are carefully guarded.

The constitution of Prussia has remained practically unchanged and the electoral districts and three class voting system of nearly 70 years ago still exist. Liberal industrial and socialistic elements in the great modern cities and manufacturing areas are without adequate representation in the Prussian Diet, and the old country districts are practically "rotten boroughs" where the peasant who votes by voice,

heed to the small benefit and great suffering they brought to France. The War of the Spanish Succession (begun in 1701) was particularly such a war. History, of course, contains a great many others begun from no worthier motive, including several conducted by Prussian and earlier by Philip II of Spain.

Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbor States with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest.²⁶ Such designs can be successfully worked out only under cover and where no one has the right to ask questions. Cunningly contrived plans of deception or aggression, carried, it may be from generation to generation, can be worked out and kept from the light only within the privacy of courts or behind the carefully guarded confidences of a narrow and privileged class. They are happily impossible where public opinion commands, and insists upon full information concerning all the nation's affairs.

²⁶ There is abundant evidence that the situation in Europe in July, 1914, was regarded by the German "jingo" party—Von Tirpitz, Bernhardt, et al.—as peculiarly favorable. Russia was busy rearming her army, and her railway system had not yet been properly developed for strategic purposes. France was vexed with labor troubles, a murder trial was heaping scandal upon one of her most famous statesmen, and her army was reported by her own statesmen as sadly unready. England seemed on the point of being plunged into a civil war by the revolt of a large fraction of Ireland.

Such a convenient crippling of all the three great rivals of Germany might never come again. The murder of the arch-duke of Austria at Serajevo came, therefore, as a most convenient occasion for a stroke which would either result in a great increase of Teutonic prestige or enable Germany to fight with every possible advantage.

There is official Italian evidence that Serbia would have been attacked by the Teutonic powers in August, 1913, if Italy had consented to help the scheme. Her refusal made the Austro-German warlords wait until July, 1914, when they felt the situation favorable enough to be able to strike without awaiting the aid of Italy. (Signor Giolitti, in Italian Parliament, Dec. 5, 1914.)

A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations.²⁷ No autocratic Government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a league of honor, a partnership of opinion. Intrigue would eat its vitals away; the plottings of inner circles who could plan what they would, and render account to no one, would be a corruption seated at its very heart. Only free people can hold their purpose and their honor steady to a common end, and

justice, and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a league of honor.

²⁹ The whole autocratic régime has been imposed on a people whose instincts and institutions are fundamentally democratic. The deposed Romanoff dynasty began in an election among the nobles. Peter the Great and the more despotic of his successors created largely by imitation and adaptation of German bureaucracy the machinery with which they ruled. Underneath this un-Russian machinery of despotism Russian communal and local life has preserved itself with wonderful vitality.

During the Russian revolution of 1905-6 it was perfectly evident that the German Government was doing its uttermost to help the Czar and the old régime. The passage of revolutionary exiles into Germany was constantly hindered; many were arrested by the Prussian police, and all who succeeded in entering Germany were kept under constant espionage.

The Czar and the Kaiser were hand in glove to a large extent before the war broke out. The German White Paper, which was published at the outbreak of the war, containing telegrams which passed personally between Nicholas II and Wilhelm II, gives repeated appeals from one to the other as representatives of a common interest.

One of the things that have served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities, and even our offices of government, with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of counsel, our peace within and without, our industries, and our commerce.³⁰ Indeed it is now evident that its spies were here even before the war began and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture, but a fact proven in our courts of justice, that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country, have been carried on at the instigation, with the support, and even under the personal directions of official agents of the Imperial Government accredited to the Government of the United States.

³⁰ Besides undoubtedly many matters which from reasons of public policy the Government has still kept hidden, the House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs, when it presented the war resolution following the President's message, went on formal record as listing at least 21 crimes or unfriendly acts committed upon our soil with the connivance of the German Government since the European war began. Among these were:

Inciting Hindoos within the United States to stir up revolts in India, and supplying them with funds for that end, contrary to our neutrality laws.

Running a fraudulent passport office for German reservists. This was supervised by Capt. von Papen of the German Embassy.

Sending German agents to England to act as spies, equipped with American passports.

³² The famous "Zimmermann note," exposed by our Government March 1, is a document that should stick in the memories of all Americans. Remember, it was composed on **January 19, 1917**, at a time when Germany and America were officially very good friends, and the date was just three days before Mr. Wilson appeared in the Senate with his scheme for a league to assure peace and justice to the world.

Zimmermann admitted the authenticity of the note, and only deplored that it had been discovered. The significant parts were these:

"BERLIN, January 19, 1917.

"On February 1 we intend to begin submarine warfare unrestricted. In spite of this, it is our intention to keep neutral the United States of America.

"If this attempt is not successful, we propose an alliance on the following basis with Mexico: That we shall make war together and together make peace. We shall give general financial support, and it is understood that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona. The details are left to you for settlement."

The rest of the dispatch tells the German minister in Mexico to open secret negotiations with Carranza the moment war with us is certain, and to get Carranza to draw in Japan.

Germany has attempted to apologize for this note by saying that it did not intend to do anything unless we first declared war. It is a complete retort that **decent nations do not go around preparing schemes for the dismemberment of other nations with which they are at peace**, and that Zimmermann's whole proposal sprang out of an evil conscience, because he realized that the submarine policy projected was so vile that the United States could not submit to it without utter loss of self-respect, and he did us the justice of believing we were not such extreme cravens as to refuse to fight.

The whole dispatch was so gross a revelation of international immorality that German-American papers immediately denounced it as a forgery, only to have its genuineness brazenly acknowledged and defended by Berlin.

We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a Government, following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, **there can be no assured security for the democratic Governments of the world.**³³ We are now about to accept the gage of battle with the natural foe to liberty, and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretense about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included; for the rights of nations, great and small, and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience.

³³ It is worthy of note that although nearly all the nations opposed to Germany concluded the so-called "cooling off" arbitration treaties with the United States, negotiated by Mr. Bryan, **Germany**, although indulging in certain meaningless talk

avowed its unqualified indorsement and acceptance of the reckless and lawless submarine warfare,³⁵ adopted now without disguise by the Imperial German Government, and it has therefore not been possible for this Government to receive Count Tarnowski, the ambassador recently accredited to this Government by the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary; but that Government has not actually engaged in warfare against citizens of the United States on the seas, and I take the liberty, for the present at least, of postponing a discussion of our relations with the authorities at Vienna. We enter this war only where we are clearly forced into it because there are no other means of defending our rights.

³⁵ Austria had a serious clash with the United States in the *Ancona* case late in 1915, when Americans perished, thanks to the ruthless action of an Austrian submarine. In reply to American protests Austria promised to order her commanders to behave with humanity, and (compared, at least, to her German allies) she kept her word with reasonable exactness.

On April 8, however, Austria, probably acting under German pressure, broke off diplomatic relations with the United States without waiting for action by our Government, and the same was done a little later by Germany's other obedient vassal, the Sultan of Turkey.

It will be all the easier for us to conduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness because we act without animus, not with enmity toward a people or with the desire to bring any injury or disadvantage upon them, but only in armed opposition to an irresponsible Government which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and of right and is running amuck.

We are, let me say again, the sincere friends of the German people³⁶ and shall desire nothing so much as the early reestablishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us, however hard it may be for them for the time being to believe that this is spoken from our hearts. We have borne with their present Government through all these bitter months because of that friendship, exercising a patience and forbearance which would otherwise have been impossible.³⁷

³⁶ There are now two Germanies—the old, noble, idealistic Germany; the new, hard, materialistic nation, created by Prussia. Americans would fain love and recall the former.

[From this time until final break several other vessels sunk under circumstances which made it at least doubtful whether Germany was living up to her pledges.]

17. January 31, 1917. Germany tears up her promises and notifies Mr. Wilson she will begin "unrestricted submarine war."

18. February 3, 1917. Mr. Wilson gives Count Bernstorff his passports and recalls Ambassador Gerard from Berlin.

In all modern history it may be doubted if there is another chapter displaying such prolonged patience, forbearance, and conciliatoriness as that shown by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lansing in the face of a long course of deliberate evasion and prevarication to them personally, as well as outrage after outrage upon the property, and still more, upon the lives of very many American citizens.

We shall happily still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions toward the millions of men and women of German birth³⁸ and native sympathy who live among us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it toward all who are in fact loyal to their neighbors and to the Government in the hour of test. They are most of them as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of a different mind and purpose. If there should be disloyalty, it will be dealt with with a firm hand of stern repression;³⁹ but if it lifts its head at all, it will lift it only here and there and without countenance except from a lawless and malignant few.

³⁸ On April 16, 1917, President Wilson issued a proclamation in which he asserted that "alien enemies" who preserved the peace, kept the laws, and gave no aid to the enemies of the United States "shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations, and shall be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and law-abiding persons, and toward such [persons] all citizens of the United States are enjoined to preserve the peace and to treat them with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States."

In May the Attorney General issued a statement congratulating the country on the friendly relations between Americans and German residents, the absence of disorders, and the necessity of interning only a very small number of persons (about 125), an insignificant fraction of the whole number of German citizens in this country.

At almost the same time the cables carried dispatches that the German police had ordered strict measures of oversight and restraint for the few Americans remaining in Germany, although all such persons were probably people whose ties with Germany made them almost more at home there than in their nominal country.

³⁹ The treason statutes of the United States have seldom been invoked, but they exist and possess teeth.

It is treason to "levy war against the United States, adhere to their enemies, or give them aid or comfort." (Ch. 1, sec. 1, Rev. Stat.) The penalty is death, or imprisonment for at least five years, and a fine of at least \$10,000.

"The inevitableness, the idealism, and the blessedness of war as the indispensable and stimulating law of development must be repeatedly emphasized" (p. 37).

"Our people must learn to feel that the maintenance of peace never can or may be the goal of a policy" (p. 37, "*Germany and the Next War*").

Which of these two national viewpoints is to be allowed to dominate the world?

To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured.

God helping her, she can do no other.

A COMPACT SUMMARY OF THE GRIEVANCES OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE NECESSITY OF WAR.

Indictment of German policy by Mr. G. E. Foss, of Illinois, a Member of Congress (debate in House of Representatives, Apr. 6, 1917):

"As a reward for our neutrality what have we received at the hands of William II?

"He has set the torch of the incendiary to our factories, our workshops, our ships, and our wharves.

"He has laid the bomb of the assassin in our munition plants and the holds of our ships.

"He has sought to corrupt our manhood with a selfish dream of peace when there is no peace.

"He has willfully butchered our citizens on the high seas.

"He has destroyed our commerce.

"He seeks to terrorize us with his devilish policy of frightfulness.

"He has violated every canon of international decency and set at naught every solemn treaty and every precept of international law.

"He has plunged the world into the maddest orgy of blood, rapine, and murder which history records.

"He has intrigued against our peace at home and abroad.

"He seeks to destroy our civilization. Patience is no longer a virtue, further endurance is cowardice, submission to Prussian demands is slavery."



WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL

FORM 21, P. M. G. O.

BULLETIN
OF
INFORMATION
FOR
PERSONS REGISTERED

1917

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1017

themselves for examination. This call will be posted at the office of the local board and the papers will be requested to print it. A notice will also be mailed to you, *but the posting of the list at the office of the board will be deemed sufficient notice to charge you with the duty of presenting yourself.* The law therefore makes it your duty to inform yourself when you are called. The mailing is for your convenience, but if the letter never reaches you, you can not make that an excuse.

Watch the lists at the office of your board and see when you are called for examination.

VI.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

You must report for physical examination on the day named in your call.

(a) *If you are found physically disqualified* the board will give you a certificate which will explain to you what your further duties are.

(b) *If you are found physically qualified and file a claim for exemption* within 7 days after your call you will be given 10 days after filing your claim of exemption to file proof in support of your claim of exemption. See (VII) below.

(c) *If you are found physically qualified and file no claim for exemption, or if you do not appear for physical examination,* your name will be posted to the district board as one who was called for military service and was not exempted or discharged. On the eighth day after call, or within two days thereafter, copies of the list of persons so posted to the district boards will be given to the press with a request for publication, will be posted in a place at the office of the local board accessible to the public view, and notice will be mailed to you at the address on your registration card.

Therefore watch the notices posted in the office of the board about 10 days after the day you were called and make arrangements for the prompt receipt of mail.

VII.

SEVEN DAYS TO FILE CLAIMS OF EXEMPTION OR DISCHARGE.

[Except for industrial or agricultural reasons.]

NOTE.

(a) No claim of discharge on account of the industry in which you are engaged can be decided by a local board. (See Par. XV below.)

(b) Whether you file a claim of exemption or not, you must present yourself for physical examination on the day named in the notice.

From the day notice that you are called is mailed and posted you have seven days in which you may file a claim of exemption or discharge. The form for filing this claim is simple. If you wish to file such a claim—

(a) Go to the board and get Form 110 for exemption or Form 121 for discharge. If the board has not the printed forms ask to consult the form pamphlet and copy the form shown there.

(b) Fill out the proper form and file it with the board.

(c) Do this within seven days of the posting and mailing of notice to you to present yourself.

The following are the only grounds for exemption:

1. That you are an officer, legislative, executive, or judicial of the United States, a State or Territory, or the District of Columbia.

2. That you are a regular or duly ordained minister of religion.

3. That you were on May 18, 1917, a student preparing for the ministry in any recognized theological or divinity school.

4. That you are in the military or naval service of the United States.

Remember :

(a) You must submit your proof in the prescribed form and the board has no authority to exempt or discharge you unless you submit **all** the affidavits required by regulations.

(b) There will be no argument before the board and no proof other than the prescribed affidavits unless the board calls for other proof which it will do in only a limited number of cases.

IX.

WHEN CLAIMS ARE DECIDED.

Every claim for discharge or exemption will be decided by the local board within three days after your affidavits have been filed.

X.

CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION OR DISCHARGE.

If your claim is allowed a certificate of exemption or discharge will be issued to you.

Remember :

(a) This certificate may be recalled at any time.

(b) If it is temporary or conditional, it becomes of no effect when the time or the condition named are fulfilled.

(c) You have been drawn for military service and when the condition that has postponed your posting to the colors ceases you may be recalled at any time.

(d) Remember that your case may still be appealed to the district board by the Government and on this appeal your certificate may be withdrawn at once. When so withdrawn you stand precisely as though you had been selected for military service by the local board.

XI.

ADVERSE DECISIONS ON CLAIM.

If your claim is disallowed by the local board your name will be certified and sent by the local board to the district board as one who has been called for military service and not exempted or discharged. Within two days thereafter, if practicable, a list of those so certified to the district board will be given to the press with a request for publication, will be posted in the offices of the local board accessible to the public view, and notice will be mailed to the address on your registration card.

Therefore, if you have filed a claim for exemption and proof in support thereof, watch the notices in the office of the local board beginning about five days after you have filed your proof to see what disposition was made of your case and make arrangements for the prompt receipt of mail.

XII.

HOW TO CLAIM APPEALS TO DISTRICT BOARDS.

Claims of appeal may be made by a person within 10 days after the day when notice has been posted and mailed that such person's name has been certified to the district board as one who has been called for service and not exempted or discharged.

WAGE TABLE

	INCOME PER WEEK	EQUALS PER MONTH	EQUALS PER YEAR
ECI	\$10.00	\$43.33	\$520.00
hin	11.00	47.66	572.00
it b	12.00	52.00	624.00
the	13.00	56.33	676.00
a	14.00	60.66	728.00
et l	15.00	65.00	780.00
mer	16.00	69.33	832.00
ficn	17.00	73.66	884.00
	18.00	78.00	936.00
ex	19.00	82.33	988.00
ce	20.00	86.66	1040.00
di a	21.00	91.00	1092.00
ces	22.00	95.33	1144.00
	23.00	99.66	1196.00
	24.00	104.00	1248.00
only	25.00	108.33	1300.00
real	26.00	112.66	1352.00
f y	27.00	117.00	1404.00
a m	28.00	121.33	1456.00
don	29.00	125.66	1508.00
1. C	30.00	130.00	1560.00
2. l	31.00	134.33	1612.00
8.	32.00	138.66	1664.00
ecis	33.00	143.00	1716.00
	34.00	147.33	1768.00
D	35.00	151.66	1820.00
HO	36.00	156.00	1872.00
	37.00	160.33	1924.00
A	38.00	164.66	1976.00
Sta	39.00	169.00	2028.00
J	40.00	173.33	2080.00
in	41.00	177.66	2132.00
local board	42.00	182.00	2184.00
press with requests	43.00	186.33	2236.00
	44.00	190.66	2288.00
	45.00	195.00	2340.00
	46.00	199.33	2392.00
	47.00	203.66	2444.00
	48.00	208.00	2496.00
	49.00	212.33	2548.00
	50.00	216.66	2600.00
	51.00	221.00	2652.00
	52.00	225.33	2704.00
	53.00	229.66	2756.00
	54.00	234.00	2808.00
	55.00	238.33	2860.00

Notice that you 1
sarily order you in
The notice to rep
is ready to receive 3

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 18, 1917.

Under authority vested in him by the Act of May 18, 1917, the **PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES** prescribes the following Registration Regulations and directs that they be published for the government of all concerned, and that they be strictly observed.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

(2)

4. *Persons required to register.*—Male persons who shall have attained their twenty-first birthday and shall not have attained their thirty-first birthday on or before the day set for registration by the President must register. The only exceptions are persons in the military or naval service of the United States, which includes all officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the National Guard and Naval Militia while in the service of the United States, and officers in the Officers' Reserve Corps and enlisted men in Enlisted Reserve Corps while in active service. All male civil officers of the United States, of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia within the designated ages must register. All male persons within the designated ages engaged in making the present registration must register.

5. *Agencies authorized to be employed.*—Section 6 of the act of Congress of May 18, 1917, provides—

That the President is hereby authorized to utilize the service of any or all departments and any or all officers or agents of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and subdivisions thereof, in the execution of this Act, and all officers and agents of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and subdivisions thereof, and of the District of Columbia, and all persons designated or appointed under regulations prescribed by the President whether such appointments are made by the President himself or by the governor or other officer of any State or Territory, to perform any duty in the execution of this Act, are hereby required to perform such duty as the President shall order or direct, and all such officers and agents and persons so designated or appointed shall hereby have full authority for all acts done by them in the execution of this Act by the direction of the President. Correspondence in the execution of this Act may be carried in penalty envelopes bearing the frank of the War Department. Any person charged as herein provided with the duty of carrying into effect any of the provisions of this Act or the regulations made or directions given thereunder who shall fail or neglect to perform such duty; and any person charged with such duty or having and exercising any authority under said Act, regulations, or directions, who shall knowingly make or be a party to the making of any false or incorrect registration, physical examination, exemption, enlistment, enrollment, or muster; and any person who shall make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this Act, or regulations made by the President thereunder, or otherwise evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this Act or of said regulations, or who, in any manner, shall fail or neglect fully to perform any duty required of him in the execution of this Act, shall, if not subject to military law, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or, if subject to military law, shall be tried by court-martial and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct.

It will be found by an examination of these regulations which contain the President's directions to officers of the Nation, State, counties, and municipalities, and to other persons designated to perform duties in connection with the registration, that the President has directed specific duties to be performed by certain of such officers and that he has authorized the governors of States and officers of counties and municipalities to employ certain persons as agencies in the execution of this act. Since the act prescribes the penalty of imprisonment (with no alternative of fine) for the failure or neglect of such officers and agencies to perform duties so prescribed by the President, every person charged with duties should carefully study the instructions in general, and in particular so much thereof as pertains to his own peculiar duties.

Seat
Key

proper registration board or by the Adjutant General of the State, and in the case of boards of registration and registrars and clerks employed in the various counties or similar subdivisions in the several States, all such vouchers should be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the State for transmission to the disbursing officer in the State.

In the case of expenses incurred by boards of registration and registrars and clerks in the precincts of cities of 30,000 population or over such vouchers so certified should be forwarded to the mayor who, in turn, will forward them to the Adjutant General of the State for transmission to the disbursing officer in the State.

Copies of the above forms will be found in the supplies.

32. *Duties of county and city clerks.*—The duties of the regularly elected county clerk, or clerk of similar subdivisions, or of the regularly elected city clerk in cities of 30,000 population or over, will become active upon receipt of registration cards by the sheriff and by the mayor. From the date of the receipt of supply of registration cards from the sheriffs or mayors, as the case may be, the county clerk and the city clerk in cities of 30,000 population or over must be prepared to furnish cards to the sick and to nonresident persons temporarily in such counties, or similar subdivisions and in such cities, and absent from their home counties or cities, and to certify to the registration cards of such nonresidents. For this purpose such clerks will familiarize themselves with the duties of registrars and with the instructions for answering questions. Such nonresidents must be instructed that such clerk is not *registering* them and that the duty is incumbent upon such nonresident to see that his card when certified to by such clerk is mailed to the registrar of his home precinct in time to reach such registrar on or before registration day. Nonresidents will not be given registration certificates by the county clerk or clerk of similar subdivision, or by city clerks of cities of 30,000 population or over, but these must be issued by the registrars in their home precincts upon receipt of such registration cards so certified by the clerk of the county or similar subdivision or city in which such nonresident was temporarily located.

B. DUTIES OF REGISTRATION BOARDS AND OF THE MEMBERS THEREOF.

32½. *Oaths of members of registration boards.*—It shall be the duty of all persons acting as members of registration boards whether with or without compensation to take the following oath:

I, A. B., having been appointed a member of the board of registration for _____ (county or city), State of _____, under the terms of the act of Congress approved May —, 1917, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office upon which I am about to enter; So help me God.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at _____, this _____ day of _____, 191—.

50. *Verification of signature of person registered.*—When you have finished the registrar's report turn the card over and cause the person to verify his answers, to state to you that he affirms their truth, and then cause him to sign it. If he can not sign, let him make his mark.

51. *Tearing off corner.*—Now, if the person is of African descent, detach the marked corner. *This must be done carefully without tearing or roughening the card. Lay a ruler across the corner and cut along the line with a knife or scissors or else break the corner back along the line of the perforation and the ruler until it comes off.* In no case try to tear this corner off with the fingers.

52. *Authentication.*—Now turn the card over to the registrar's report. If you think any of the person's answers are incorrect or false, note which and in what respect on the blank spaces left after your certificate and then, whether you make such entries or not, sign the card. *Last of all, number the card in the upper right-hand corner in one series for your precinct.*

NOTE.—If desired, cards and certificates may be numbered before registration, but the card and certificate of any person must bear the same precinct number. Where more than one registrar is employed care will be taken to leave no gap in the precinct series of numbers.

53. *Certificate.*—Now prepare the registration certificate. *Give it the number you have just written on the registration card,* and hand it to the person registered. This must in no case be done until all steps just described have been taken.

54. *Keeping completed cards in three piles.*—It will be helpful to you if you will put your completed cards as you make them in one of the three separate piles described below and always keep them so separated.

1. (a) Citizens not of African descent; and (b) declarants not of African descent from countries with which the United States *is not* at war. (At present, May 15, 1917, we are at war with Germany only.)

2. (a) Citizens of African descent; and (b) declarants of African descent from countries with which the United States *is not* at war.

3. (a) All aliens, not declarants, from countries with which the United States *is not* at war; and (b) all aliens from countries with which the United States *is* at war, irrespective of whether or not such persons have declared their intention to become citizens.

55. *Duties during the day—meal hours.*—The day extends from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. Where there is only one registrar he should arrange to have his meals in the booth. Bring his own lunch. Voluntary assistance may be accepted, but all voluntary registrars must be sworn. When there is more than one registrar at least one registrar will remain on duty at all times.

56. *Registration of absentees.*—Absentees and the sick are authorized to mail their cards addressed to the registrar of their home precinct in care of the sheriff of their home county. Sheriffs will hold these cards until the day of registration, on which day they shall all be delivered to the proper registrar. The registrar will file these cards with the other cards of the precinct, and in case an addressed stamped envelope has been inclosed, mail a certificate of registration to the person registered.

Column 4.—Take up the remaining cards in group A. Deal out all the cards in which the answer to question 7 indicates an occupational exemption. When all are dealt out put remaining cards in group A aside and take up the occupational-exemption cards you have dealt out. Arrange according to ages as before and enter in proper age line in column 4. Now put these occupational-exemption cards with the other entered cards. You have no more entries to make from these cards.

Column 5.—Total the age lines in columns 1, 2, 3, and 4 and enter on proper age lines, column 5.

Column 6.—Take up remaining cards in group A. Arrange them according to ages and enter in proper age line in column 6. Put them with cards already entered. You have no further entries to make in group A.

Column 7.—Total the age lines in columns 5 and 6. Enter on proper lines in column 7.

Entering group B on the summary.—Group B consists of cards showing colored citizens and colored declarants from countries not at war with the United States.

Treat exactly as you did group A, except that the executive, legislative, etc., cards go in column 8, the physical disability cards in column 9, the dependent relative cards in column 10, and occupational exemptions in column 11, totals of age lines in columns 8, 9, 10, and 11 in column 12, and all others in column 13, and total of 12 and 13 in column 14. When group F is entered set it aside with group A. You have no further entries to make from groups A and B.

Entering group C on the summary.—Group C, as indicated in section 57, includes (a) all aliens, not declarants, from countries with which the United States is not at war; and (b) all aliens from countries with which the United States is at war, irrespective of whether or not such persons have declared their intention to become citizens. Deal out those cards in which the answers to questions 4 and 6 indicate an alien from a country with which the United States is at war, irrespective of whether or not such person has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States. When these cards are dealt out, put down all remaining cards and take up the cards you have just dealt out. They are the "alien-enemy" cards. Arrange according to ages and enter the number of cards for each age in proper age lines in column 15. When entered put this group with other cards already entered and take up remaining cards, which show aliens, not declarants, who are not enemies. Arrange according to ages and enter on proper age lines in column 16. Add age lines in columns 15 and 16 and enter on proper age lines in column 17.

Completing summarization report.—Now total up your columns and enter the name of your precinct, county, and State. Then note in the place provided the names of those registrars who served without compensation and sign the summarization report (Form 2).

58. **What to do with cards.**—Count the cards and see that the number corresponds with the highest number you have issued. Tie all the cards in a neat package, mark it "_____ registration cards, Precinct No. —, county (or city) of _____, State of _____." Then carefully collect and bundle up all unused cards. Together with the summarization report, these two bundles of cards must be delivered by the chief registrar in person to the executive officer of

NOTE.

In advance of the publication of the regulations prescribed by the President, the following instructions and excerpts from those regulations are furnished local boards to enable them to proceed promptly and accurately to their organization and to take the first necessary preliminary step in the execution of the selective-service law. It is of the utmost importance that these instructions be most carefully and accurately followed. Requests for rulings or interpretations of these instructions should be addressed to the governor of the State and not to the office of the Provost Marshal General.

(2)

the signature of one of the members of the board, to be entered in the blank space at the bottom of the back of the copy of the card.

8. If any serial number has to be changed it must be done by drawing ink lines through the original number and placing the substituted number in the lower left-hand corner above the diagonal line. No number shall be changed after the copies of the cards have been sent to the adjutant general of the State.

9. While the cards are being numbered the lists prescribed in section 10 of the Regulations shall be prepared and as soon as all cards and their copies have been numbered, the lists shall be disposed as prescribed in section 10, and the copies of the cards shall be properly prepared for shipment and sent by registered mail or express to the adjutant general of the State as prescribed in section 9. Thereafter the daily lists required by section 10 will be retained, posted, offered for publication and mailed as prescribed in section 10.

10. All cards should be numbered, the lists should be disposed and the copies of the cards sent to the adjutant general of the State within four days after the organization of the board.

E. H. CROWDER,
Provost Marshal General.

determine, who shall be appointed by the President. The President is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to establish more than one such board in any Federal judicial district of the United States, or to establish one such board having jurisdiction of an area extending into more than one Federal judicial district.

Such district boards shall review on appeal and affirm, modify, or reverse any decision of any local board having jurisdiction in the area in which any such district board has jurisdiction under the rules and regulations prescribed by the President. Such district boards shall have exclusive original jurisdiction within their respective areas to hear and determine all questions or claims for including or excluding or discharging persons or classes of persons from the selective draft, under the provisions of this act, not included within the original jurisdiction of such local boards.

The decisions of such district boards shall be final except that, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe, he may affirm, modify, or reverse any such decision.

Any vacancy in any such local board or district board shall be filled by the President, and any member of any such local board or district board may be removed and another appointed in his place by the President, whenever he considers that the interest of the Nation demands it.

The President shall make rules and regulations governing the organization and procedure of such local boards and district boards, and providing for and governing appeals from such local boards to such district boards, and reviews of the decisions of any local board by the district board having jurisdiction, and determining and prescribing the several areas in which the respective local boards and district boards shall have jurisdiction, and all other rules and regulations necessary to carry out the terms and provisions of this section, and shall provide for the issuance of certificates of exemption, or partial or limited exemptions, and for a system to exclude and discharge individuals from selective draft.

SEC. 2. LOCAL BOARDS—(a) *In counties.*—There shall be and hereby is created and established, as authorized by the terms of said act of Congress, a local board in each county (in each parish of the State of Louisiana) of the several States of the United States, except as otherwise provided by these rules and regulations.

Each local board shall have exclusive jurisdiction in its respective county in respect of all persons who registered with a registrar or board of registration therein, or registered thereafter with the local board therein as hereinafter provided; and in respect of any person whose registration card, in accordance with the regulations hereinafter prescribed, is delivered to and remains in the possession of such local board, when the order in which such person is liable to be called for military service is determined by such local board.

Each local board shall have jurisdiction in its respective area, in respect of all such persons, of all questions to be heard and determined therein by a local board, under the terms of said act of Congress and the rules and regulations prescribed by the President.

In any county of any State, having over 45,000 population, exclusive of the population of the cities therein of 30,000 population or

thereafter with the local board therein as hereinafter provided; and in respect of any person whose registration card, in accordance with the regulations hereinafter prescribed, is delivered to and remains in the possession of the respective local boards when the order in which such person is liable to be called for military service is determined by such local boards.

Each such local board shall have jurisdiction in its respective area, in respect of all such persons, of all questions to be heard and determined by a local board therein, under the terms of said act of Congress and the rules and regulations prescribed by the President.

Each such local board shall have exclusive authority to do and perform, in respect of such persons, all other acts therein authorized by said act of Congress or by the rules and regulations prescribed by the President to be done or performed by a local board therein as in the case of a local board in a county.

A local board in a county or in such a division of any State or Territory containing any city having 30,000 population or over shall not have or exercise any jurisdiction, power, or authority in the area in any such city.

(c) In cities of 30,000 population or over.—There shall be and hereby is created and established, as authorized by the terms of said act of Congress, a local board for approximately each 30,000 of population in each city of 30,000 population or over, designated by the President, in the United States and in the Territories. The District of Columbia shall be regarded and considered as one city.

Each local board in such cities shall have like jurisdiction, duties, powers, and authority as in the case of a local board in a county, within the area to be designated for the respective local boards therein, in respect of all persons who registered with a registrar or board of registration therein, or registered thereafter with the local board as hereinafter provided; and in respect of any person whose registration card, in accordance with the regulations hereinafter prescribed, is delivered to and remains in the possession of the respective local boards when the order in which such person is liable to be called for military service is determined by such local board.

In dividing any such city into areas, each containing approximately 30,000 population, the divisions shall, so far as practicable, correspond with the divisions, if heretofore made, for the purpose of the registration under the terms of said act of Congress and the rules and regulations prescribed by the President. Thereupon each local board shall take, as near as practicable, into its possession, as hereinafter provided, the registration cards of all persons who registered within the areas designated for the respective local boards in any such city.

accordance with said act of Congress and regulations to be hereafter prescribed by the President. The President will cause the quotas for the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia to be determined and notice thereof to be communicated to the governor of each State and Territory and to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The governor of each State and Territory and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, acting for the President, shall thereupon, in accordance with regulations to be hereafter prescribed by the President, determine the quotas to be furnished by the several local boards within such State, Territory, or District from the persons whose registration cards are within the jurisdiction of the respective local boards therein, and shall communicate notice thereof to each local board within such State, Territory, or District.

The quotas so determined shall be furnished by the respective local boards in the method, manner, and at the time or times and place or places prescribed by regulations hereafter to be issued by the President.



WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 15, 1917.

Under authority vested in him by the act of May 18, 1917, the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES prescribes the following regulations governing disbursements incident to the registration and selective draft under said act, and directs that said regulations be published for the government of all concerned and that they be strictly observed.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

9. Only one request for funds should be submitted each month, except to cover unforeseen and urgent claims, in which case a full explanation of the reason for the special request should accompany the same.

10. Estimates for funds will be made sufficiently in advance of the time they will be needed for disbursement to permit timely action by officials of the Treasury Department. The average time required for the Treasury Department to act on requisitions for funds and place the same to the credit of the disbursing officer and agent is 10 days. Estimates for funds necessary to meet the disbursements of any particular month should not be forwarded before the 10th of the preceding month, except from disbursing officers in Pacific Coast States and the Territories, whose requisitions will be forwarded on the 1st of the preceding month.

COMPENSATION.

11. The desire in all communities to render patriotic service to the Government has given rise to numerous assurances that civilian services required in connection with the registration, selection, and draft authorized by the selective service act will, in many cases, be rendered gratuitously. In order, however, that no person selected for such service may find himself compelled to decline to serve because the financial sacrifice involved is too great, the following rates of compensation are authorized in cases in which the services referred to are not rendered gratuitously, viz:

(a) Disbursing officers and agents may receive compensation at the rates hereinafter indicated for each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, viz:

\$75 per month: Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming and Vermont.

\$83.33 per month: Arkansas, Connecticut, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, Porto Rico, South Carolina, Washington and West Virginia.

\$100 per month: Alabama, California, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia and Wisconsin.

\$120 per month: Illinois, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas.

(b) Members of district and local boards may receive compensation at the rate of \$4 per day for each day upon which the board is in session and the member claiming compensation present.

(c) Examining physicians not members of local boards may receive compensation as follows: \$1.00 for 10 men, or less than that number, examined on any one day, and 10 cents additional for each man in excess of 10 examined on the same day; but an amount in excess of

17. Disbursing officers and agents will be paid on War Department Form No. 335, made out, signed and certified by themselves.

18. Payments to examining physicians will be made on War Department standard Form No. 378. The number of examinations made each day should be shown by days, but need not be itemized as to individuals. If more space is needed than is contained on one page, the certificate should be cut off from all but the last page, and all pages going to make up the whole voucher securely fastened together at the top. These vouchers should be certified to by the executive officer of the local board before being forwarded to the Adjutant General for transmission to the disbursing officer and agent for payment.

19. One voucher only should be submitted by each physician upon completion of his examinations for the month.

20. All officers and agents, when directed to travel by orders issued from the office of the Provost Marshal General, and a member or employee of the district board required, by resolution of the board, to travel in order to perform temporary duty at a place other than the city in which such board is established may be paid a flat per diem allowance of \$4.00 per day while actually traveling and in the performance of such temporary duty; but no per diem allowance shall be paid to any member or employee of such board for duty in the city in which such board is established. When a period of travel and temporary duty includes fractional parts of a calendar day, the allowance for such fractional parts will be at the rate of \$1.00 for each six hours.

21. Payment of per diem allowances will be made on War Department Form No. 350a, on which all blank spaces below the words "The United States, To" will be filled in down to the check notation. Each voucher will be accompanied by a copy of the resolution of the board directing the travel, which resolution shall contain a statement that the travel directed is necessary in the public service; and a statement showing the following data:

Time of departure from permanent station;
Time of arrival at temporary station;
Time of departure from temporary station; and
Time of arrival at permanent station.

22. When travel is necessary by common carrier, members and employees of district boards will be allowed the cost of transportation and Pullman accommodations over the shortest usually traveled route.

23. Members of local and district boards and their employees when their services are not rendered gratuitously, will be paid individually on War Department Form No. 335, signed by the individuals concerned on the face of the voucher on the blank lines following the certificate "I certify that the above bill is correct and that

records the stub or register of checks issued. The successor may temporarily use the checks of the former disbursing officer by striking out his predecessor's numerical symbol and inserting his own until such time as he can secure a supply of checks with his own numerical symbol printed thereon, after which the unused checks of his predecessor shall be returned to the Division of Printing and Stationery, Treasury Department.

28. The greatest care should be exercised in safeguarding blank checks. Check books should be kept under lock and key when not in use.

29. The disbursing officer and agent will not draw an official check until after he has received official notification that funds are deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to his credit.

30. No disbursing officer and agent shall issue a check on the Treasurer of the United States until after he has ascertained his individual numerical symbol from the Treasurer of the United States, which numerical symbol shall be printed, stamped, or written in the lower right-hand corner of each check.

31. Should a disbursing officer and agent make an erasure or alteration on any of his checks, he shall certify, across the face of the check, as to the correctness of such erasure or alteration.

32. Spoiled or canceled checks shall be sent quarterly by each disbursing officer and agent directly to the Auditor for the War Department. A record of the date of cancellation and transmission will be entered on the stub.

33. In writing checks on the protective surface-tinted blanks furnished by the Treasury Department the ordinary typewriter with plain type, or rubber stamps, may be used instead of pen and ink in filling in the names and amounts. Only typewriter record ribbons, writing black or blue, the ink of which must be heavy and of a permanent nature, or stamp pads inked with a permanent black ink, shall be used for the purpose.

34. The date on the check stub or register of checks issued will be the same as on the check to which it relates.

35. In making payments for purchases and services only official checks will be used, drawn payable to the order of the person to whom the money is due, except when drawn for a cash payment; and on each voucher will be noted the number of the check, the date of its issue, the party in whose favor the check is drawn, and the amount. On the face of the check will be stated the object of the expenditure and also the number or other necessary description of the voucher it covers. This statement of purpose must be made in brief form, but must clearly indicate the object of the expenditure, as, for instance: "Pay of registrar," adding the station; "Purchase of supplies," "Rent," etc.

41. A check drawn by a disbursing officer and agent still acting in that capacity, presented before it shall have been issued three full years, will be paid in the usual manner from funds to the credit of the drawer.

DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS.

42. A disbursing officer and agent will not pay an account until it is due. In case of contracts for the performance of services or delivery of articles, payments will not exceed the value of services rendered or articles actually delivered. An officer and agent, before making any payments whatever from funds placed to his credit, must carefully observe all regulations governing expenditures and money accountability. The regulations are binding and will be strictly followed in passing upon the officer's money accounts.

43. Disbursements will be made by the disbursing officer and agent upon properly executed vouchers received from registrars and registration boards and local or district boards within his State, Territory, or the District of Columbia. These vouchers when received should be carefully checked to ascertain if they have been executed in compliance with the law and regulations and contain sufficient data to insure the amount being credited to the account of the disbursing officer and agent when the voucher is audited in the Treasury Department.

PURCHASES.

44. Disbursing officers and agents are not authorized to make purchases of supplies except upon approval of the Provost Marshal General, whose authority must be obtained in all cases before purchases are made.

45. No officer and agent disbursing Federal funds under these regulations or directing the disbursement thereof shall be concerned individually, directly or indirectly, in the purchase or sale of any articles intended for, used by, or pertaining to the business transacted in connection therewith.

VOUCHERS.

46. All disbursements or expenditures must be evidenced by proper vouchers.

47. All voucher forms to be used are printed in duplicate and perforated at top. When prepared on a typewriter, a carbon sheet inserted between will make both the "Original" and "Memorandum" at one time.

48. Only one copy of a voucher, the original, shall contain signed certification, approval and receipt; memorandum copies of vouchers should be initialed only. The voucher will be prepared by the person performing the service or furnishing the supplies and forwarded to the State disbursing officer and agent for payment. The State dis-

general terms, with the aggregate amount only extended, and the words, "as per bill hereto attached," or words of like import, added.

59. When desirable, the creditor may place the certificate of the creditor, which is printed on the voucher, upon the original bill, and when so placed the certificate upon the voucher need not be signed, provided that the bill be attached to and made a part of the voucher.

60. If payment with currency is made to an incorporated or to an unincorporated company, the money will be delivered to and the voucher certified and receipted by a duly authorized officer or agent of the company; the certificate and receipt to be signed with the company name, followed by the autograph signature of the officer, with his title, or of the agent to whom the money was delivered, and the receipted voucher will be accompanied by evidence showing his authority. This evidence will consist of extracts from the articles of incorporation or association, the by-laws, or the minutes of the board of directors, duly certified by the custodian of such records (under the company seal, if there be one), showing that the signer is properly vested with authority to receive and receipt for money due to the company.

61. If payment of currency is made to an individual or to a co-partnership doing business as such, the certificate and receipt will be signed with the firm's usual signature by one of the members of the firm, who will be required to affix his own signature as "one of the firm."

62. If the payment with currency is made to an individual creditor, the certificate and receipt will be signed by him in person.

63. If payment is made by check to the order of any company (incorporated or unincorporated) or firm, or individual by name, the fact that the check has been so drawn should be stated on the voucher, giving the number, date, and amount, and the certificate to the voucher may be signed by an officer, attorney, or agent of the company, or by an officer or agent of the firm or individual, stating the capacity in which he signs, without filing with the voucher evidence of his authority to sign. The disbursing officer in all such cases will deliver the check to such person only as he is satisfied is authorized by the principal to certify to the voucher and receive the check.

64. Receipts for small sums paid with currency to a corporation for an occasional service rendered may be signed and the vouchers certified by the local agent in charge of the business of the company at the place where the service is rendered, and the certificate of the officer and agent who made the payment that the person to whom payment was this day made was then the local agent of the company in charge of its business at the place designated will be sufficient evidence of the agent's authority to certify to the vouchers and to receipt for the money paid.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT.

68. Every disbursing officer and agent must send, by indorsement, to the Provost Marshal General, Washington, D. C., within 10 days following the end of the month to which it relates, an account current of all money received, expended, and remaining on hand during the month. The actual date of forwarding the account should be stated in the indorsement in order that the officials of the Treasury Department may satisfy themselves whether the requirements of law have been complied with. The establishment of 10 days as the period allowed to an officer to prepare and forward his accounts is a statutory provision, the purpose of which is to secure the prompt rendition of accounts of disbursing officers and agents, and to forbid the advancing of money to those officers and agents who are delinquent in forwarding accounts. Any irregularities in the mail service or want of blank forms will not excuse a failure to comply with the statutory provision.

69. The account current will be made in duplicate, one copy to be retained by the disbursing officer and agent as his record of the financial transactions comprised therein, and the other, accompanied by the abstract of expenditures, summary of funds received, expended, and remaining on hand, and all vouchers will be forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Washington, D. C., as stated above, for administrative examination and reference to the Auditor for the War Department. With the account current, will be forwarded all orders or authorities, or copies thereof, covering the expenditures, and other papers upon which the officer and agent relies to have himself relieved from responsibility for funds placed to his credit.

70. The account current will show funds only under the titles of the general appropriations from which the funds were received.

71. The account current must show, under credits, the balance, by appropriations, on hand from last account, together with all moneys received during the month, with dates thereof and from what source received; under debits, the total amounts expended under the general appropriations, and the balances due the United States, as shown in the certificate on the account current.

72. The cash account on the reverse of the account current is intended to show only cash (currency) received, expended, and remaining on hand during the month. Funds placed to the official credit of a disbursing officer and agent and payments made by check should not be exhibited therein. If there are no cash transactions during the month, the negative character of the cash account should be indicated by appropriate entry on its face. If there is any cash balance, i. e., currency, in the hands of an officer at the time of the rendition, of his account current, such cash balance should be counted, verified, and certified to by a disinterested officer, preferably the property and disbursing officer of the State.

ment heading of each appropriation as there are fiscal years involved, the headings with this in view not being printed in.

80. The headings of such appropriations and subheadings of apportionments as are involved should be entered in the order in which they appear in the analysis of the appropriation.

81. The debit column under each head of apportionment and under miscellaneous receipts should exhibit figures of all receipts of whatever character thereunder, and the corresponding credit column should show the figures of all disbursements, transfers, and deposits of funds to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

82. It is not necessary that each and every transaction affecting cash should be entered separately. Report of cash sales may be carried to the cashbook on one line, the entry in the column heads "From what source," etc., reading "Cash sales as per vouchers."

83. Funds received should be entered on a single line, as "War warrant No." In case of apportionment transfer the entry may be "Apportionment transfer,account," giving the date in date column.

84. Cash collections from whatever source received, and the proceeds of sales, which under the regulations are required to be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, will be so deposited at once.

85. In addition to the above, a daily record of all actual cash transactions will be kept in a memorandum book or blotter. The totals of the day's transactions should be entered, using one line for each class of funds.

86. Disbursing officers and agents who do not, for any reason, receive from the Treasury Department the monthly statement in time for them to analyze their balances as shown on their accounts current should not delay the rendition of their accounts, but should compute their net balances from their check stubs, state that such balances are so computed, and make a further statement in explanation that the balances have been computed from check stubs for the reason that no monthly statement had been received from the Treasury Department.

AUDITING AND ACCOUNTING.

87. Upon receipt of an officer's accounts by the Provost Marshal General, it will be examined as to legality of payments and completeness of all papers. The complete account will then be forwarded to the auditor of the Treasury for the War Department who will audit all papers comprising the account. Upon completion of the audit the auditor will send the disbursing officer and agent a statement of account and if the balance found due the United States differs from that of the officer, a detailed statement called a "State-

93. Inspectors will inquire as to the necessity, economy, and propriety of all disbursements, their strict conformity to the law appropriating the money, and whether the disbursing officers and agents comply with the law in keeping their accounts and making their deposits. A statement of receipts and expenditures and of the distribution of funds, with lists of outstanding checks, on forms furnished by the Provost Marshal General, will be submitted by the disbursing officer and agent to the inspector, who should immediately transmit the lists of outstanding checks to the Treasury Department. Upon return from the Treasury Department balances will be verified and noted on the inspection report, which will then be forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, with a copy of each list of outstanding checks and the indorsements thereon. The original lists will be retained by the inspector to be used at the next inspection of the officer's accounts and then sent to the Provost Marshal General.

PUBLIC MONEYS.

94. The use of moneys for purposes other than those for which appropriated, or involving the Government in any contract for future payment of money in excess of appropriations, is prohibited.

95. Authorized transfers of funds to the credit of disbursing officers and agents of the United States will be made on the books of the War Department on authority of the Provost Marshal General.

96. The giving or taking of a receipt for public money in blank or in advance of actual payment, or the signing of a check for public money in blank, is prohibited.

97. Accounts of disbursing officers and agents must be kept separately under each bond. Should it become necessary to give a new bond, the disbursing officer and agent should close his account under his former bond, by depositing to his personal credit any unexpended balance remaining to his official credit, not represented by outstanding checks, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States before a request for funds is made under the new bond, in order that the liability of the sureties on the respective bonds may be definitely fixed.

98. For the information of active designated depository banks and assistant treasurers, called upon to pay checks of disbursing officers and agents drawn on the Treasurer of the United States, each officer must furnish each active designated depository bank or assistant treasurer in his locality with his signature, verified in such a manner as the bank or assistant treasurer may desire.

99. Whenever any disbursing officer and agent makes a deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States with the Treasurer, an assistant treasurer, or an active designated depository bank to the depositing officer's official or personal credit he must at once

SETTLEMENT WITH HEIRS, ETC.

104. Disbursing officers and agents will not settle with heirs, executors, or administrators, except by authority of the Provost Marshal General and upon accounts that have been duly audited and certified by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury.

UNPAID CLAIMS.

105. Disbursing officers and agents should settle promptly all correct and just claims that are authorized by law which are outstanding and which are turned over by their predecessors, provided the vouchers for the services contain certificates that the services have been rendered as stated and are approved by the registrars or county officials.

BLANK FORMS.

106. Requisitions for blank forms required in connection with the registration and draft will be submitted to the Provost Marshal General, who will supply the necessary special forms and transmit requisitions for standard forms to the bureau of the War Department which regularly makes use of those forms, which bureau, upon receipt of such requisitions, will supply the forms direct to the official making requisition therefor.

107. The standard blank forms listed below are those that will ordinarily be required by disbursing officers in the transactions of the business of their office.

Form No.	Bureau.	Use.
34.....	Quartermaster Corps.....	Estimate of funds.
35.....	.....do.....	Letter of transmittal of funds for deposit.
51.....	.....do.....	Receipt for funds.
80b.....	.....do.....	Cash book, ordinary size.
150.....	.....do.....	Report of personal service.
160.....	.....do.....	Requisition for blank forms.
14.....	War Department.....	Report of open-market purchases.
320.....	.....do.....	Account current.
321.....	.....do.....	Abstract of funds received.
323.....	.....do.....	Abstract of funds received from sales.
324.....	.....do.....	Abstract of funds received from sources other than sales.
325.....	.....do.....	Account of sales of public property.
326.....	.....do.....	Invoice of funds transferred.
328.....	.....do.....	Abstract of transfer of funds.
329a.....	.....do.....	Abstract of disbursements.
330.....	.....do.....	Purchase and service other than personal.
332.....	.....do.....	Emergency service.
335.....	.....do.....	Personal service.
350a.....	.....do.....	Reimbursement of traveling expenses.
378.....	.....do.....	Examination of recruits.

To." In the column headed "Article or service" should be entered a statement of the work done as follows:

"For hauling (name articles) from to
(points between which hauling was done) for the job, \$....."

The cost being entered in the column headed "Amount." The date of the performance of the work should be entered in the column provided for that purpose. For the performance of other work, the wording is changed to suit the particular work done. The voucher is signed on the line following the certificate—

"I certify that the above account is correct, and that payment therefor has not been received."

This signature must be exactly the same name that appears at the head of the voucher. If the work was done by a company or corporation, the voucher must be signed with the company or corporation name, followed by the signature of an individual having authority to sign for said company or corporation, thus: "Riggs Transfer Co., per John Jones, member of firm (president, secretary, treasurer)," etc. The voucher is then certified by the registrar beneath the certificate which begins as follows:

"I certify that the above articles have been received by me in good condition," etc.

In the blank space "No.," in this certificate, fill in the figure "4." After the word "lettered" fill in the capital letter "C." The voucher is then certified by the registrar as above stated. On the back of this voucher, under that part called "Form of Agreement," the word "oral" should be written opposite "C" and over the words "(state character)." The voucher is now complete and will be forwarded to the disbursing officer of the State for payment.

The memorandum voucher is filled out in exactly the same manner as the original, except that it requires no signatures. The use of a typewriter with carbon paper between the original and memorandum voucher is recommended, as this will insure the memorandum being an exact duplicate of the original. If a typewriter is not used, the voucher, both original and memorandum, must be made out in ink.

MEMORANDUM RECEIPTS.

110. Memorandum receipts will be furnished the office of the Provost Marshal General for all articles of property furnished by the Federal Government or purchased from Federal funds. Articles thus furnished or supplied are the property of the United States Government and subject to disposition as directed from the office of the Provost Marshal General.

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28 INSTRUCTIONS TO DISBURSING OFFICERS AND AGENTS.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Form 146-100
Approved by the Director of the
Treasury April 21, 1916.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Central Postal General
(Treasury or Other)

Receivable No. _____
General Account _____
Detail Account _____

PUBLIC VOUCHER REIMBURSEMENT OF TRAVELING EXPENSES

Appropriation Registration and Selection for Military Service Symbol _____ \$ _____
Appropriation Service Symbol _____ \$ _____
Appropriation Symbol _____ \$ _____

THE UNITED STATES,

To John Doe, DR.

Address: 1400 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

I do hereby certify that the above account and schedule are correct in all respects; that the amounts as charged have been actually and lawfully incurred by me on the dates therein specified; that the amounts as charged have been actually paid by me for traveling expenses; that no part of the account has been paid by the United States, but the full amount is due; that all expenditures included in said account other than my own personal traveling expenses were made under legal and uniform public authority; and that it was not, for the reasons stated herein, feasible to have such expenditures paid directly by a disbursing officer.

NOT REQUIRED TO BE SIGNED SO.

Page: _____ (No change in duplicate)

Subscribed and sworn to before me at _____ City _____ day _____ of _____, A. D. 1916

Notary Public, _____

I certify that the above account is correct, that the travel was performed, and that it was necessary for the public service.

Signature of Payee _____

Approved for _____

Title: _____

Sub: _____ Signature _____

Title: Executive Officer of Board

Paid by check No. 480, dated Aug. 10, 1917, of \$27.50
on Treasury U.S. _____ in favor of payee named above, for \$27.50

Received _____ of _____ in cash, the sum of _____ dollars and _____ cents in full payment of the above account.

Stamp

Stamp

*U.S. Project - material -
general laws.*

Rules and Regulations Prescribed by the President

FOR LOCAL AND DISTRICT BOARDS

UNDER THE AUTHORITY VESTED IN HIM
BY THE TERMS OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS

TO AUTHORIZE THE PRESIDENT TO INCREASE,
TEMPORARILY THE MILITARY ESTABLISH-
MENT OF THE UNITED STATES

APPROVED MAY 18, 1917

THESE RULES AND REGULATIONS MAY BE
MODIFIED AT ANY TIME BY THE PRESIDENT



FORM 13

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1917

The first step—registration—has been accomplished by what may be described as a system of supervised decentralization, and there has been created an administrative machine responding to the control of the President, through the Secretary of War and the office of the Provost Marshal General. The administrative areas have been the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and the execution of the law thus far in each area has been under the supervision of the governor, or the commissioners, through the office of the adjutant general. The working units in each States have been registration boards, normally one for each county and for approximately each 30,000 of the population of the cities of more than 30,000, in the latter case operating under the direction of the mayors. This machinery has demonstrated a splendid efficiency in the accomplishment, in a single day, of the registration of practically all males whose registration was required by statute.

Appreciative and keenly sensible of these services, the President is anxiously desirous to continue (so far as the positive provisions of law and the exigencies of the situation will permit) to avail himself, in the further execution of the law, of the services of those who have contributed so much to the success thus far attendant upon its administration, and he has, therefore, wherever it appeared feasible, appointed the registration personnel for the further work of the selective draft. In this connection he particularly wishes the governors and their respective adjutants general to continue generally to observe, as heretofore, all the operations incident to the enforcement of the law in their respective States and to report to the Provost Marshal General such matters as in their opinions should be brought to his attention in order that the law may be justly and efficiently enforced.

It is, moreover, expected that after the selection of men for service has been finally made under the act, State agencies will be further used, under the supervision of the governors and their adjutants general, in arranging for the mobilization of the men selected.

The registration regulations heretofore published have governed the first of the steps above outlined. The functions of registration which still remain to be accomplished are described in the President's regulations.

The remaining operations yet to be performed under the statute will be carried out under the regulations issued by the President pursuant to and in accordance with the power and authority given him by statute.

Speaking in summary of the present regulations—

They provide that the President shall create local and district boards to carry out the selective draft prescribed in the statute; that the local boards shall immediately upon their organization

divisions with a local board for each division. (See Regulations, sec. 2, (a) and (b).)

3. One or more district boards consisting of as many members as may be desired shall be appointed by the President in each Federal judicial district of the United States, one in each Territory, and one in the District of Columbia.

4. The duties and functions of the local boards are prescribed by statute (see Regulations, sec. 1) and are briefly (a) taking the necessary steps for determining the order of liability for service of those registered, and (b) examining those called for service to determine whether they shall be exempted, discharged, or accepted for service.

5. The duties and functions of the district boards are also prescribed by statute (see Regulations, sec. 1) and are briefly (a) deciding appeals (which may be taken either by or in respect of the person being examined or by the Government) from the decisions of the local boards on matters falling under the jurisdiction of such boards, and (b) passing upon claims for discharge because of the relationship of the one making the claim to "industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency."

6. Wherever practicable the registration board will be reconstituted the local board.

7. As soon as practicable after a day to be named by the Provost Marshal General the members of the local boards must assemble and organize. (See Regulations, sec. 7.)

8. The boards shall organize by having the sheriff of the county as executive officer of the board. If the sheriff is not a member, the board elects its own executive officer. Another member shall be made the clerk of the board. The third member may be a physician. (See Regulations, sec. 7.)

9. Any member of the board may be removed by the President.

10. Immediately upon organizing, the local board shall demand, and the board of registration or other person or persons having any of the cards in possession shall deliver to the local board, each and every registration card which is in the possession of either or any of them. The registration officers will deliver at the same time one copy of each and every such registration card. (See Regulations, sec. 8.)

11. The functions of each board of registration and of all other persons acting in like capacity shall cease and determine upon the delivery of the registration cards to the local boards, which boards shall thereafter themselves perform all such functions. (See Regulations, sec 8.)

tration card which has that day come into its possession or which it has itself made out. The "serial number" which has been given to each person shall appear opposite his name on the list.

Other copies of each of these additional lists must be disposed of as were the copies of the first list. (See Regulations, sec. 10.)

14. Everything is now ready for the determination of the order in which the persons on this list are liable for military service. The method, manner, time or times, and place or places of such determination, will be prescribed by the President in regulations to be issued hereafter. (See Regulations, sec. 12.)

15. After such determinations have been made the President will apportion to the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia the quotas to be furnished by each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia and will so notify the governor of each State and Territory and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Quotas will be apportioned to the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia in proportion to the population thereof.

The President will authorize the governor of each State and Territory and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to apportion for him the quotas to be drawn and furnished by the several local boards within each such State, Territory, or the District of Columbia. (See Regulations, sec. 13.)

16. The President will also authorize the governor of each State and Territory and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to allot to counties and to cities of 30,000 population and over the credits to which such counties and cities are entitled for enlistments in the National Guard and in the Regular Army as provided by statute.

17. A list of such persons so designated shall be made by each board, showing their names and residences, the order of their liability for service, and their respective "serial numbers." This list shall be posted in the offices of the respective boards, in a place accessible to public view. Within three days after the posting of said list, one copy thereof shall be sent to the Provost Marshal General, and one copy shall be given to the press with a request for the widest publicity. (See Regulations, sec. 14.)

18. Within the same time, three days, if practicable, the local board shall send by mail to each person so designated notice of such fact. (See Regulations, sec. 15.)

19. The local boards will first make the physical examination of all persons so designated in accordance with the provisions of the regulations and of special regulations which will be issued in due course. (See Regulations, sec. 16.) Local boards will bear in mind that all persons accepted by them will be reexamined for physical

district board having jurisdiction as called for service and not exempted or discharged, a notice advising him of this fact. (See Regulations, sec. 25.)

27. Appeals may be taken from the final decisions of the local boards to the district boards, either by the person who has been called or by the person who filed the claim for exemption or discharge in respect of such person or by the Government. (See Regulations, secs. 26 and 27.)

DISTRICT BOARDS.

28. The members of the district boards are notified by the United States marshal of the respective judicial districts to assemble at the time and place designated by such marshal, and no organization of a board shall be made until at least a majority of the members appointed are present, ready and willing to serve and have taken an oath prescribed. (See Regulations, sec. 37.)

29. The board may act through a majority of a quorum. (See Regulations, sec. 37.)

30. At the first meeting of a board, of which a record shall be kept on a form provided by the Provost Marshal General, one member of the board shall be chosen to act as chairman and one to act as secretary. (See Regulations, sec. 37.)

31. Immediately upon the perfecting of the organization of the board, the secretary of the board shall notify the Provost Marshal General by telegraph of such fact. (See Regulations, sec. 37.)

32. The President may remove members of the boards and may fill vacancies. (See Regulations, sec 35.)

33. The district board may act through committees. (See Regulations, sec. 37.)

34. The business of the district board will, as stated above (par. 5), be, first, to hear appeals, under conditions specified, from the final decisions of the local boards, and, second, to exercise original jurisdiction in the matter of claims made for discharge by persons engaged in certain industries, including agriculture. (See Regulations, secs. 38 and 39.)

35. Immediately after organization the district boards shall secure from the adjutant general of the State, Territory, or District the copies of the registration cards filed with that officer by the local boards within the area over which the district board has jurisdiction, and the adjutant general must furnish such copies, as also all additional copies which he may from time to time receive. (See Regulations, sec. 40.)

36. After the closing of proofs in any particular case of appeal from the local board the district board shall decide the case, and shall notify the person of the decision. If the decision is against

the person in whose behalf it is made, such person stands as called for military service. (See Regulations, sec. 41.)

If the decision of the board is that the person should be discharged, it shall issue to the person a certificate to that effect. The Regulations prescribe the procedure to be followed by the district board to keep itself advised as to the holders of these certificates, and for the modification or withdrawal thereof. (See Regulations, sec. 42.) When the appeal is made by the Provost Marshal General, the district board notifies the proper local board of its decision, and the local board then proceeds as if it had itself made such decision. (See Regulations, sec. 43.)

37. Local boards give the same force and effect to all certificates issued by the district boards that they give to certificates issued by themselves. (See Regulations, sec. 42.)

38. The district board itself issues all certificates of discharge in all cases where it has original jurisdiction. And provision is made for its keeping advised regarding the whereabouts, etc., of the holder of such a certificate and for the withdrawal or modification thereof. (See Regulations, sec. 45.)

39. The President is authorized to affirm, modify, or reverse any decision of a district board. Regulations governing this action will be issued by him hereafter. (See Regulations, sec. 47.)

40. Each district board shall certify, on a form prepared by the Provost Marshal General for that purpose, to the adjutant general of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia, as the case may be, the serial numbers, names, and detailed addresses of all persons called by local boards within the jurisdiction of such district board who have not been exempted or discharged. Upon receipt of such certification the adjutant general shall by mail notify each man whose name has been so certified that he has been selected for military service and shall order him to report in person at a specified time and place, to be fixed pursuant to advices from The Adjutant General of the Army, for military service. From the time so specified each man so notified shall be in the military service of the United States.

41. Detailed regulations governing the last step of the execution of the law—the assembling of selected persons and the posting of them to the colors—will be prescribed hereafter.

ENOCH H. CROWDER,

Provost Marshal General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, 30th day of June, 1917.

Under authority vested in him by the act of May 18, 1917, the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES prescribes the following Rules and Regulations and directs that they be published for the government of all concerned, and that they be strictly observed.

NEWTON D. BAKER,

Secretary of War.

(1).

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Such district boards shall review on appeal and affirm, modify, or reverse any decision of any local board having jurisdiction in the area in which any such district board has jurisdiction under the rules and regulations prescribed by the President. Such district boards shall have exclusive original jurisdiction within their respective areas to hear and determine all questions or claims for including or excluding or discharging persons or classes of persons from the selective draft, under the provisions of this act, not included within the original jurisdiction of such local boards.

The decisions of such district boards shall be final except that, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe, he may affirm, modify or reverse any such decision.

Any vacancy in any such local board or district board shall be filled by the President, and any member of any such local board or district board may be removed and another appointed in his place by the President, whenever he considers that the interest of the Nation demands it.

The President shall make rules and regulations governing the organization and procedure of such local boards and district boards, and providing for and governing appeals from such local boards to such district boards, and reviews of the decisions of any local board by the district board having jurisdiction, and determining and prescribing the several areas in which the respective local boards and district boards shall have jurisdiction, and all other rules and regulations necessary to carry out the terms and provisions of this section, and shall provide for the issuance of certificates of exemption, or partial or limited exemptions, and for a system to exclude and discharge individuals from selective draft.

SEC. 2. LOCAL BOARDS—*(a) In counties.*—There shall be and hereby is created and established, as authorized by the terms of said act of Congress, a local board in each county (in each parish of the State of Louisiana) of the several States of the United States, except as otherwise provided by these rules and regulations.

Each local board shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in its respective county in respect of all persons who registered with a registrar or board of registration therein, or registered thereafter with the local board therein as hereinafter provided; and in respect of any person whose registration card, in accordance with the regulations hereinafter prescribed, is delivered to and remains in the possession of such local board, when the order in which such person is liable to be called for military service is determined by such local board.

Each local board shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in its respective area, in respect of all such persons, of all questions to be heard and determined therein by a local board, under the terms of said act of Congress and the rules and regulations prescribed by the President.

Each local board shall have exclusive authority to do and perform, in respect of such persons, all other acts authorized by said act of Congress or by the rules and regulations prescribed by the President to be done or performed by a local board within such area.

(b) In States having no county administrative organizations and in Territories.—In the following States, viz, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, in which it is not deemed practicable and desirable to create and establish a local board in each county, and in the several Territories, there shall be and hereby is created and established, as authorized by the terms of said act of Congress, a local board, in divisions, of each of the above-enumerated States and of each of the several Territories, containing approximately (exclusive of cities of 30,000 population or over) a population of 30,000 each.

The divisions of such States and Territories will be hereafter designated, and when designated the local board in each such division shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in respect of all persons who registered with a registrar or board of registration therein, or registered thereafter with the local board therein as hereinafter provided; and in respect of any person whose registration card, in accordance with the regulations hereinafter prescribed, is delivered to and remains in the possession of the respective local boards when the order in which such person is liable to be called for military service is determined by such local boards.

Each such local board shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in its respective area, in respect of all such persons, of all questions to be heard and determined by a local board therein, under the terms of said act of Congress and the rules and regulations prescribed by the President.

Each such local board shall have exclusive authority to do and perform, in respect of such persons, all other acts therein authorized by said act of Congress or by the rules and regulations prescribed by the President to be done or performed by a local board therein as in the case of a local board in a county.

A local board in a county or in such a division of any State or Territory containing any city having 30,000 population or over shall not have or exercise any jurisdiction, power, or authority in the area in any such city.

(c) In cities of 30,000 population or over.—There shall be and hereby is created and established, as authorized by the terms of said act of Congress, a local board for approximately each 30,000 of population in each city of 30,000 population or over, designated by the President, in the several States and in the Territories. The District of Columbia shall be regarded and considered as one city.

Each local board in such cities, shall have like jurisdiction, duties, powers, and authority as in the case of a local board in a county, within the area to be designated for the respective local boards therein, in respect of all persons who registered with a registrar or board of registration therein, or registered thereafter with the local

in such divisions shall be designated and known as the Local Board for Division No. 1 or No. 2, and so on, City of ———, State of ———.

All certificates, reports, and records of such local boards shall bear upon their face the proper designation as above prescribed.

SEC. 4. *The qualifications for members of local boards.*—Each local board shall consist of three members, appointed by the President, one of whom, where practicable or desirable in the discretion of the President, shall be a licensed physician; provided, however, in his discretion, where advisable, the President may increase the membership of any local board.

The members of local boards must be citizens of the United States and must reside in the subdivision or area in which the local board, of which any person is appointed a member, has jurisdiction; and no person shall be appointed or act as a member of a local board who is connected with the Military Establishment of the United States.

SEC. 5. *Power to fill vacancies in any local board.*—Section 4 of said act of Congress provides that “any vacancy in any such local board or district board shall be filled by the President and any member of any such local board or district board may be removed and another appointed in his place by the President whenever he considers that the interest of the Nation demands it.”

SEC. 6. *Duty of members to notify Provost Marshal General and governor, or in cities of 30,000 population or over the mayor, of refusal to act or resignation.*—Any person appointed a member of a local board who refuses to accept such appointment, or any member of a local board who resigns as a member thereof, shall promptly notify by telegraph the governor of his State, Territory, or the Commissioners of the District of Columbia as the case may be (except in case such a person is appointed a member, or is a member, of a local board in a city of 30,000 population or over, when he shall promptly notify the mayor of his city instead of the governor of his State), of his refusal to accept the appointment or of his resignation. It shall be the duty of the other members of such a local board likewise to notify the governor or commissioners or mayor, as the case may be, of such refusal of a person to accept the appointment, or of such resignation, or of any vacancy.

Upon receiving notice of any such refusal, resignation, or vacancy, it shall become the duty of the mayor to notify the governor thereof. The governor or commissioners, as the case may be, shall report by telegraph any such refusal, resignation, or vacancy brought to his knowledge to the Provost Marshal General in Washington, together with the name or names of a person or persons recommended to be appointed by the President to fill any such vacancy or vacancies.

In the case of cities of 30,000 population or over the governor may, in his discretion, consult the mayors of such cities and obtain from

as the case may be, to act as the examining physician of such local board.

In case the governor of any State or Territory or the Commissioners of the District of Columbia so desire, a licensed physician may be designated to act as examining physician of a local board of which a licensed physician is a member, and such examining physician so designated shall be appointed by such local board to act as the examining physician of such local board.

A record of the meeting at which each local board is organized shall be made on a form prepared by the Provost Marshal General and furnished the local boards for that purpose. The record of such meeting as entered on such form¹ must state the time and place of such meeting, the names of at least a majority of such local board and recite that they were personally present at such meeting, and recite the election of a chairman and executive officer and clerk. The record of such meeting must be signed by the chairman and clerk, respectively, of such local board. One copy of such record shall be retained by the local board and one copy thereof mailed to the governor of the State, Territory, or the Commissioners of the District of Columbia as the case may be.

The clerk of each local board shall, immediately after such organization, report by telegraph to the governor of his State or Territory that the organization of the board has been completed. The governor of each State or Territory shall report to the Provost Marshal General in Washington by telegraph the progress of the organization of local boards in his State or Territory.

The meetings of a local board, except adjourned meetings, shall be held after one day's notice posted in the office of said local board and mailed to the other members of the board at their places of residence by the clerk or by the chairman in the absence or refusal of the clerk to act. The meetings of a local board may be adjourned from time to time, and in such cases meetings may be held without notice to the members thereof other than the notice at the time of adjournment to those present: *Provided, however,* That any meeting held without notice at which all members of the local board are present shall be a legal meeting of such local board.

Local boards may make rules of procedure not inconsistent with said act of Congress or with these rules and regulations.

SEC. 8. *Local boards to take possession of registration cards.*—Upon the completion of the organization of a local board the chairman and clerk thereof shall at once demand and take into their possession all the registration cards and all copies thereof and records in connection therewith in the possession of any board of registration, or of any other person or persons having possession of regis-

¹ Use Form 205 or 205(a).

thority in respect of any person whose registration card is then in its possession as though such person had registered within the area in which such local board exercises jurisdiction.

SEC. 9. *Duty of local boards to number registration cards.*—Immediately upon its organization, and, if practicable, within three days thereafter, each local board shall number each and every registration card then in its possession, beginning with number 1 and continuing consecutively until all registration cards are numbered. These numbers shall be known as “serial numbers” and must be entered on the face of each registration card in red ink between the words “Form 1,” occurring at the left-hand top of the card, and the words “Registration card.” The local board will at the same time give the same “serial number” to the copy of each registration card which it numbers.

The registration cards should not, for the purpose of assigning such “serial numbers,” be alphabetically arranged, but must be serially numbered without regard to the alphabetical arrangement of such registration cards.

As additional registration cards are thereafter received or made out by any local board, such cards shall be given a “serial number” in exactly the manner used in numbering the other registration cards. Such additional cards shall be numbered consecutively in the order in which they are received or made out. The first of such additional cards so received or made out shall bear the “serial number” next following the last “serial number” placed upon a registration card received from the registration officers; and other or additional cards received or made out thereafter shall bear the numbers next following this number in consecutive, numerical order.

In case any local board has in its possession any registration cards of which it has not copies it will immediately make such copies and will give to each of them the “serial number” which corresponds to the registration card of which it is a copy. The blank registration cards form (1) for such copies will be furnished by the governor of the State or Territory, or by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, as the case may be.

When a local board has a copy of each card with its proper “serial number” thereon in its possession the clerk of the local board shall at once forward such copies by mail or express to the adjutant general of his State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, as the case may be, who will hold them for further instructions. In the case of cities of 30,000 population or over, however, the clerk of each local board will so forward such copies so made to the mayor of his city, who will in turn so forward them to the adjutant general of the State or Territory, to be held as in the case of copies of registration cards received directly from the clerks of local boards.

take place and be maintained under such regulations as the President may prescribe not inconsistent with the terms of this act. Quotas for the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, or subdivisions thereof, shall be determined in proportion to the population thereof, and credit shall be given to any State, Territory, District, or subdivision thereof, for the number of men who were in the military service of the United States as members of the National Guard on April first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, or who have since said date entered the military service of the United States from any such State, Territory, District, or subdivision, either as members of the Regular Army or the National Guard.

SEC. 12. *Method and manner of making draft to be prescribed by later regulations.*—A method, manner, time or times, and place or places will be prescribed by the President, by regulations to be hereafter issued, for each local board to determine the order in which the persons, whose registration cards are within the jurisdiction of the respective local boards in accordance with the regulations prescribed, are liable to be called for military service by the respective local boards to be physically examined, exempted, discharged, or finally accepted into the military service of the United States.

SEC. 13. *Determination of quotas to be called and furnished.*—The quotas to be called and furnished by the respective local boards shall be determined in accordance with said act of Congress and regulations to be hereafter prescribed by the President. The President will cause the quotas for the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia to be determined and notice thereof to be communicated to the Governor of each State and Territory and to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The Governor of each State and Territory and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, acting for and by the direction of the President, shall thereupon, in accordance with regulations to be hereafter prescribed by the President, determine the quotas to be called and furnished by the several local boards within such State, Territory, or District from the persons whose registration cards are within the jurisdiction of the respective local boards therein, and shall communicate notice thereof to each local board within such State, Territory, or District.

The quotas so determined shall be called and furnished by the respective local boards in the method, manner, and at the time or times and place or places prescribed by regulations hereafter to be issued by the President.

SEC. 14. *List of names of persons in the order of their liability for military service to be posted and mailed by local boards.*—As soon as practicable after the order in which the persons, whose registration cards are in the possession of the respective local boards, are liable to be called for military service shall have been determined by each local board, in accordance with the regulations hereafter prescribing the method, manner, time or times, and place or places of determining such

Forms prepared by the Surgeon General of the Army for use in making the required physical examinations and regulations governing such examinations, prescribed by the President, will be furnished to local boards and examining physicians by the Provost Marshal General.

In making physical examinations and in basing conclusions on the results of such examinations examining physicians and local boards shall be guided, governed, and controlled by said forms and regulations, the provisions relating to physical examinations appearing in these regulations, and by the general rule that when an examining physician or a local board is in doubt as to whether or not any person examined is physically deficient and not physically qualified for military service, the doubt shall be resolved in favor of such person's physical qualification for military service and he shall be held to be physically qualified for such service.

The notices referred to in section 15 of these regulations shall carry a direction to the persons called to report at the office of the local board for physical examination on a date specified. This date should be fixed as follows: For approximately the first third of the list, the morning of the fifth day following the mailing of the notice; for approximately the next third of the list, the morning of the sixth day following the mailing of the notice; and for the remaining names on the list, the morning of the seventh day following the mailing of the notice. However, any person who, when called, is temporarily absent from the jurisdiction of the board by which he was called, or who is prevented by sickness from reporting for physical examination at the time fixed in the notice in his case, may report for physical examination on or before the tenth day after the mailing of the notice.

In addition to the medical member of the local board, or in addition to the examining physician designated and appointed as prescribed in section 7, one examining physician, designated as hereinbefore prescribed, may be appointed by each local board. Other additional examining physicians, designated as hereinbefore prescribed, may be appointed by the board as follows: One, if the number of persons to be examined on any one day shall exceed 80; two, if the number to be examined on any one day shall exceed 120; three, if the number to be examined on any one day shall exceed 160; and others in like ratio.

At the time fixed by each local board in the prescribed notices for physical examinations to be conducted under its direction, such board shall convene for the purpose of conducting such examinations and shall thereupon proceed with such examinations as expeditiously as practicable. Each person examined should be examined in the presence of at least one member of the local board other than

every question or claim for including or excluding or discharging persons or classes of persons from the selective draft under the provisions of this act authorizing the President to exclude or discharge from the selective draft "persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency."

SEC. 18. *Persons or classes of persons to be exempted by a local board.*—The following persons or classes of persons, if called for service by a local board and not discharged as physically deficient, shall be exempted by such local board upon a claim for exemption being made and filed by or in respect of any such person, and substantiated in the opinion of the local board, and a certificate of absolute, conditional, or temporary exemption, as the case may require, shall be issued to any such person.

The claim to be exempted must be made by such person, or by some other person in respect of him, on a form¹ prepared by the Provost Marshal General and furnished by the local boards for that purpose. Such claim must be filed with the local board which notified such person that he is called for service on or before the *seventh* day after the mailing by the local board of the notice required to be given such person of his having been called for service.

The statement on the registration card of any such person that exemption is claimed shall not be construed or considered as the presentation of a claim for exemption.

(a) *Officers of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia.*—Officers, legislative, executive, and judicial, of the United States, the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia. The word "officers" shall be construed for the purpose of said act of Congress and these rules and regulations to mean any person holding a legislative, executive, or judicial office created by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or of any of the several States or Territories.

(b) *Ministers of religion.*—Any regular or duly ordained minister of religion.

(c) *Students of divinity.*—Any person who on the 18th day of May, 1917, was a student preparing for the ministry in any recognized theological or divinity school.

(d) *Persons in the military or naval service of the United States.*—Any person in the military or naval service of the United States.

(e) *Subjects of Germany residing in the United States.*—Any person who is a subject of Germany, whether such person has or has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

¹ Use Forms No. 110 or No. 111.

exemption by or in respect of such person, of an affidavit¹ signed by such person, giving his place of residence and stating that he is a regular minister of religion (giving the name of the church, sect, or religious organization to which he belongs, the time and place of entering upon the duties of such ministry), that he is regularly engaged in the performance of the duties of a regular minister of religion as a vocation; and upon presentation of affidavits² of two persons (heads of families) residing within the area in which the local board has jurisdiction, members of the said church, sect, or organization to which such person belongs, giving the place of residence of such person, and stating that he is a regular minister of religion of the said church, sect, or organization, and that he is regularly engaged in the performance of the duties of a regular minister of religion of said church, sect, or organization as a vocation.

A duly ordained minister of religion is a person who has been ordained, in accordance with the ceremonial, ritual, or discipline of a church, religious sect, or organization established on the basis of a community of faith and belief, doctrines and practices of a religious character, to preach and to teach the doctrines of such church, sect, or organization and to administer the rites and ceremonies thereof in public worship; and who as his regular and customary vocation preaches and teaches the principles of religion and administers the ordinances of public worship as embodied in the creed or principles of such church, sect, or organization.

A regular minister of religion is one who as his customary vocation preaches and teaches the principles of religion of a church, a religious sect or organization of which he is a member, without having been formally ordained as a minister of religion, and who is recognized by such church, sect, or organization as a regular minister.

The words "regular or duly ordained ministers of religion" do not include a person who irregularly or incidentally preaches and teaches the principles of religion of a church, religious sect or organization; nor do the words include a person who may have been duly ordained a minister in accordance with the ceremonial, rite, or discipline of a church, religious sect, or organization but who does not regularly, as a vocation, preach and teach the principles of religion and administer the ordinances of public worship as embodied in the creed or principles of his church, sect, or organization.

(c) *Students of divinity*.—Any person who, on the 18th day of May, 1917, was a student preparing for the ministry in any recognized theological or divinity school, upon presentation to such local board, at any time within 10 days after the filing of a claim of exemption by or in respect of such person, of an affidavit³ signed by

¹ Use Form No. 114.

² Use Forms Nos. 114(a) and 114(b).

³ Use Form No. 115.

States, upon presentation to such local board, at any time within 10 days after the filing of a claim of exemption by or in respect of such person, of an affidavit¹ signed by such person setting forth the following information:

1. Date and place of birth.
2. Date of immigration into the United States.
3. Whether he has taken out his first papers—that is, declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States.
4. Present address; and upon presentation by affidavits of such other evidence as may be required, in the opinion of the board, to substantiate the claim.

No subject of Germany residing in the United States, whether he has taken out his first papers or not, will be accepted for service. When, in the opinion of a local board, any person called for service is a subject of Germany, whether he has or has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, or whether he, or some other person in respect of him, has or has not filed a claim of exemption, he shall be exempted and a certificate of complete exemption issued to him.

(f) *All other resident aliens who have not taken out their first papers.*—Any person who is a resident alien—that is, a citizen or subject of any foreign State or nation other than Germany—who shall not have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, upon presentation to such local board, at any time within 10 days after the filing of a claim of exemption by or in respect of such person, of an affidavit² signed by such person setting forth the following information:

1. Date and place of birth.
2. Date of immigration into the United States.
3. Whether he has taken out his first papers—that is, declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States.
4. Present address; and upon presentation by affidavits of such other evidence as may be required in the opinion of the board to substantiate the claim.

SEC. 19. *Local boards to issue certificates of exemption.*—Each local board shall issue a certificate of exemption to each person by or in respect of whom a claim for exemption has been filed in accordance with these rules and regulations if, in the opinion of the local board, such claim has been substantiated as required by these rules and regulations and the right to a certificate of exemption established.

Each such certificate of exemption shall be on a form³ provided by the Provost Marshal General, shall be signed by the chairman and clerk of the board, and shall set forth the grounds and conditions

¹ Use Form No. 118.

² Use Form No. 119.

³ Use Form No. 120.

required to be given such person of his having been called for service.

The statement on the registration card of any person that discharge is claimed shall not be construed or considered as the presentation of a claim for discharge.

(a) *County and municipal officers.*—Any county or municipal officer, including therein officers of counties, townships, cities, boroughs, parishes, towns, and villages, who has been elected to his office by popular vote and whose office may not be filled by appointment for an unexpired term, upon presentation to such local board at any time within 10 days after the filing of a claim for discharge by or in respect of such person, of an affidavit¹ made by the county clerk or like officer of the county, township, city, borough, parish, town, or village of which such person is an officer, stating the office held by such person and the date of his election, when his term of office expires, and that the unexpired term of such office may not be filled by appointment; and upon presentation by affidavits of such other evidence as may be required, in the opinion of the local board, to substantiate the claim.

(b) *Customhouse clerks.*—Any clerk employed in a customhouse of the United States upon presentation to such local board, at any time within 10 days after the filing of a claim of discharge by or in respect of such person, of an affidavit² signed by the collector or deputy collector having charge of the customhouse in which he is employed stating that he is a clerk in a customhouse of the United States and is, in his opinion, necessary to the effective operation or administration of such customhouse, and that he can not be replaced by another person without substantial material loss of efficiency in such operation or administration.

(c) *Persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mails.*—Any person employed by the United States in the transmission of the mails, upon presentation to such local board, at any time within 10 days after the filing of a claim of discharge by or in respect of such person, of an affidavit³ signed by the postmaster, or some appointee of the President or Postmaster General having direct supervision of such employee, stating that such employee is, in his opinion, necessary to the effective and adequate transmission of the mails and can not be replaced by another person without substantial material loss of efficiency in the effective and adequate transmission of the mails.

(d) *Artificers and workmen employed in the armories, arsenals, and navy yards of the United States.*—Any artificer or workman employed in any armory, arsenal, or navy yard of the United States, upon presentation to such local board, at any time within 10 days

¹ Use Form No. 123.

² Use Form No. 124.

³ Use Form No. 125.

person without substantial material loss of efficiency in the adequate and effective operation of such sea service.

The term "sea service" shall be construed for the purpose of said act of Congress, and of these rules and regulations to include the service of mariners actually employed in the marine service of any citizen or merchant within the United States on the Great Lakes and their connecting waters.

(h) Those in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support which renders their exclusion or discharge desirable.

(1) Any married man whose wife or child is dependent upon his labor for support, upon presentation to such local board, at any time within 10 days after the filing of a claim for his discharge by such married man, of an affidavit signed by him giving his name, age, and place of residence; the name and place of residence of his wife; the name(s), age(s), and place of residence of his child or children (if any); and stating that he is a married man, the husband of said wife, the father of her child or children; that such wife, child, or children is (are) dependent upon his labor for support as the term "labor" is used in these rules and regulations; that his income from which such wife and child or children received such support was mainly the fruit of his mental or physical labor, and was not mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor.¹

And upon presentation, within the time aforesaid, to such local board of a supporting affidavit signed by such wife giving her husband's name, age, and place of residence; her own name and place of residence; the name(s), age(s), and residence of their child or children (if any); and stating that she is the wife of such person, the mother of such child or children, and that he is the father of her child or children; the approximate amount of her separate income and the independent income of such child or children during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from her husband, and exclusive of any gifts to her or her child or children, the same being merely the income derived from the separate or independent property of, or property held in trust for her, the child or children; that she or her child or children is (are) dependent upon her husband's labor for support, as the term "labor" is used in these rules and regulations; and that her husband's income from which she, her child or children received such support was mainly the fruit of his mental or physical labor, and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor.²

And upon presentation, within the time aforesaid, to such local board of a supporting affidavit signed by a head of a family residing

¹ Use Form No. 130.

² Use Form No. 130a.

And upon presentation, within the time aforesaid, to such local board of two supporting affidavits signed by heads of families residing within the area in which such local board has jurisdiction, giving the name, age, and place of residence of the husband whose discharge is sought; the name(s), place of residence of his wife, child, or children (if any), the age(s) of such child or children; stating that said husband, wife, child, or children is (are) personally well known to him; and stating upon information and belief that the person sought to be discharged is the husband of such wife and the father of such child or children; the approximate amount of the separate or independent income, during the last preceding year, of such wife, child, or children, exclusive of any sums received from her husband, and exclusive of any gifts, the same being merely the income derived from the separate or individual property of or property held in trust for such wife, child, or children; that such wife, child, or children is (are) dependent upon the husband's labor for support, as the term "labor" is used in these rules and regulations; that the husband's income from which such support was received was mainly the fruit of his mental or physical labor and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor; and stating on oath the sources of affiant's information and grounds for belief concerning the income and dependency of the wife, child, or children.¹

If the wife does not live within the jurisdiction of the local board the affidavits required by heads of families may be made by such persons residing outside of the area of such local board.

If a claim for discharge is not filed by the husband or his wife, but by another person in respect of such husband, then upon presentation to such local board, at any time within 10 days after the filing of such claim, of an affidavit signed by the person who has filed the claim, giving his own name and place of residence of such person; the name, age, place of residence, and serial number of the husband whose discharge is sought; the name and place of residence of wife; the name(s), age(s), and place of residence of child or children (if any); and stating that the person making the affidavit filed the claim for discharge in respect of such husband; that he is personally well acquainted with such husband and his wife, child, or children; that the person whose discharge is sought is the husband of the said wife and the father of the said child or children; that he has personally made an investigation of the sources of income of the wife, child, or children, disclosing the nature and extent of such investigation and examination; the approximate amount of such wife's,

¹ Use Forms No. 131a-b.

If the wife does not live within the jurisdiction of the local board, the affidavits required by heads of families may be made by such persons residing outside of the area of such local board.

And upon presentation, within the time aforesaid, to such local board of a supporting affidavit of such wife stating the approximate amount of her, her child's, or children's separate or independent income during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from her husband and exclusive of any gifts, the same being merely income derived from the separate or independent property of, or property held in trust for her, her child, or children; and stating that she, the said child, or children is (are) dependent upon the labor of such husband for support, as the term "labor" is used in these rules and regulations.¹

(2) *Any son of a widow dependent upon his labor for support*, upon presentation to such local board, at any time within 10 days after the filing of a claim for discharge, by such son, of an affidavit signed by him, giving his name, age, and place of residence; the name and place of residence of his widowed mother; and stating that he is the son of such widowed mother; the approximate amount actually contributed or expended by him during the last preceding year for her support; the approximate amount of her independent income during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from him, and exclusive of any gifts to her, the same being merely the income derived from the independent property of, or the property held in trust for, such widowed mother; that such mother is dependent upon his labor for support as the term "labor" is used in these rules and regulations, and that his income from which she received such support was mainly the fruit of his mental or physical labor, and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor.²

And upon presentation, within the time aforesaid, to such local board of a supporting affidavit signed by the widowed mother giving her name and place of residence; the name, age, and place of residence of her son whose discharge is sought; stating that he is her son and that she is a widow; the approximate amount of her independent income, during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from the said son, and exclusive of any gifts to her, the same being merely the income derived from her independent property, or property held in trust for her; the approximate amount actually contributed or expended by him during the last preceding year for her support, that she is dependent upon her son's labor for support as the term "labor" is used in these rules and regulations; that her son's income from which she received such support was mainly the fruit of

¹ Use Form No. 132e.

² Use Form No. 133.

son's income from which she received such support was mainly the fruit of his mental or physical labor, and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor.¹

And upon presentation, within the time aforesaid, to such local board of two supporting affidavits signed by heads of families residing within the area in which such local board has jurisdiction, giving the name, age, and place of residence of such son; the name and place of residence of his widowed mother; stating that they are both personally well known to him, and stating upon information and belief that she is the mother of the person whose discharge is sought; that her husband is dead; the approximate amount of her independent income during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received by her from her son, exclusive of any gifts to her, the same being merely the income derived from her independent property, or property held in trust for her; the approximate amount actually contributed or expended for her support by her son during the last preceding year; that the widowed mother is dependent upon her son's labor for support, as the term "labor" is used in these rules and regulations; that the son's income from which his mother received such support was income mainly the fruit of his mental or physical labor, and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources independent of his mental or physical labor; and stating on oath the sources of affiant's information and grounds for belief concerning her income, the approximate amount contributed or expended for her support by her son, the source of the son's income from which such support was paid and the dependency of the mother.²

If the widowed mother does not live within the jurisdiction of the local board, the affidavits required by heads of families may be made by such persons residing outside the area of such local board.

If a claim for discharge is not filed by the son or by his widowed mother, but by another person in respect of such son, then upon presentation to such local board, at any time within 10 days after the filing of such claim, of an affidavit signed by the person who has filed the claim, giving the name, place of residence of such person; the name, age, place of residence and serial number of the son whose discharge is sought; and stating that the person making the affidavit filed the claim for discharge in respect of such son, giving the name and place of residence of the widowed mother; stating that he is personally well acquainted with the son and the widowed mother; that he has personally made an investigation and examination of the source of income of such widowed mother, disclosing the nature and extent of such investigation and examination; and stating, according to

¹ Use Form No. 134.

² Use Forms Nos. 134a-b.

approximate amount actually received from her son by her for her support during the last preceding year; the approximate amount of her independent income during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from her son and exclusive of any gifts to her, the same being merely income derived from her independent property or property held in trust for her; the approximate amount actually received from her son or expended by him on her behalf for her support during the last preceding year; and stating that she is dependent upon the labor of such son for support, as the term "labor" is used in these rules and regulations.¹

(3) *Son of aged or infirm parent or parents, dependent upon his labor for support*, upon presentation to such local board, at any time within 10 days after the filing of a claim for discharge by such son, of an affidavit signed by himself giving his name, age, place of residence, and the name(s), age(s), and place of residence of his said parent or parents; and stating that he is the son of the aged or infirm parent or parents; the infirmity (if any) of such parent or parents; the approximate amount of the independent income of such aged or infirm parent or parents during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from such son, and exclusive of any gifts, the same being merely the income derived from the independent property of, or the property held in trust for, such parent or parents; the approximate amount actually contributed or expended by such son during the last preceding year for the support of such parent or parents; that such parent or parents is (are) dependent upon his labor for support as the term "labor" is used in these rules and regulations; and that his income from which such parent or parents received support was mainly the fruit of the son's mental or physical labor, and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor.²

And upon presentation, within the time aforesaid, to such local board of a supporting affidavit signed by such aged or infirm parent or parents, giving the name(s), age(s), and place of residence of such parent or parents; and the name, age, and place of residence of the son whose discharge is sought; and stating that he is the son of such parent or parents; the infirmity (if any) of such parent or parents; the approximate amount of the independent income of such aged or infirm parent or parents during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from such son, and exclusive of any gifts, the same being merely the income derived from the independent property of, or the property held in trust for, such parent or parents; the approximate amount actually contributed or expended

¹ Use Form No. 135c.

² Use Form No. 136.

name, age, and place of residence of such son; the name(s), age(s), and place of residence of the parent or parents; and stating that such person(s) is (are) the father or (and) mother of the person whose discharge is sought, and the infirmity (if any) of such parent or parents; the approximate amount of the independent income of such aged or infirm parent or parents during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sum received from such son, and exclusive of any gifts, and the same being merely the income derived from the independent property of, or the property held in trust for, such parent or parents; the approximate amount actually contributed or expended by the son during the last preceding year for the support of such parent or parents; that such parent or parents is (are) dependent upon such son's labor for support, as the term "labor" is used in these rules and regulations; and that the income of such son from which the parent or parents received such support was mainly the fruit of the son's mental or physical labor, and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources independent of his mental or physical labor.¹

And upon presentation, within the time aforesaid, to such local board of two supporting affidavits signed by heads of families residing within the area in which such local board has jurisdiction, giving the name(s), age(s), and place of residence of such parent or parents, and the name, age, and residence of the son whose discharge is sought; stating that such son and parent(s) are personally well known to him; and stating upon information and belief that such person is the son of said parent or parents; that such parent or parents is (are) aged or infirm, stating the infirmity (if any) of such parent or parents; the approximate amount of the independent income of such aged or infirm parent or parents during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from such son, exclusive of any gifts, the same being merely income derived from the independent property of, or the property held in trust for, such parent or parents; the approximate amount actually contributed or expended by such son during the last preceding year for the support of such parent or parents; that such parent or parents is (are) dependent upon his labor for support, as the term "labor" is used in these rules and regulations; that the income of the son from which such parent or parents received such support was mainly the fruit of the son's mental or physical labor, and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor; and stating on oath the sources of affiants' information and grounds for belief concerning the parent's or parents' income, the approximate amount contributed or expended by the son for such sup-

¹ Use Form No. 137.

infirmity (if any) of such parent or parents; that he is the son of such parent or parents; the approximate amount of the independent income of such aged or infirm parent, or parents, during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from such son, and exclusive of any gifts, the same being merely income derived from the independent property of, or the property held in trust for, such parent or parents; the approximate amount actually contributed or expended by such son during the last preceding year for the support of such parent or parents; that such parent or parents are dependent upon the son's labor for support, as the term "labor" is used in these rules and regulations; that the income of the son from which such parent or parents received such support was mainly the fruit of the son's mental or physical labor, and was not derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor for continuance; and stating the sources of affiant's information and grounds for belief respecting the income of the parent or parents, the approximate amount contributed or paid out by the son for the support of his parent or parents, the source of the son's income, and the dependency of the parent or parents.¹

If the aged or infirm parent or parents does (do) not live within the area of such local board, the affidavits of the two heads of families may be made by two such persons residing outside of the area of such local board.

And upon presentation, within the time aforesaid, to such local board of a supporting affidavit of such aged or infirm parent or parents stating the approximate amount actually received from the son or expended by him for the support of such parent or parents, during the last preceding year; the approximate amount of the independent income of the parent or parents, during the last preceding year derived from the independent property of, or property held in trust for, the parent or parents, and stating that the parent or parents is (are) dependent upon the labor of such son for support, as the term "labor" is used in these rules and regulations.²

(4) *Father of a motherless child or children under 16 years of age dependent upon his labor for support*, upon presentation to such local board, at any time within 10 days after the filing of a claim for his own discharge by such father, of an affidavit signed by him giving his name, age, and place of residence; the name(s), age(s), and place of residence of his child or children under the age of 16 years; and stating that he is the father of such child or children; that the mother of such child or children is dead; the approximate amount of the independent income of such child or children during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received by such child

¹ Use Forms Nos. 138a-b.

² Use Form No. 138c.

of residence, and serial number of the father whose discharge is sought; that the person making the affidavit filed the claim for discharge in respect of such father; the name(s), age(s), and place of residence of the child or children under 16 years of age; stating that the person whose discharge is sought is the father of the said child or children; that he is personally well acquainted with such father and the said child or children; and stating that he has personally made an investigation and examination of the source of income of such child or children, disclosing the nature and extent of such investigation and examination; stating, according to the facts disclosed by such investigation and examination, the approximate amount of such child's or children's independent income during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from the father, and exclusive of any gifts to the child or children, the same being merely income derived from the independent property of, or the property held in trust for, such child or children; that the child or children is (are) dependent upon the father's labor for support, as the term "labor" is used in these rules and regulations; the approximate amount that such father has actually contributed or expended during the last preceding year for the support of the child or children; and that the father's income from which the child or children received such support was mainly the fruit of his mental or physical labor, and was not income mainly derived from the property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor.¹

And upon presentation, within the time aforesaid, to such local board of two supporting affidavits signed by heads of families residing within the area in which such local board has jurisdiction, giving the name, age, and place of residence of the father whose discharge is sought; the name(s), age(s), and place of residence of the child or children of such father; stating that the said father and child or children are personally well known to him; stating, upon information and belief, that such person is the father of said child or children; that the mother of such child or children is dead; the approximate amount of the independent income of such child, or children, during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sum received from such father, and exclusive of any gifts, the same being merely income derived from the independent property of, or property held in trust for such child or children; the approximate amount actually contributed or expended by the father during the last preceding year for the support of such child or children; that such child or children is (are) dependent upon the said father's

¹ Use Form No. 140.

child or children dependent upon his labor for support; the approximate amount of the independent income of such child or children during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from such brother and exclusive of any gifts, the same being merely income derived from the independent property of, or property held in trust for such child or children; the approximate amount actually contributed or expended by such brother during the last preceding year for the support of such child or children; that such child or children is (are) dependent upon such brother's labor for support, as the term "labor" is used in these rules and regulations; and that the income of such brother from which such child or children received such support was mainly the fruit of the brother's mental or physical labor, and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor; and stating on oath the sources of affiant's information and grounds for belief respecting the amount of the child's or children's income, the approximate amount paid out by the brother for the support, and the dependency of such child or children.¹

If a claim for discharge is not filed by the brother, but by another person in respect of such brother, then upon presentation to such local board, at any time within 10 days after the filing of such claim, of an affidavit signed by the person who has filed the claim, giving the name and place of residence of such person; the name, age, place of residence, and serial number of the brother whose discharge is sought, and stating that the person making the affidavit filed the claim for discharge in respect of such brother; that the person whose discharge is sought is the brother of such child or children; giving the name(s), age(s), and place of residence of such child or children under 16 years of age; that he is personally well acquainted with such brother and the child or children; that he has personally made an investigation and examination of the source of income of such child or children, disclosing the nature and extent of such investigation and examination; and stating according to the facts disclosed by such investigation and examination the approximate amount of such child's or children's independent income during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from the brother, and exclusive of any gifts to the child or children, the same being merely income derived from the individual property of, or property held in trust for the child or children; and stating that such child or children is (are) dependent upon the brother's labor for support, as the term "labor" is used in these rules and regulations; the approximate amount that such brother has actually contributed or expended during the last preceding year for the support of the

¹ Use Forms No. 141a-b.

if that income were entirely the fruit of professional or physical toil, then such person or persons would be dependent upon his labor.

For the purpose of these rules and regulations, by the term "aged or infirm" parent or parents is meant those persons who, from old age or infirmity, are disabled from earning the means of supporting themselves and who, by reason of such age or infirmity, have become dependent for the means of support upon the person in respect of whom the claim is made.

In respect of all claims filed on the ground that any person called has dependent(s) such other evidence may be presented by affidavits as may be required in the opinion of the local board to substantiate the claim.

If any person claiming exemption or discharge shall file affidavits in support thereof, one such affidavit should contain the statement that he binds himself to report at once in person to the local board by which he was called and notify it whenever the conditions entitling him to exemption or discharge cease to exist; and the affidavit of one who has filed a claim for exemption or discharge in respect of another should contain a similar statement whenever practicable.

(i) Any person who is found by such local board to be a member of any well-recognized religious sect or organization organized and existing May 18, 1917, and whose then existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form, and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein in accordance with the creed or principles of said religious organization.—Any such person upon presentation to such local board, at any time within 10 days after the filing of a claim for discharge by or in respect of such person, of an affidavit¹ made by such person stating that he is a member in good faith and in good standing of a well-recognized religious sect or organization (giving the name thereof) organized and existing May 18, 1917, and whose then existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form, and that his religious convictions are against war or participation therein in accordance with the creed or principles of said religious organization. And upon the presentation to such local board of an affidavit² made by the clerk or minister of the well-recognized religious sect or organization to which such person claiming exemption is a member, stating that said person is a member of said religious sect or organization, which was well recognized and was organized and existing May 18, 1917, and that the then existing creed or principles of said religious sect or organization forbid its members to participate in war in any form; and upon presentation by affidavits of such other evidence as may be required in the

¹ Use Form No. 143.

² Use Form No. 143 (a).

registration card and require the surrender of the certificate of discharge issued to such person.

It shall thereupon be the duty of such person to surrender forthwith to such local board the certificate of discharge previously issued to him.

Any certificate of discharge may be withdrawn, modified, or renewed by the local board if, in the opinion of such local board, the circumstances of the case require that the certificate of discharge should be withdrawn, modified, or renewed.

Certificates of discharge shall require by their terms any person discharged conditionally or for a limited time to report, and it shall be the duty of such person to report, to the local board issuing the certificate immediately upon the expiration of the time specified, or whenever the conditions entitling such person to a certificate of discharge cease to exist.

No certificate of discharge shall be conditional on the person to whom it is issued entering into or continuing in the employment of any designated employer, but may be conditional on a person engaging in or continuing in some particular class of employment.

Each certificate of discharge shall contain reference to the penalty clause of said act of Congress and also to the appropriate provisions of the Criminal Code of the United States setting forth the penalty incurred for failure to obey any provision of said act of Congress.

SEC. 24. *Local boards to certify to the district boards having jurisdiction names of persons called and not exempted or discharged and names of persons called who have been exempted or discharged.*—Each local board shall forthwith, on a form¹ prepared by the Provost Marshal General for that purpose, certify to the district board having jurisdiction of the area in which such local board is located, the names and detailed addresses of all persons called by such local board who have not been exempted or discharged, and a like list² of all persons called by such local board who have been exempted or discharged. Each local board shall also file with such district board each claim for exemption or discharge, together with all affidavits and papers filed in connection with each claim for exemption or discharge, including the records of the physical examinations and a copy of each certificate of exemption or discharge issued by it.

Each local board shall maintain a filing system that will enable all affidavits and records in respect of each person to be filed separately and apart from affidavits and records in respect of any other person in order to facilitate their orderly and prompt transmission to the proper district board.

¹ Use Form No. 146.

² Use Form No. 147.

of appeal may be filed, provided it is shown to the satisfaction of the local board having jurisdiction that the failure to file such claim of appeal within the designated time arose because of the necessary absence of the claimant or because the illness of the claimant prevented the filing of such claim, or for any other cause or reason which appears to the local board to afford a reasonable ground for allowing the claim of appeal to be filed.

In the event that any such application for leave to file a claim of appeal is granted, notice¹ of the extension of time shall be given by the local board to the district board having jurisdiction and a like extension of time shall be granted for notice to be given to the district board of the filing of the claim of appeal.

SEC. 27. *Government appeals.*—The Provost Marshal General acting through any person generally or specially authorized may appeal from the decision of any local board to the district board having jurisdiction in the area in which such local board is located. It shall be the duty of the Provost Marshal General generally or specially to authorize and direct some person to take appeals from all decisions of local boards to the district boards having jurisdiction in all cases where certificates of discharge were granted and issued because of a claim filed for discharge under the provisions of subdivision (h) of section 20 of these rules and regulations.

The time within which a claim of appeal and the notice thereof may be filed by the Provost Marshal General shall not be limited.

The records of all local boards shall be open at all times to inspection or examination by any person generally or specially designated by the district board having jurisdiction to make such inspection or examination, and the records of all local and district boards shall be open at all times to the inspection or examination of any person generally or specially authorized by any department of the Government of the United States or by the Provost Marshal General. Such records shall be open to the examination of the public at such times as will not interfere with the proceedings or work of the local boards.

SEC. 28. *Local boards may in certain cases extend time to file claims and affidavits.*—A local board may allow a claim for exemption or discharge to be filed or affidavits in support thereof to be filed after the expiration of the designated time within which such claim or such affidavits may be filed, provided it is shown to the satisfaction of the local board having jurisdiction that the failure to file such claim or such affidavits within the designated time arose because of the necessary absence of the claimant or because the illness of the claimant prevented the filing of such claim or of such affidavits, or for

¹ Use Form No. 155.

present an application to cancel his registration, an affidavit signed by him stating that his domicile is in another jurisdiction and may apply for an order to be entered canceling his registration.

If his application and affidavit are accompanied by the affidavit of the clerk of the other local board stating that his registration card is in the possession of the local board of which the affiant is clerk, an order may be entered by the board to which such application is made canceling his registration in that jurisdiction.

regulations prescribed by the President: *Provided, however,* That there shall be, and hereby is, created and established one district board having exclusive jurisdiction of such matters in the area contained within the limits of the city of New York, in the State of New York.

The district boards created and established in the southern district of the State of New York and the district boards created and established in the eastern district of the State of New York shall have no jurisdiction within the area lying within the limits of the city of New York.

SEC. 33. *Designation of district boards.*—District boards having jurisdiction in a Federal judicial district, including an entire State, shall be designated as the District Board for the State of ———.

In any State where there is more than one district and but one district board is established in each district, the several district boards shall be designated and known as the District Board for the ——— District of the State of ———.

Where there is more than one district board in a Federal judicial district, the respective divisions of such district shall be designated and known as Division No. 1, Division No. 2, and so on, and the several district boards therein shall be designated and known as District Board for Division No. 1, No. 2, and so on, of the ——— District of the State of ———.

District boards having jurisdiction in a Territory shall be designated as the District Board for the Territory of ———.

The district board for the District of Columbia shall be designated as the District Board for the District of Columbia.

The district board for the city of New York shall be designated and known as the District Board for the City of New York, State of New York.

All certificates, reports, and records of such district boards shall bear upon their face the proper designation as above prescribed.

SEC. 34. *The qualifications for members of district boards.*—Each district board shall consist of at least five members, and as many more as the President may in his discretion determine upon, appointed by the President, who must be citizens of the United States. No person shall be appointed or act as a member of a district board who is connected with the Military Establishment of the United States.

SEC. 35. *Power to fill vacancies in any district board.*—Section 4 of said act of Congress provides that—

Any vacancy in any such local board or district board shall be filled by the President, and any member of any such local board or district board may be removed and another appointed in his place by the President whenever he considers that the interest of the Nation demands it.

of such meeting, the names of at least a majority of such district board, recite that they were personally present at such meeting, and recite the election of a chairman and secretary. The record of such meeting must be signed by the chairman and secretary. One copy of such record shall be retained by the district board and one copy thereof mailed to the Provost Marshal General in Washington.

The secretary of each district board shall, immediately after such organization, report by telegraph to the Provost Marshal General in Washington that the organization of the board has been completed.

Meetings of a district board, except adjourned meetings, may be held after two days' notice posted in the office of said district board and mailed to the other members of the board at their places of residence by the chairman or by the secretary. The meetings of a district board may be adjourned from time to time, and such adjourned meetings may be held without notice to the members of the board other than the notice at the time of adjournment to those present.

Provided, however, any meeting held without notice at which all members of the district board are present shall be a legal meeting of such district board.

A district board may act through committees of members of the board, but all decisions of the committees shall be submitted to a majority of the board, and if approved by the board they shall have the force and effect of decisions by the board.

District boards may make rules of procedure not inconsistent with said act of Congress or with these rules and regulations.

SEC. 38. *Jurisdiction of district boards in cases of appeal from local boards.*—Each district board shall have power to review on appeal and affirm, modify, or reverse any final decision of any local board having jurisdiction in any part of the area in which it has jurisdiction; provided, however, there has been filed with the district board a notice of the filing of a claim of appeal with the local board as provided in section 26 or in section 27 of these regulations.

The decision of the district board on any claim heard on appeal from any local board within its jurisdiction shall be final.

SEC. 39. *Jurisdiction of district boards in cases where the district board has original jurisdiction.*—Each district board shall have, in accordance with the terms of said act of Congress, exclusive original jurisdiction to hear and determine, in respect of persons whose names have been certified to it by any local board within its jurisdiction as called for service and not exempted or discharged, all questions or claims for including or excluding or discharging such

The district board shall thereupon notify, on a form¹ provided by the Provost Marshal General for that purpose, the person by whom or in respect of whom such claim of appeal was filed that the district board has affirmed, modified, or reversed, as the case may be, the decision of the local board.

If the decision of the local board is affirmed, such person shall stand as called for military service to be finally accepted as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 42. *District boards to issue certificates of exemption or discharge.*—If, in the opinion of the district board, the claim for exemption or discharge has been substantiated as required by these rules and regulations and the right to a certificate of exemption or discharge established, the district board shall issue a certificate² of exemption or discharge, as the case may require, to such person.

Each such certificate of exemption or discharge shall be on a form provided by the Provost Marshal General for that purpose, shall be signed by the chairman and secretary of the board, and shall set forth the grounds and conditions of such exemption or discharge and the duration thereof. Such certificate of exemption or discharge may be absolute, conditional, or temporary, as the case may require.

No exemption or discharge shall continue when a cause therefor no longer exists. Whenever a district board shall determine that the cause for the issuance by such district board of a certificate of exemption or discharge no longer exists, such district board shall at once revoke such certificate³ and restore the name of the person to whom it was issued to the list of those called for military service to be finally accepted as hereinafter provided.

The district board shall thereupon notify⁴ such person of its action by mail directed to the address given on his registration card and shall require the surrender of the certificate issued to such person.

It shall thereupon be the duty of such person to surrender forthwith to such district board the certificate previously issued to him.

Any certificate of exemption or discharge issued by a district board may be withdrawn, modified, or renewed by the district board if, in the opinion of such district board, the circumstances of the case require that the certificate should be withdrawn, modified, or renewed.

Certificates shall require by their terms any person exempted or discharged conditionally or for a limited time to report, and it shall be the duty of such person to report, to the local board that called such person for service, and to notify the district board that issued the certificate, immediately upon the expiration of the time specified or

¹ Use Form No. 157 or No. 158.

² Use Form No. 159 or 159a.

³ Use Form No. 169.

⁴ Use Form No. 170.

The district board shall thereupon decide in favor of or against, such claim and may affirm, modify, or reverse the decision of the local board. The decision of the district board in respect of any such claim shall be final.

The district board shall thereupon advise, on a form¹ provided by the Provost Marshal General for that purpose, the local board having jurisdiction that the district board has affirmed, modified, or reversed, as the case may be, the decision of such local board in respect of such person. Thereupon the local board shall give the same force and effect to the decision of the district board as though the decision had been made by the local board and no appeal had been taken therefrom.

If the district board reverses the decision of the local board in any such case, the person by or in respect of whom the claim for exemption or discharge was originally filed with the local board shall stand in all respects as though his name had been certified to such district board as one called for service by the local board and not exempted or discharged.

SEC. 44. *Procedure of district boards in cases where a district board has exclusive original jurisdiction under the terms of said act of Congress.*—District boards have exclusive original jurisdiction, in respect of any person whose name has been certified to a district board as called by a local board within its jurisdiction and who has not been exempted or discharged, to hear and determine all questions or claims for including or excluding or discharging any such person arising under the following provision of said act of Congress authorizing the President to exclude or discharge—

persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency.

A claim for discharge under this provision of said act of Congress may be filed with a district board by, or in respect of, any person whose name has been certified to the district board by a local board within the jurisdiction of such district board as one called for service by such local board and not exempted or discharged.

Any such claim² for discharge must be filed with the district board on a form provided by the Provost Marshal General and supplied by district boards and local boards for that purpose on or before the *fifth* day after the mailing by a local board of notice to such person that his name has been certified to such district board as called for service and not exempted or discharged.

¹ Use Form No. 160.

² Use Form No. 161 or 161(a).

The words of the act "persons engaged in industries, including agriculture," shall not be construed and held to mean that a person engaged in a particular industrial enterprise or particular agricultural enterprise is entitled to be discharged by reason of the fact that such class of industry, taken as a whole, or agriculture, taken in its entirety, is necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency.

In order to substantiate any such claim the evidence submitted must establish that the particular, designated, industrial enterprise or particular, designated, agricultural enterprise is necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency.

The evidence must also establish, even if the particular industrial enterprise or particular agricultural enterprise is found necessary for one of the above purposes, that the continuance of such person therein is necessary to the maintenance thereof, and that he can not be replaced by another person without direct substantial material loss and detriment to the adequate and effective operation of the particular industrial enterprise or particular agricultural enterprise in which he is engaged.

In order to assist in securing uniformity in decision and practice of district boards and to provide for cooperation and coordination between the necessities of the Military Establishment, the military forces and national interest, and the industries, including agricultural, found to be *necessary* to the maintenance of the Military Establishment or the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of national interest during the war, the President may, however, in his discretion, from time to time ascertain and determine which industries, including any agricultural industries, or classes of industries, including agricultural industries, are *necessary* for the purposes specified in said act of Congress, and may certify to the respective district boards, with the force and effect of regulations prescribed by the President in accordance with the terms of said act of Congress, that a designated industry, including any agricultural industry or a designated class of industrial or agricultural enterprises is or are necessary for one of the purposes specified in said act of Congress.

In the event that any industrial enterprise or agricultural enterprise is included among those so certified, the evidence submitted to the district board must nevertheless establish the facts that the continuance therein of the person, by whom or in respect of whom the claim is made, is necessary to the maintenance thereof, and that he can not be replaced by another person without direct substantial

card, and shall require the surrender of the certificate of discharge issued to such person.

It shall thereupon be the duty of such person to surrender forthwith to such district board the certificate of discharge previously issued to him.

Any certificate of discharge issued by a district board may be withdrawn, modified, or renewed by the district board if, in the opinion of such district board, the circumstances of the case require that the certificate of discharge should be withdrawn, modified, or renewed.

Certificates of discharge shall require by their terms any person discharged conditionally or for a limited time to report, and it shall be the duty of such person to report, to the local board that called such person for service and to notify the district board that issued the certificate, immediately upon the expiration of the time specified, or whenever the conditions entitling such person to a certificate of discharge cease to exist.

If any such person so reports to a local board, it shall thereupon be the duty of such local board to certify his name to the district board issuing the certificate of discharge as one called for service and not exempted or discharged, and it shall be the duty of such district board to restore the name of such person to the list of those called for military service to be finally accepted as hereinafter provided.

No certificate of discharge shall be conditional on the person to whom it is issued entering in or continuing in the employment of any designated employer, but may be conditional on a person engaging in or continuing in some particular class of employment.

Each certificate of discharge shall contain reference to the penalty clause of said act of Congress and also to the appropriate provisions of the Criminal Code of the United States setting forth the penalty incurred for failure to obey any provision of said act of Congress.

SEC. 46. Provisions of the act authorizing the President to affirm, modify, or reverse any decision of a district board.

*SEC. 4. * * ** The decisions of such district boards shall be final except that, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe, he may affirm, modify, or reverse any such decision.

*SEC. 47. Appeals from a final decision of a district board in cases in which a district board has exclusive original jurisdiction.—*An appeal from a final decision of any district board may be taken to the President by or in respect of any person by whom or in respect of whom a claim of discharge was originally filed with such district board, provided a claim of appeal on a form¹ provided for that purpose by the Provost Marshal General and furnished by district boards and local boards, shall be filed by such person, or by the

¹ Use Form No. 163.

accessible to the public view and make an authenticated copy accessible to the press with a request for publication.

In any State or Territory in which there is no adjutant general, the above described duties of the adjutant general shall be performed by the governor.

Detailed regulations governing the last step of the execution of the law—the assembling of selected persons and the posting of them to the colors—will be prescribed hereafter.

SEC. 49. *Members of local boards and district boards disqualified to act on certain claims.*—No member of a local board or district board shall participate in the hearing or decision of any claim for exemption or discharge filed by or in respect of any person who is related to such member either by blood or by marriage nearer than a second cousin.

SEC. 50. *District boards may in certain cases extend time to file claims and affidavits.*—A district board may allow a claim for exemption or discharge to be filed, or affidavits in support thereof to be filed, after the expiration of the designated time within which such claim or such affidavits may be filed, provided it is shown to the satisfaction of the district board having jurisdiction that the failure to file such claim or affidavits within the designated time arose because of the necessary absence of the claimant or because the illness of the claimant prevented the filing of such claim or such affidavits, or for any other cause or reason which appears to the district board to afford a reasonable ground for allowing the claim or affidavits to be filed.

SEC. 51. *Effect of any act to be done falling on Sunday or on a holiday.*—Whenever the day upon which any claim, affidavit, notice, or other necessary paper, or appearance for physical examination is required by these rules and regulations to be filed or mailed or made falls upon a Sunday or a legal holiday, in accordance with the laws of the United States, or the laws of the State or Territory in whose jurisdiction the local or district board having jurisdiction is located, such claim, affidavit, notice, or other paper, or such appearance shall be filed or mailed or made on the next secular day following that is not such a holiday.

SEC. 52. *Requirements in respect to signing and giving notices, certificates, or other papers by local and district boards.*—All notices, certificates, or other papers required to be signed and given, delivered, posted, or mailed by a local or district board by these rules and regulations shall, unless otherwise provided by these rules and regulations, be signed by the chairman and clerk of a local board, or chairman and secretary of a district board, and given, delivered, printed, or mailed by the clerk or secretary of the board, as the case may be. However, all certificates relating to the physical qualifications or disqualifications for military service of any person called shall also be signed by the physician or physicians who examined the person.

Third. To raise by draft as herein provided, organize and equip an additional force of five hundred thousand enlisted men, or such part or parts thereof as he may at any time deem necessary, and to provide the necessary officers, line and staff, for said force and for organizations of the other forces hereby authorized, or by combining organizations of said other forces, by ordering members of the Officers' Reserve Corps to temporary duty in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-eight of the national defense Act approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen; by appointment from the Regular Army, the Officers' Reserve Corps, from those duly qualified and registered pursuant to section twenty-three of the Act of Congress approved January twenty-first, nineteen hundred and three (Thirty-second Statutes at Large, page seven hundred and seventy-five), from the members of the National Guard drafted into the service of the United States, from those who have been graduated from educational institutions at which military instruction is compulsory, or from those who have had honorable service in the Regular Army, the National Guard, or in the volunteer forces, or from the country at large; by assigning retired officers of the Regular Army to active duty with such force with their rank on the retired list and the full pay and allowances of their grade; or by the appointment of retired officers and enlisted men, active or retired, of the Regular Army as commissioned officers in such forces: *Provided*, That the organization of said force shall be the same as that of the corresponding organizations of the Regular Army: *Provided further*, That the President is authorized to increase or decrease the number of organizations prescribed for the typical brigades, divisions, or army corps of the Regular Army, and to prescribe such new and different organizations and personnel for army corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, squadrons, companies, troops, and batteries as the efficiency of the service may require: *Provided further*, That the number of organizations in a regiment shall not be increased nor shall the number of regiments be decreased: *Provided further*, That the President in his discretion may organize, officer, and equip for each Infantry and Cavalry brigade three machine-gun companies, and for each Infantry and Cavalry division four machine-gun companies, all in addition to the machine-gun companies comprised in organizations included in such brigades and divisions: *Provided further*, That the President in his discretion may organize for each division one armored motor-car machine-gun company. The machine-gun companies organized under this section shall consist of such commissioned and enlisted personnel and be equipped in such manner as the President may prescribe: *And provided further*, That officers with rank not above that of colonel shall be appointed by the President alone, and officers above that grade by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *Provided further*, That the President may in his discretion recommission in the Coast Guard persons who have heretofore held commissions in the Revenue-Cutter Service or the Coast Guard and have left the service honorably, after ascertaining that they are qualified for service physically, morally, and as to age and military fitness.

Fourth. The President is further authorized, in his discretion and at such time as he may determine, to raise and begin the training of an additional force of five hundred thousand men organized, officered, and equipped, as provided for the force first mentioned in the preceding paragraph of this section.

Fifth. To raise by draft, organize, equip, and officer, as provided in the third paragraph of this section, in addition to and for each of the above forces, such recruit training units as he may deem necessary for the maintenance of such forces at the maximum strength.

Sixth. To raise, organize, officer, and maintain during the emergency such number of ammunition batteries and battalions, depot batteries and battalions,

shall any substitute be received, enlisted, or enrolled in the military service of the United States; and no such person shall be permitted to escape such service or to be discharged therefrom prior to the expiration of his term of service by the payment of money or any other valuable thing whatsoever as consideration for his release from military service or liability thereto.

SEC. 4. That the Vice President of the United States, the officers, legislative, executive, and judicial, of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, regular or duly ordained ministers of religion, students who at the time of the approval of this Act are preparing for the ministry in recognized theological or divinity schools, and all persons in the military and naval service of the United States shall be exempt from the selective draft herein prescribed; and nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to require or compel any person to serve in any of the forces herein provided for who is found to be a member of any well-recognized religious sect or organization at present organized and existing and whose existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein in accordance with the creed or principles of said religious organizations, but no person so exempted shall be exempted from service in any capacity that the President shall declare to be noncombatant; and the President is hereby authorized to exclude or discharge from said selective draft and from the draft under the second paragraph of section one hereof, or to draft for partial military service only from those liable to draft as in this Act provided, persons of the following classes: County and municipal officials; customhouse clerks; persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mail; artificers and workmen employed in the armories, arsenals, and navy yards of the United States, and such other persons employed in the service of the United States as the President may designate; pilots; mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment or the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency; those in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support which renders their exclusion or discharge advisable; and those found to be physically or morally deficient. No exemption or exclusion shall continue when a cause therefor no longer exists: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the exemptions enumerated herein, each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia shall be required to supply its quota in the proportion that its population bears to the total population of the United States.

The President is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to create and establish throughout the several States and subdivisions thereof and in the Territories and the District of Columbia local boards, and where, in his discretion, practicable and desirable, there shall be created and established one such local board in each county or similar subdivision in each State, and one for approximately each thirty thousand of population in each city of thirty thousand population or over, according to the last census taken or estimates furnished by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Such boards shall be appointed by the President, and shall consist of three or more members, none of whom shall be connected with the Military Establishment, to be chosen from among the local authorities of such subdivisions or from other citizens residing in the subdivision or area in which the respective boards will have jurisdiction under the rules and regulations prescribed by the President. Such boards shall have power within their respective jurisdictions to hear and determine, subject to review as hereinafter provided, all questions of exemption under this Act, and

thereto as herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, and shall thereupon be duly registered: *Provided*, That in the call of the docket precedence shall be given, in courts trying the same, to the trial of criminal proceedings under this Act: *Provided further*, That persons shall be subject to registration as herein provided who shall have attained their twenty-first birthday and who shall not have attained their thirty-first birthday on or before the day set for the registration, and all persons so registered shall be and remain subject to draft into the forces hereby authorized, unless exempted or excused therefrom as in this Act provided: *Provided further*, That in the case of temporary absence from actual place of legal residence of any person liable to registration as provided herein such registration may be made by mail under regulations to be prescribed by the President.

SEC. 6. That the President is hereby authorized to utilize the service of any or all departments and any or all officers or agents of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and subdivisions thereof, in the execution of this Act, and all officers and agents of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and subdivisions thereof, and of the District of Columbia, and all persons designated or appointed under regulations prescribed by the President whether such appointments are made by the President himself or by the governor or other officer of any State or Territory to perform any duty in the execution of this Act, are hereby required to perform such duty as the President shall order or direct, and all such officers and agents and persons so designated or appointed shall hereby have full authority for all acts done by them in the execution of this Act by the direction of the President. Correspondence in the execution of this Act may be carried in penalty envelopes bearing the frank of the War Department. Any person charged as herein provided with the duty of carrying into effect any of the provisions of this Act or the regulations made or directions given thereunder who shall fail or neglect to perform such duty; and any person charged with such duty or having and exercising any authority under said Act, regulations, or directions, who shall knowingly make or be a party to the making of any false or incorrect registration, physical examination, exemption, enlistment, enrollment, or muster; and any person who shall make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this Act, or regulations made by the President thereunder, or otherwise evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this Act or of said regulations, or who, in any manner, shall fail or neglect fully to perform any duty required of him in the execution of this Act, shall, if not subject to military law, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or, if subject to military law, shall be tried by court-martial and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct.

SEC. 7. That the qualifications and conditions for voluntary enlistment as herein provided shall be the same as those prescribed by existing law for enlistments in the Regular Army, except that recruits must be between the ages of eighteen and forty years, both inclusive, at the time of their enlistment; and such enlistments shall be for the period of the emergency unless sooner discharged. All enlistments, including those in the Regular Army Reserve, which are in force on the date of the approval of this Act and which would terminate during the emergency shall continue in force during the emergency unless sooner discharged; but nothing herein contained shall be

nineteen hundred and seventeen, and continuing until the termination of the emergency, all enlisted men of the Army of the United States in active service whose base pay does not exceed \$21 per month shall receive an increase of \$15 per month; those whose base pay is \$24, an increase of \$12 per month; those whose base pay is \$30, \$36, or \$40, an increase of \$8 per month; and those whose base pay is \$45 or more, an increase of \$6 per month: *Provided*, That the increases of pay herein authorized shall not enter into the computation of the continuous-service pay.

SEC. 11. That all existing restrictions upon the detail, detachment, and employment of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army are hereby suspended for the period of the present emergency.

SEC. 12. That the President of the United States, as Commander in Chief of the Army, is authorized to make such regulations governing the prohibition of alcoholic liquors in or near military camps and to the officers and enlisted men of the Army as he may from time to time deem necessary or advisable: *Provided*, That no person, corporation, partnership, or association shall sell, supply, or have in his or its possession any intoxicating or spirituous liquors at any military station, cantonment, camp, fort, post, officers' or enlisted men's club, which is being used at the time for military purposes under this Act, but the Secretary of War may make regulations permitting the sale and use of intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes. It shall be unlawful to sell any intoxicating liquor, including beer, ale, or wine, to any officer or member of the military forces while in uniform, except as herein provided. Any person, corporation, partnership, or association violating the provisions of this section or the regulations made thereunder shall, unless otherwise punishable under the Articles of War, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both.

SEC. 13. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed during the present war to do everything by him deemed necessary to suppress and prevent the keeping or setting up of houses of ill fame, brothels, or bawdy houses within such distance as he may deem needful of any military camp, station, fort, post, cantonment, training, or mobilization place, and any person, corporation, partnership, or association receiving or permitting to be received for immoral purposes any person into any place, structure, or building used for the purpose of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution within such distance of said places as may be designated, or shall permit any such person to remain for immoral purposes in any such place, structure, or building as aforesaid, or who shall violate any order, rule, or regulation issued to carry out the object and purpose of this section shall, unless otherwise punishable under the Articles of War, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both.

SEC. 14. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby suspended during the period of this emergency.

Approved, May 18, 1917.

II. SECTIONS 37, 125, AND 332, CRIMINAL CODE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Any person who shall make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this act, or regulations made by the President thereunder, or otherwise evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this act or of said regulations, or who, in any manner, shall fail or neglect fully to perform any duty required of him in the execution of this act, shall, if not subject to military law, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or, if subject to military law, shall be tried by court-martial and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct. (Sec. VI, act approved May 18, 1917.)

If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States, or to defraud the United States in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each of the parties to such conspiracy shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. (Sec. 37, Criminal Code of United States.)

Whoever, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed, is true, shall willfully and contrary to such oath state or subscribe any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall be fined not more than \$2,000 and imprisoned not more than five years. (Sec. 125, Criminal Code of United States.)

Whoever directly commits any act constituting an offense defined in any law of the United States, or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces, or procures its commission is a principal. (Sec. 332, Criminal Code of United States.)

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APPENDIX

**TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PRESCRIBED BY THE
PRESIDENT UNDER DATE OF JUNE 30, 1917**

**FORMS FOR USE IN CONNECTION WITH SUCH
RULES AND REGULATIONS**

PREPARED BY PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

Form 100

IV

DISCHARGES.

Form No.	Section in the Rules and Regulations.	
121	20	Claim of discharge from selective draft (to be used when person claiming discharge files claim himself).
122	20	Claim of discharge from selective draft (to be used when claim for discharge is made by a person other than the person sought to be discharged).
123	20a	Affidavit of clerk supporting a claim for discharge filed by or in respect of a county or municipal officer.
124	20b	Affidavit of collector or deputy collector supporting a claim for discharge by or in respect of customhouse clerk.
125	20c	Affidavit of a person having direct supervision of a person employed by the United States in transmission of mails in support of a claim for discharge filed by or in respect of such employee.
126	20d	Affidavit of commandant or other officer having command of the United States armory, arsenal, or navy yard in which is employed an artificer or workman whose discharge is sought.
127	20e	Affidavit of official of the Government having direct supervision and control of the department, bureau, division, or branch of the Government of the United States in which is employed persons whose discharge is sought.
128	20f	Affidavit of collector or deputy collector in support of claim for discharge of a licensed pilot.
129	20g	Affidavit supporting claim for a discharge of a mariner actually employed by an individual firm or partnership in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States.
129a	20g	Affidavit supporting claim for discharge of a mariner actually employed by a corporation in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States.

DEPENDENTS.

130	20h (1)	Affidavit of married man in support of claim for discharge filed by him on the ground he has a wife or child or children dependent upon his labor for support.
130a	20h (1)	Affidavit of wife supporting such claim.
130b	20h (1)	Affidavit of the head of a family supporting such claim.
131	20h (1)	Affidavit of wife in support of a claim filed by her in respect of her husband on the ground that he has a wife or child or children dependent upon his labor for support.
131a	20h (1)	First affidavit of the head of a family in support of such claim.
131b	20h (1)	Second affidavit of the head of a family in support of such claim.
132	20h (1)	Affidavit of a person other than the wife who has filed a claim for discharge in respect of a married man on the ground that he has a wife or child or children dependent upon his labor for support.
132a	20h (1)	First affidavit of the head of a family in support of such claim.
132b	20h (1)	Second affidavit of the head of a family supporting such claim.
132c	20h (1)	First affidavit concerning marriage or conjugal state supporting such claim.
132d	20h (1)	Second affidavit of marriage or conjugal state supporting such claim.
132e	20h (1)	Affidavit of the wife relating to her own property supporting such claim.

VI

DEPENDENTS—Continued.

Form No.	Section in the Rules and Regulations.	
141	20h (5)	Affidavit of a brother in support of a claim for his own discharge filed by him on the ground that he is the brother of an orphan child or children under 16 years of age dependent upon his labor for support.
141a	20h (5)	First affidavit of the head of a family in support of such claim.
141b	20h (5)	Second affidavit of the head of a family in support of such claim.
142	20h (5)	Affidavit of a person who has filed a claim for discharge in respect of a brother on the ground that such brother has an orphan child or children under 16 years of age dependent upon his labor for support.
142a	20h (5)	First affidavit of the head of a family in support of such claim.
142b	20h (5)	Second affidavit of the head of a family in support of such claim.

143	20i	Affidavit by person supporting the claim for discharge files by or in respect of him on the ground that he is a member of a well recognized religious sect or organization organized and existing May 18, 1917, whose then existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein in accordance with the creed and principles of such well recognized religious sect or organization.
143a	20i	Affidavit of clerk or minister in support of such claim.
174	20i	Certificate to person claiming exemption under subdivision "i," sec. 20 of the Rules and Regulations.
144	21	Certificate of clerk of a court of record in the United States in support of a claim for the discharge of a felon.
145	23	Certificate of discharge from military service.

PROCEDURE.

167	23	Revocation of certificate of discharge by Local Board.
168	23	Notice of revocation of certificate of discharge by Local Board.
146	24	List of persons called into the service of the United States not exempted or discharged.
147	24	List of persons exempted or discharged from the service of the United States.
148	25	Notice of certification to District Board when claim of exemption or discharge has been denied.
149	25	Notice of certification to District Board when claim of exemption or discharge made in respect of another has been denied.
150	25	Notice of certification to District Board when no claim of exemption or discharge has been made.
151	26	Notice of claim of appeal by person certified to District Board.
152	26	Notice of claim of appeal by person other than person certified.
153	26	Claim of appeal by person certified to District Board.
154	26	Claim of appeal by another in respect of person certified.
155	26	Notice of extension of time for filing claim and notice of appeal.

VII

DISTRICT BOARDS.

Form No.	Section in the Rules and Regulations.	
156	37	Record of the first and organization meeting of the District Board.
157	41	Notice of decision of District Board on claim of appeal filed by person called.
158	41	Notice of decision of District Board on claim of appeal filed in respect of another.
159	42	Certificate of exemption issued by District Board on appeal.
159a	42	Certificate of discharge issued by District Board on appeal.
169	42	Revocation of certificate of exemption or discharge by District Board.
170	42	Notice of revocation of certificate of exemption or discharge by District Board.
160	43	Notice to Local Board of decision of District Board on claim of appeal filed by Provost Marshal General.
161	44	Claim for discharge filed with District Board by person certified.
161a	44	Claim for discharge of person certified by District Board made by another.
162	45	Certificate of discharge because engaged in a necessary industrial or agricultural occupation.
171	45	Revocation of certificate of discharge granted by District Board under section 45 of the Rules and Regulations.
172	45	Notice of revocation of certificate of discharge to person engaged in a necessary industrial or agricultural occupation.
163	47	Claim of appeal to the President.
173	47	Notice of denial of claim for discharge.
164	48	Certificate of list to Adjutant General.

Form No. 205, prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

Form of Record of First Meeting, to be used when Sheriff of County is Member of Local Board.

RECORD OF FIRST AND ORGANIZATION MEETING OF LOCAL BOARD

Local Board
(Here insert formal designation of Local Board according to sec. 3 of Regulations.)

The first and organization meeting of Local Board
(Here insert formal designation of Local Board according to sec. 3 of Regulations.)

was held on, the of at o'clock
(Day of the week.) (Day.) (Month.) (Time.)

..... m., at
(Street and Number.) (City, town, and county or township or parish.)

.....
(State, Territory, or District.)

There were personally present:
.....
.....
.....
.....

....., being sheriff of the county of
(Name of sheriff, if one of members of Local Board is a sheriff of county.)

State of, took the chair as chairman and executive officer of
Local Board
(Here insert designation of Local Board.)

and called the meeting to order.
He thereupon requested those present to answer to their names when called, and to file with him their oaths of office.

The following responded to their names when called and filed their oaths of office as requested:

.....
.....
.....
.....

The chairman and executive officer thereupon announced that the first business before the meeting was the election of a clerk.

Nominations were thereupon made and an election was held and
(Name of person elected.)
..... was, and was declared by the temporary chairman to be, duly elected as the clerk of Local Board
(Here insert designation of Local Board.)

There being no further business before the meeting it was, upon motion, duly seconded, adjourned to meet at on the day of
(Office of Local Board.)
....., 191....

.....
Chairman and Executive Officer.
.....
Clerk.

Form No. 205a, prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

Form of record of first meeting to be used when sheriff of county is not member of Local Board.

RECORD OF FIRST AND ORGANIZATION MEETING OF LOCAL BOARD

Local Board.....
 (Here insert formal designation of Local Board according to sec. 3 of Regulations.)

The first organization meeting of Local Board.....
 (Here insert formal designation of Local Board according to sec. 3 of Regulations.)

was held on....., the of, 191..., at.....
 (Day of week.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.) (Time.)
 o'clock.... m., at,
 (Street and Number.) (City.)

.....
 (City, town, and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

There were personally present:

.....

On motion, duly seconded, was elected temporary chairman of the meeting.

On motion, duly seconded, was elected temporary clerk of the meeting.

The temporary chairman thereupon called the meeting to order and requested those present to respond to their names when called by the temporary clerk and to file their oaths of office with said temporary clerk.

The following responded to their names when called and filed their oaths of office as requested:

.....

The temporary chairman then announced that the first business before the meeting was the election of a chairman and executive officer of Local Board No.

Nominations were thereupon made and an election was held, and
 (Name of person elected.)
 was, and was declared by the temporary chairman to be, duly elected as the chairman and executive officer of Local Board.....
 (Insert designation of Local Board.)

Having taken his seat as chairman and executive officer,
 (Name of person elected chairman and executive officer.)
 thereupon announced that the next business before the meeting was the election of a clerk.

Nominations were thereupon made and an election was held and.....
 was, and was declared by the chairman and executive officer to be, duly elected clerk of Local Board.....
 (Here insert designation of Local Board.)

There being no further business before the meeting, it was upon motion, duly seconded, adjourned to meet at on the..... day
 (Office of Local Board.)
 of, 191 .

.....
 Chairman and Executive Officer.

 Clerk.

Form No. 101.—P. M. G. O.

Local Board.....

(Here insert by stamp designation as directed by sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Address:

List of names of persons whose registration cards are in the possession of this Local Board.

Serial No.	Name.	Address given on registration card.

This list consists of pages.

LOCAL BOARD.....

By

Chairman.

Clerk.

Dated: day of 191

(Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

NOTE.—The necessary number of extra pages will be inserted. The notation "List of names of persons whose registration cards are in the possession of this local board—Cont'd" and the number of the page will be entered on each page.

Form No. 102, prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

Local Board

(Insert designation by stamp as directed in sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Address:

List of names of persons whose Registration Cards are in the possession of this Local Board, in the order of their liability for military service, as determined by this Local Board and as required by the Rules and Regulations.

[illegible]

This list consists of pages.

LOCAL BOARD.....

By

Chairman.

Clerk.

Dated: day of 191
(Day.) (Month.) (Year)

NOTE.--This form will be used as first and last pages. The necessary extra pages will be inserted. These pages should be ruled, and columns and headings prepared as shown by page 1. The "Serial Number" must be before each name and the "number" designating the order in which each person will be called, after his name.

Serial No.....

Local Board
 (Insert designation by stamp as directed in sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Address:

Form No. 103, prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

NOTICE OF CALL AND TO APPEAR FOR PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

To

.....
 Address on registration card.

You are hereby notified that pursuant to the act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, you are called for military service of the United States by this Local Board from among those persons whose registration cards are within the jurisdiction of this Local Board.

Your Serial Number is, and your Order Number is

You will report at the office of this Local Board for physical examination on the
 (Day.)
 day of, 191..., at o'clock A. M.
 (Month.) (Year.)

Any claim for exemption or discharge must be made on forms which may be procured at the office of this Local Board, and must be filed at the office of this Local Board on or before the *seventh* day after the date of mailing of this notice.*

Your attention is called to the penalties for violation or evasion of the Selective Service Law, approved May 18, 1917, and of the Rules and Regulations made pursuant thereto, which penalties are printed on the back hereof.

LOCAL BOARD

By.....
Chairman.

.....
Clerk.

Date of mailing notice, of, 191....
 (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

(The following to appear on back:)

PENALTIES.

Any person who shall make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this act, or regulations made by the President thereunder, or otherwise evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this act or of said regulations, or who, in any manner, shall fail or neglect fully to perform any duty required of him in the execution of this act, shall, if not subject to military law, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or, if subject to military law, shall be tried by court-martial and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct. (Sec. VI, act approved May 18, 1917.)

If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States or to defraud the United States in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each of the parties to such conspiracy shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisonment not more than two years, or both. (Sec. 37, Criminal Code of United States.)

Whoever, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed, is true, shall willfully and contrary to such oath state or subscribe any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall be fined not more than \$2,000 and imprisoned not more than five years. (Sec. 125, Criminal Code of United States.)

Whoever directly commits any act constituting an offense defined in any law of the United States, or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces, or procures its commission, is a principal. (Sec. 332, Criminal Code of United States.)

(The following to appear on back:)

PENALTIES.

Any person who shall make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this act, or regulations made by the President thereunder, or otherwise evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this act or of said Regulations, or who, in any manner, shall fail or neglect fully to perform any duty required of him in the execution of this act, shall, if not subject to military law, be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or, if subject to military law, shall be tried by court-martial and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct. (Sec. VI, act approved May 18, 1917.)

If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States, or to defraud the United States in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each of the parties to such conspiracy shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. (Sec. 37, Criminal Code of United States.)

Whoever, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed is true, shall willfully and contrary to such oath state or subscribe any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall be fined not more than \$2,000 and imprisoned not more than five years. (Sec. 125, Criminal Code of United States.)

Whoever directly commits any act constituting an offense defined in any law of the United States, or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces, or procures its commission is a principal. (Sec. 332, Criminal Code of United States.)

Where more than one ground for exemption is relied on, each claim must be made on a separate form and filed at the place, and within the time above specified.

The classes of person by or in respect of whom *exemption* from military service may be claimed, are:

(a) *Officers of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia.*—Officers, legislative, executive, and judicial, of the United States, the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia. The word “officers” shall be construed for the purpose of the Selective Service Act and the Rules and Regulations promulgated thereunder to mean any person holding a legislative, executive, or judicial office created by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or of any of the several States or Territories.

(b) *Ministers of religion.*—Any regular or duly ordained minister of religion.

(c) *Students of divinity.*—Any person who, on the 18th day of May, 1917, was a student preparing for the ministry in any recognized theological or divinity school.

(d) *Persons in the military or naval service of the United States.*—Any person in the military or naval service of the United States as specified in Rules and Regulations, sec. 18, subdivision d.

(e) *Subjects of Germany residing in the United States.*—Any person who is a subject of Germany, whether such person has or has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

(f) *All other resident aliens who have not taken out their first papers.*—Any person who is a resident alien; that is, a citizen or subject of any foreign State or nation other than Germany who shall not have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

PENALTIES.

Any person who shall make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this act, or regulations made by the President thereunder, or otherwise evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this act or of said regulations, or who, in any manner, shall fail or neglect fully to perform any duty required of him in the execution of this act, shall, if not subject to military law, be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or, if subject to military law, shall be tried by court-martial and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct. (Sec. VI, act approved May 18, 1917.)

If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States, or to defraud the United States in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each of the parties to such conspiracy shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. (Sec. 37, Criminal Code of United States.)

Whoever, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed is true, shall willfully and contrary to such oath state or subscribe any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall be fined not more than \$2,000 and imprisoned not more than five years. (Sec. 125, Criminal Code of United States.)

Whoever directly commits any act constituting an offense defined in any law of the United States, or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces, or procures its commission is a principal. (Sec. 332, Criminal Code of United States.)

Serial No.....

Local Board
 (Insert designation by stamp as directed by sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Read instructions on back before making out this claim.

Form No. 111, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

Form to be used when the claim for exemption is made by a person other than the person sought to be exempted.

CLAIM OF EXEMPTION FROM MILITARY SERVICE.

I, hereby certify that
 (Name of person making claim.) (Name of person in respect of
, whose Serial Number is
 whom exemption is sought.) (Insert same number as appears on notice
 for physical examination.)
 who is personally well known to me, is years old and resides at
 (age) (Street

 and number.) (City or town and county, or township or parish.) (State,

 Territory or District.)

I hereby respectfully claim exemption from military service, in respect of said person, on the following ground, that he is:

Instruction: Put a cross (X) before ground of exemption relied on.

- (a) An officer of United States.
 - (a2) An officer of the State of
 (Fill in.)
 - (a3) An officer of the Territory of
 (Fill in.)
 - (a4) An officer of the District of Columbia.
 - (b) A duly ordained minister of religion.
 - (b2) A regular minister of religion.
 - (c) A student of divinity.
 - (d) In the military service of the United States.
 - (d2) In the naval service of the United States.
 - (e) A subject of Germany, residing in the United States.
 - (f) A resident alien (not German) who has not taken out first papers.
- (See Instructions on back.)

.....
 (Signature of person making the claim of
 exemption for another.)

.....
 (Address.)

Dated; day of, 191.....
 (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)
 (Fill in date.)

(The following is to appear on back:)

Read this carefully before making out claim.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.

The claim for exemption from military service is to be filed with the same Local Board by which the person was notified to appear for physical examination. The claim must be filed with said Local Board on or before the *seventh* day after the mailing by the Local Board of such notice to the person sought to be exempted to appear for physical examination.

This form is to be used where claim for exemption made by some other person in respect of a person sought to be exempted and *not* when it is made by one claiming exemption for himself. In such case use Form No. 110.

Where more than one ground for exemption is relied on, each claim must be made on separate forms and filed at the place, and within the time above specified.

The classes of persons by, or in respect of whom, exemption from military service may be claimed, are:

(a) *Officers of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia.*—Officers, legislative, executive, and judicial, of the United States, the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia. The word “officers” shall be construed for the purpose of the Selective Service Act and the Rules and Regulations promulgated thereunder to mean any person holding a legislative, executive, or judicial office created by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or of any of the several States or Territories.

(b) *Ministers of religion.*—Any regular or duly ordained minister of religion.

(c) *Students of divinity.*—Any person who on the 18th day of May, 1917, was a student preparing for the ministry in any recognized theological or divinity school.

(d) *Persons in the military or naval service of the United States.*—Any person in the military or naval service of the United States, as specified in the Rules and Regulations, sec. 18, subdivision d.

(e) *Subjects of Germany residing in the United States.*—Any person who is a subject of Germany, whether such person has or has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

(f) *All other resident aliens who have not taken out their first papers.*—Any person who is a resident alien; that is, a citizen or subject of any foreign State or nation other than Germany, who shall not have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

PENALTIES.

Any person who shall make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this act, or regulations made by the President thereunder, or otherwise evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this act or of said regulations, or who, in any manner, shall fail or neglect fully to perform any duty required of him in the execution of this act, shall, if not subject to military law, be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or, if subject to military law, shall be tried by court-martial and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct. (Sec. VI, act approved May 18, 1917.)

If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States, or to defraud the United States in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each of the parties to such conspiracy shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. (Sec. 37, Criminal Code of United States.)

Whoever, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed is true, shall willfully and contrary to such oath state or subscribe any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall be fined not more than \$2,000 and imprisoned not more than five years. (Sec. 125, Criminal Code of United States.)

Whoever directly commits any act constituting an offense defined in any law of the United States, or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces, or procures its commission is a principal. (Sec. 332, Criminal Code of United States.)

(The following to appear on back:)

~~Read these instructions carefully before making out affidavit.~~

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.

The word "officers" shall be construed for the purpose of the Selective Service Act and these Rules and Regulations thereunder to mean any person holding a legislative, executive, or judicial office created by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or of any of the several States or Territories.

The person by whom exemption has been claimed must sign and swear or affirm to this affidavit before a notary or other officer vested with power of taking acknowledgments.

This affidavit is to be filed with the Local Board issuing notice to the person sought to be exempted to appear for his physical examination, and must be presented to said Local Board within 10 days after the filing with said Local Board of a claim of exemption.

All blanks must be filled in, legibly, in ink.

Great care should be exercised in furnishing all the information required and called for in the Rules and Regulations as indicated in the forms prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

(See penalty clause, p. 6.)

Form No. 113a.

2. FIRST AFFIDAVIT OF THE HEAD OF A FAMILY, IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM OF EXEMPTION OF A DULY ORDAINED MINISTER OF RELIGION.

STATE OF

County of, to wit:

I, do solemnly swear that I am the head
(Name.) (See *Note.)of a family, and reside
(Street and Number.).....
(City, town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)within the area of the jurisdiction of Local Board.....
(Insert here the same designation of.....; that I am a member
the Local Board as it appears in the minister's affidavit.)of the which is the same { church,
(Name of church, religious sect, or organization.) sect,
organization, } to
(Specify which.)which belongs; that he is person-
(Name of minister whose exception is claimed.)ally well-known to me; that he is a minister of said { church,
sect,
organization, } and that he is
(Specify which.)regularly engaged in the performance of his duties as such a duly ordained minister
of religion, preaching and teaching the doctrines of such church, sect, or organization
(Specify which.)and administering the rites and ceremonies thereof in church worship; and that he
as his regular and customary vocation, is preaching and teaching the principles of
religion and administering the ordinances of public worship as embodied in the
creed of principles of such church, sect, or organization; and that he lives at
(Specify which.).....
(Street and Number.) (City, town, and county or township or parish.)....., and his Serial Number is.....
(State, Territory or District.).....
(Name of the head of a family making affidavit.).....
(Address.)Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 19.....
(See *Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.).....
Notary Public.

State of, County of

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substitute the word "affirm" and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

(The following is to appear on back:)

Read this carefully before making out affidavits.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.

Affidavits in support of a claim for exemption by or in respect of a duly ordained minister of religion should be made upon the accompanying forms. The first affidavit must be made by the duly ordained minister himself, and each of the other two affidavits by the heads of families residing within the area of the Local Board having jurisdiction of the minister.

These affidavits must contain the allegations therein set forth, without omission, and all data therein called for must be supplied.

A duly ordained minister of religion is defined by the Rules and Regulations, promulgated under the Selective Service Act, to be: "a person who has been ordained in accordance with the ceremonial ritual or discipline of a church or well-recognized religious sect or organization established on the basis of a community of faith and belief, doctrines, and practices of religious character, to preach and teach the doctrines of such church, sect, or organization and to administer the rites and ceremonies thereof in public worship, and who as his regular and customary vocation preaches and teaches the principles of religion and administers the ordinances of public worship as embodied in the creed or principles of such church, sect, or organization."

A regular minister of religion is defined, by the rules and regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act, to be: "One who as his customary vocation preaches and teaches the principles of religion of a church, a well-recognized religious sect or organization of which he is a member, without having been formally ordained as a minister of religion, and who is recognized by such church, sect, or organization as a regular minister."

It is therein further prescribed that "the words 'regular or duly ordained ministers of religion' do not include a person who irregularly or incidentally preaches and teaches the principles of religion of a religious sect or organization; nor do the words include a person who may have been duly ordained a minister in accordance with the ceremonial rite or discipline of a church, religious sect, or organization, but who does not regularly, as a vocation, preach and teach the principles of religion and administer the ordinances of public worship as embodied in the creed or principles of his church, sect, or organization."

This affidavit is to be filed with the Local Board issuing the notice to the minister to appear for his physical examination, and must be presented to said local board within 10 days after the filing with said Local Board of a claim of exemption.

The affidavits in support of the claim for exemption must be signed and sworn to or affirmed to before a notary public or other officer vested with the power to take acknowledgments.

All blanks must be filled in legibly in ink.

Great care should be exercised in furnishing all the information required and called for in the rules and regulations as indicated in the forms prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

(See penalty clause, p. 6.)

Form No. 114a.

2. FIRST AFFIDAVIT OF THE HEAD OF A FAMILY, IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM OF EXEMPTION OF A REGULAR MINISTER OF RELIGION.

STATE OF

County of, to wit:

I,, do solemnly swear that
(See * Note.)

I am the head of a family, and reside at.....
(Street and Number.)

.....
(City, town, and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

and within the area of the jurisdiction of Local Board.....
(Insert here the same designation

.....;
of the Local Board as appears in the minister's affidavit.)

and I am a member of the....., which is
(Name of religious church, sect or organization.)

the same—church—sect—organization—to which
(Specify which.) (Name of regular minister whose exemption is claimed.)

belongs; that he is personally well known to me; that he is a regular minister of religion of said—church—sect—organization—; that he is regularly engaged in the
(Specify which.)

performance of the duties of a regular minister of religion of such—church—sect—
(Specify which.)

organization; not merely irregularly or incidentally preaching and teaching the principles of religion of such church, religious sect, or organization; but that he is
(Specify which.)

regularly engaged, as his vocation, in preaching and teaching the principles of religion and administering the ordinances of public worship as embodied in the creed or principles of his church, sect, or organization; and that he now resides at.....
(Specify which.) (Street and Number.)

.....
(City, town, and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

.....
(Name of the head of a family making affidavit.)

and his Serial Number is

.....
(Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me thisday of, 19....
(See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
Notary Public.

State of County of

* NOTE. -If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substitute the word "affirm" and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

(The following to appear on back:)

Read these instructions carefully before making out affidavit.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.

Affidavits in support of a claim for exemption by or in respect of a regular minister of religion should be made upon the accompanying forms. The first affidavit must be made by the regular minister of religion and each of the other two affidavits by heads of families residing within the area of the Local Board having jurisdiction of the regular minister of religion.

A regular minister of religion is defined by the rules and regulations promulgated under the selective service act, to be "one who as his customary vocation preaches and teaches the principles of religion of a church, well-recognized religious sect or organization, of which he is a member without having been formally ordained as a minister of religion and who is recognized by such church, sect, or organization as a regular minister."

A duly ordained minister of religion is defined by the rules and regulations promulgated under the selective service act to be "a person who has been ordained in accordance with the ceremonial, ritual, or discipline of a church or well-recognized sect or organization established on the basis of a community of faith and belief, doctrines, and practices of religious character, to preach and teach the doctrines of such church, sect, or organization and to administer the rites and ceremonies thereof in public worship, and who as his regular and customary vocation preaches and teaches the principles of religion and administers the ordinances of public worship as embodied in the creed or principles of such church, sect, or organization."

It is therein further prescribed that the words "regular or duly ordained ministers of religion" do not include a person who irregularly or incidentally preaches and teaches the principles of religion of a religious sect or organization; nor do the words include a person who may have been duly ordained a minister in accordance with the ceremonial rite or discipline of a church, religious sect, or organization, but who does not regularly, as a vocation, preach and teach the principles of religion and administering the ordinances of public worship as embodied in the creed or principles of his church, sect, or organization.

This affidavit is to be filed with the Local Board issuing the notice to the minister to appear for his physical examination, and must be presented to said local board within 10 days after the filing with said local board of a claim of exemption.

The affidavits in support of the claim for exemption must be signed and sworn or affirmed to before a notary public or other officer vested with the power to take acknowledgments.

All blanks must be filled in legibly in ink.

Great care should be exercised in furnishing all the information required and called for in the rules and regulations as indicated in the forms prepared by the Provost Marshal General

(See penalty clause, p. 6.)

Serial No.

Local Board.....
 (Insert designation by stamp as directed by sec. 3 of Regulations.)

~~Read~~ *Read instructions on back before making out affidavits.* ~~Read~~

Form No. 115, prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

Form of affidavits supporting exemption claimed by, or in respect of, students of divinity.

1. AFFIDAVIT OF STUDENT OF DIVINITY SUPPORTING CLAIM OF EXEMPTION.

STATE OF.....,

County of....., to wit:

I,, do solemnly swear that I am years old and reside at
 (See *Note.) (Age.) (Street and Number.)

....., (City, town, and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

and that Serial Number was given me by Local Board

.....
 (Insert official designation and address of Local Board.)

and that my claim for exemption was filed with said Local Board on the day of
 (Day.)

....., 191..., based on the ground that I was a student of divinity.
 (Month.) (Year.)

I do further solemnly swear that on the 18th day of May, 1917, I was a student
 (See *Note.)
 preparing for the ministry in the
 (Give name of the theological or divinity school.)

located at, which said school was on the
 (Give place of location of school.)

18th day of May, 1917, a recognized {divinity
 {theological } school.
 (Specify which.)

.....
 (Signature of person making affidavit.)

.....
 (Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 191..
 (See *Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
 Notary Public.

State of, County of

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substitute the word "affirm" and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

Form No. 115a, prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

2. AFFIDAVIT OF DEAN OR HEAD OF THEOLOGICAL OR DIVINITY SCHOOL.

STATE OF.....,

County of....., to wit:

I,, solemnly swear that I am the
(See * Note.)

..... of the
(Dean, president or head of school.) (Give name of the theological or divinity school.)

located at; that on the 18th day of May,
(Give place of location of school.)

1917,, being personally known to me,
(Name of student.)

and known as the identical person who signed the accompanying affidavit, was enrolled as a student of the said School; and
(Name of school.)

that on said 18th day of May, 1917, the said
(Name of school.)

School was a recognized {divinity } school.
 {theological}
(Specify which.)

.....,
(Signature of dean, president or head of school.)

.....
(Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 191 ...
(See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....,
Notary Public.

State of, County of

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substitute the word "affirm" and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

(The following to appear on back:)

Read these instructions carefully before making out affidavit.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.

Student of divinity.—The term “student of divinity” within the meaning of the regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act is construed to mean any person who, on the 18th day of May, 1917, was a student preparing for the ministry in a recognized theological or divinity school.

The student by or in respect of whom exemption has been claimed must sign and swear or affirm to the first affidavit before a notary or other officer vested with the power to take acknowledgments. The second affidavit must be similarly signed and acknowledged by the president, dean or head of the school in which the person sought to be exempted was a student of divinity.

These affidavits are to be filed with the Local Board issuing notice to the student to appear for his physical examination and must be presented to said Local Board within 10 days after the filing with said Local Board of a claim of exemption.

All blanks must be filled in legibly in ink.

Great care should be exercised in furnishing all the information required and called for in the Rules and Regulations as indicated in the forms prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

(See penalty clause, p. 6.)

Serial No.

Local Board.....
(Insert designation by stamp as directed by Sec. 3 of Regulations.)

~~Read~~ *Read instructions on back before making out affidavit.* ~~Go~~

Form No. 116, prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

Form of affidavit supporting exemption claimed by, or in respect of, a person in the military or naval service of the United States.

AFFIDAVIT OF PERSON IN MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM OF EXEMPTION.

STATE OF.....,
County of....., to wit:

I, , do solemnly swear
(Name) (See * Note.)
that I am years old and that my permanent residence is at.....
(Street and number.)
.....
(City or town and county, or township or parish.) (State, Territory, District.)
and that Serial Number was given me by Local Board
(Insert official designation and address of Local Board.)
and that a claim for my exemption was filed with said Local Board on the day
(Day.)
of 191...., on the ground that I was in the {military} service of the
(Month.) (Year.) {naval}
(Strike out one.)
United States.

I do further solemnly swear that I am now in the {military} service of the United
(See *Note.) {naval} (Strike out one.)
States in the.....
(Give branch of service in which affiant is engaged.)
thereof, on duty {at}
(Strike out one.) (Give command, ship, or station at present serving with.)
and that my present rank is; that the date of my
(Give rank now held.)
enlistment }
engagement } in said service is the day of 191..., and that the period
commission } (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)
(Specify which.)

of my {enlistment} will expire on the day of 191...,
{engagement} (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)
{commission}
(Specify which.)
and that such {enlistment} took place before I received notice from
{engagement} the Local Board to appear for physical examination.
{acceptance of commission}
(Specify which.)

I do hereby bind myself, at once, to notify the said Local Board of any change in my condition which might modify or alter, in any way, my exemption and to report at once in person whenever conditions entitling me to exemption cease to exist.

.....
(Signature of person in military or naval service.)
.....
(Present address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of 191....
(See *Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)
.....
Notary Public.
State of....., County of

* NOTE.--If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substitute the word "affirm" and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

Serial No.

Local Board
 (Insert designation by stamp as directed by sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Read instructions on back before making out affidavit.

Form No. 117, prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

Form of certificate made by commissioned officer in the branch of the military or naval service in which a person sought to be exempted is serving.

CERTIFICATE OF COMMISSIONED OFFICER IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM OF EXEMPTION OF A PERSON IN THE MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

I,, hereby certify that I am a commissioned officer
 (Name of officer.)
 in the
 (State branch of service in which certifying officer holds a commission. See Note in Instructions on back.)
 and that I hold the rank of
 (Specify rank held by officer.)
 and that I am now on duty at
 (State post, station, or other place, or vessel where officer is assigned to duty.)
 and that I am personally acquainted with
 (Name of person sought to be discharged.)
 who has stated to me that he is years old and that his permanent residence
 is at
 (Street and number.) (City or town and county, or township or parish.)
, and that Serial Number was given to
 (State, Territory, or District.)
 him by Local Board
 (Insert official designation and address of local board.)
 and that a claim for his exemption was filed with such Local Board on the
 day of, 191..., on the ground that he was in the {military} service
 (Month.) (Year) {naval} (Day.)
 of the United States. (Strike out one.)

I do further certify that the said
 (Name of person sought to be discharged.)
 is now in the {naval} service of the United States in the
 (Specify which.) (Give branch of service in which affiant is engaged.)
 thereof, on duty {at}
 {on} (Give command, ship, or station)
, and that his present rank is
 he is at present serving with. (Give rank now held.)
 that the date of his {enlistment} in said service is the day of
 {engagement} (Day.)
 {acceptance of commission} (Specify which.)
 191..., and that the period of his {enlistment} is:
 (Month.) (Year.) {engagement} (Specify which.)
 {commission}
, and that such {enlistment} took place before he
 {engagement} (Specify which.)
 {acceptance of commission}

received notice from the Local Board to appear for his physical examination.

I do further state that I will, at once, notify the said Local Board, during the period of my present assignment of duty, whenever the conditions entitling him to exemption cease to exist, and will request my successor to give similar notice.

.....
 (Signature of officer making certificate.)

.....
 (Address.)

Serial No.

Local Board.....
 (Insert designation by stamp as directed by sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Read instructions on back before making out affidavit.

Form No. 118, prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

Form of affidavit supporting exemption claimed by, or in respect of, a German alien residing in the United States.

AFFIDAVIT OF GERMAN ALIEN SUPPORTING CLAIM OF EXEMPTION.

STATE OF

County of, to wit:

I, do solemnly swear that I am
 (Name.) (See *Note.) (Age.)
 years old and reside at
 (Street and Number.)

.....
 (City, town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

and that Serial Number was given me by Local Board:.....

.....
 (Insert official designation and address of Local Board.)

and that a claim for my exemption was filed with such Local Board on the
 (Day.)

day of, 191....., on the ground that I am a subject of Germany
 (Month.) (Year.)

residing in the United States.

I do further swear that I was born on the day of
 (See *Note.) (Day.) (Month.)

in the year at
 (Year.) (Place, town or city.) (Kingdom, State or Dependency.)

in the German Empire, that I immigrated into the United States on the
 (Day.)

day of, 1....., at the port of in the
 (Month.) (Year.) (Port or place of landing.)

State of and that I $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{have} \\ \text{have not} \end{array} \right\}$ declared my intention to become a
 (Specify which.)

citizen of the United States
 (If first papers have been taken out state the date and place of their being taken out.)

.....
 (Signature of German making affidavit.)

.....
 (Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of 191.....
 (See *Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
 Notary Public.

State of, County of

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substitute the word "affirm" and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

(The following to appear on back:)

~~Read this carefully before making out affidavit.~~

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.

This form is to be used by a subject of Germany, residing in the United States, whether he has or has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and not by other aliens.

This affidavit must be filed with the Local Board issuing notice to the person sought to be exempted to appear for physical examination, and must be presented to said Local Board within 10 days after the filing with said Local Board of a claim of exemption.

The German subject by, or in respect of whom, exemption has been claimed, must sign and swear, or affirm, to this affidavit before a notary public, or other officer vested with the power to take acknowledgments.

No subject of Germany residing in the United States, whether he has taken out his first papers or not, will be accepted for service.

When, in the opinion of a Local Board, any person registered and drawn for service is a subject of Germany, whether he has or has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, or whether he, or some other person in respect of him, has or has not filed a claim for exemption, such person shall be exempted and a certificate of exemption issued to him.

All blanks must be filled in, legibly, in ink.

Great care should be exercised in furnishing all the information required and called for in the Rules and Regulations as indicated in the forms prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

(See penalty clause, p. 6.)

Serial No.

Local Board
 (Insert designation by stamp as directed by sec. 3 of Regulations.)

~~Read~~ **Read instructions on back before making out affidavit.**

From No. 119, prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

Form of affidavit supporting exemption claimed by, or in respect of, an alien, other than German, residing in the United States.

AFFIDAVIT OF RESIDENT ALIEN, OTHER THAN GERMAN, SUPPORTING CLAIM OF EXEMPTION.

STATE OF

County of, to wit:

I,, do solemnly swear that I
 (Name.) (See * Note.)

am years old and reside at
 (Age.) (Street and Number.)

.....,
 (City, town, and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

and that Serial Number was given me by Local Board
 (Insert official designation of Local Board.)

and that a claim for my exemption was filed with such Local Board on the
 (Day.)

day of, 191..., on the ground that I was a resident alien (not German)
 (Month.) (Year.)

who had not taken out his first papers.

I do further solemnly swear that I was born on the day of,
 (See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.)

in the year 18..., at, in the
 (Year.) (Place, town or city.) (State, Province or Dependency.)

.....; that I immigrated into the United States on the
 (Empire, Kingdom or Republic.)

..... day of, 1..., at the port of
 (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

....., in the State of
 (Port or place of landing.)

.....; I { have } declared my intention to become a
 (Name of State.) { have not }
 (Strike out one.)

citizen of the United States

.....

.....
 (If first papers have been taken out, give date and place where they have been taken out.)

I do hereby bind myself to report in person, at once, to the said Local Board and to notify it whenever the conditions entitling me to exemption cease to exist.

.....
 (Signature of alien making affidavit.)

.....
 (Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 191....
 (See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
 Notary Public.

State of, County of

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substitute the word "affirm" and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

(The following to appear on back:)

Read this carefully before making out affidavit.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.

This form is to be used by resident aliens, other than Germans.

The person by, or in respect of whom, exemption has been claimed, must sign and swear, or affirm, to this affidavit before a notary public, or other officer vested with the power to take acknowledgments.

This affidavit is to be filed with the Local Board issuing notice to the person sought to be exempted to appear for his physical examination, and must be presented to said Local Board within 10 days after the filing with said Local Board of the claim of exemption.

All blanks must be filled in, legibly, in ink.

Great care should be exercised in furnishing all the information required and called for in the Rules and Regulations as indicated in the forms prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

(See penalty clause, p. 6.)

Serial No.

Local Board.....
(Insert designation by stamp according to sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Form No. 120, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION FROM MILITARY SERVICE.

This certifies that a claim for exemption having been filed with this Local Board on the.....day of....., 191....., by or in respect of, the person named
(Day.) (Month.) (Year.)
herein, on the ground that such person was.....

(State specific ground relied on in the claim for exemption.)

and said claim, in the opinion of this Local Board having been substantiated and the right of such person to a certificate established, in accordance with the act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, and the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President thereunder, therefore.....

(Name.)

who resides at.....
(Street and Number.) (City, town, and county or township or parish.)

....., whose Serial Number..... was given
(State, Territory or District.)

him by this Local Board, is hereby exempted from immediate liability to serve under the present call for military service of the United States made by this Local Board.

The person to whom this certificate is issued must report to this Local Board as follows:*

† This certificate expires on the.....day of....., 191..... and is
(Day.) (Month.) (Year.)
thereafter null, void, and of no effect, unless before said date it is renewed.

This certificate is issued subject to all the limitations and conditions of said act of Congress and all the Rules and Regulations prescribed thereunder, amongst which are:

1. It shall not continue when a cause therefor no longer exists.
2. It may at any time be revoked, withdrawn, or modified by this Local Board so as to render such person liable to military service, or it may be renewed.
3. The person to whom it is issued shall immediately report in person and shall notify this board of—
 - (a) The discontinuance of the cause for the issuance of this certificate, or
 - (b) Any change which might modify in any way the cause of his exemption.
4. Upon receiving notice that this certificate has been revoked, withdrawn, modified, or renewed, the person to whom it is issued shall at once present it in person to this Local Board and surrender it.
5. A failure to report in person or to give notice as herein required, or to conform to any of the conditions hereof will be sufficient ground for the immediate revocation and withdrawal of this certificate.
6. The decision granting this certificate is subject to review on appeal, and may be affirmed, modified, or reversed by the District Board having jurisdiction. This certificate may be affirmed, modified, or withdrawn in accordance with the decision of such District Board.

Local Board
(Insert designation.)

By
Chairman.

Clerk.

Dated this day of, 191.....
(Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

* Fill in time for reporting if the evidence discloses, in the opinion of the Local Board, a definite date when the conditions entitling such person to a certificate of exemption will cease to exist. If the evidence does not disclose such date, strike out this clause.

† The date of the expiration of the certificate of exemption must be inserted by the Local Board whenever under the circumstances, in the opinion of the Local Board, the cause for the issuance of this certificate will cease to exist. If no such time can, in the opinion of the Local Board, be fixed, strike out this clause.

[The penalty clause (see page 6) is to appear on back.]

(The following to appear on back:)

Read these instructions carefully before making out claim.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.

The claim for discharge from military service is to be filed with the same Local Board by which the person was notified to appear for physical examination. The claim must be filed with said Local Board on or before the seventh day after the mailing by the Local Board of such notice to the person sought to be discharged to appear for physical examination.

This form is to be used where claim for discharge is made by the person *himself* claiming discharge for himself. When the claim is made by some other person in respect of the person sought to be discharged use Form No. 122.

Where more than one ground for discharge is relied on, each claim must be made on separate forms and filed at the place and within the time above specified.

PENALTIES.

Any person who shall make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this act, or regulations made by the President thereunder, or otherwise evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this act or of said regulations, or who, in any manner, shall fail or neglect fully to perform any duty required of him in the execution of this act, shall, if not subject to military law, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or, if subject to military law, shall be tried by court-martial and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct. (Sec. VI, act approved May 18, 1917.)

If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States, or to defraud the United States in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each of the parties to such conspiracy shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. (Sec. 37, Criminal Code of United States.)

Whoever, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed, is true, shall willfully and contrary to such oath state or subscribe any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall be fined not more than \$2,000 and imprisoned not more than five years. (Sec. 125, Criminal Code of United States.)

Whoever directly commits any act constituting an offense defined in any law of the United States, or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces, or procures its commission is a principal. (Sec. 332, Criminal Code of United States.)

(The following to appear on back:)

Read these instructions carefully before making out claim.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.

The claim for discharge from military service is to be filed with the same Local Board by which the person was notified to appear for physical examination. The claim must be filed with said Local Board on or before the *seventh* day after the mailing by the Local Board of such notice to the person sought to be discharged to appear for physical examination.

This form is to be used where claim is for discharge made by some other person in respect of a person sought to be discharged and *not* when it is made by one claiming discharge for himself. When the claim is made *by the person himself*, claiming discharge, use form No. 121.

Where more than one ground for discharge is relied on, each claim must be made on separate forms and filed at the place and within the time above specified.

PENALTIES.

Any person who shall make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this act, or regulations made by the President thereunder, or otherwise evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this act or of said regulations, or who, in any manner, shall fail or neglect fully to perform any duty required of him in the execution of this act, shall, if not subject to military law, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or, if subject to military law, shall be tried by court-martial and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct. (Sec. VI, act approved May 18, 1917.)

If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States, or to defraud the United States in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each of the parties to such conspiracy shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. (Sec. 37, Criminal Code of United States.)

Whoever, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed, is true, shall willfully and contrary to such oath state or subscribe any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall be fined not more than \$2,000 and imprisoned not more than five years. (Sec. 125, Criminal Code of United States.)

Whoever directly commits any act constituting an offense defined in any law of the United States, or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces, or procures its commission is a principal. (Sec. 332, Criminal Code of United States.)

Serial No.

Local Board.....
 (Insert designation by stamp as directed by sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Read instruction on back before making out affidavit.

Form No. 123, prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

Form of affidavit in support of claim for discharge filed by, or in respect of, a county or municipal officer.

**AFFIDAVIT OF CLERK SUPPORTING CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE OF
 COUNTY OR MUNICIPAL OFFICER.**

STATE OF.....,

County of....., **to wit:**

I, do solemnly swear that
 (Name.) (See * Note.)

I now hold the office of clerk in the
 (See Note 1.)

..... of
 (See Note 1.) (Name of place.)

.....; that
 (Name of State, Territory or District.) (Name of person whose discharge is sought.)

who is personally known to me, resides at
 (Street and Number.)

in said and Serial Number.....
 (See Note 1.)

was given him by Local Board.....
 (Insert official designation and address of Local Board.)

and that a claim for discharge of said person was filed by, or in respect of him, with
 said Local Board, on the day of 191...
 (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

based on the ground that he was a {county
 {municipal} officer.
 (Specify which.)

I do further solemnly swear that the said
 (See * Note.) (Name of officer.)

does now hold the public office within the said..... of
 (See Note 1.)

....., and the said person named was elected
 (Insert title and description of office.)

by popular vote to the said office on the day of
 (Day.) (Month.)

191..., and his term of office will expire on the day of
 (Year.) (Day.) (Month.)

191..., and that the unexpired term of said office may not be filled by appointment.
 (Year.)

.....
 (Signature of clerk making affidavit.)

.....
 (Official title of clerk.)

.....
 (Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of 191...
 (See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
 Notary Public.

State of, County of

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word “swear” in the body of affidavit and substitute the word “affirm” and the word “sworn” in jurat and substitute the word “affirmed.”

NOTE 1.—Insert above as the case may be either county, township, city, borough, parish, town, or village.

(The following to appear on back:)

Read this carefully before making out affidavit.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.

The term county and municipal officer is defined by the rules and regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act to be any county or municipal officer, including therein officers of counties, townships, cities, boroughs, parishes, towns, and villages, who has been elected to his office by popular vote and whose office may not be filled by appointment for an unexpired term.

The affidavit in support of a claim for discharge of a county or municipal officer should be made on the accompanying form by the county clerk or like officer of the county, township, city, borough, parish, town, or village of which such person is an officer, who should sign and swear or affirm to this affidavit before a notary or other officer vested with power of taking acknowledgment.

The affidavit is to be filed with the Local Board issuing notice to the county or municipal officer to appear for his physical examination, and must be presented to said Local Board within 10 days after the filing with said Local Board of a claim of exemption.

All blanks must be filled in, legibly, in ink.

Great care should be exercised in furnishing all the information required and called for in the Rules and Regulations as indicated in the forms prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

(See penalty clause, p. 6.)

Serial No.

Local Board.....

(Insert designation by stamp as directed by sec. 3 of regulations.)

Read instructions on back before making out affidavit.

Form No. 124, prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

Form of affidavit in support of claim for discharge filed by or in respect of a customhouse clerk.

AFFIDAVIT OF COLLECTOR OR DEPUTY COLLECTOR IN SUPPORT OF
CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE OF CUSTOMHOUSE CLERK.

STATE OF.....

County of....., to wit:

I, do solemnly swear that I am
 (Name of collector or deputy.) (See * Note.)
 the Collector of Customs, and as such have charge of
 (Deputy.)
 the customhouse at the port of in
 (Place.)
 the; that
 (State, Territory or District.) (Name of
, who is personally known to me, is employed as a clerk in the
 customhouse clerk.)
 said customhouse of the United States; and that the said customhouse clerk has stated to
 me that he is years old, and resides at
 (Age.) (Street and Number.)

(City, town and county or township or parish.)

(State, Territory or District.)

and that Serial Number was given him by Local Board

(Insert official designation and address of Local Board.)

and that a claim for his discharge was filed with the said Local Board on the
 (Day.)
 day of, 191... on the ground that he was a customhouse
 (Month.) (Year.)
 clerk of the United States.

I do further solemnly swear that, in my opinion, the said clerk is necessary to
 (See * Note.)

the effective operation or administration of such customhouse, and that he can not
 be replaced by another person without substantial material loss of efficiency in such
 operation or administration.

I do hereby bind myself, so long as I hold my present office, at once, to notify the said
 Local Board if said clerk is transferred to a position in which he is not necessary to the
 effective operation or administration of such customhouse, or if he ceases to be em-
 ployed as a customhouse clerk, or whenever said conditions entitling such cus-
 tomhouse clerk to discharge cease to exist; and I will also request my successor in
 office to give such a notice.

(Signature of Collector of United States customhouse.)
 [Deputy.]

(Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 191...
 (See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

Notary Public.

State of....., County of

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substi-
 tute the word "affirm" and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

(The following to appear on back:)

Read this carefully before making out affidavit.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.

An affidavit in support of a claim for discharge of a clerk employed in the customhouse of the United States must be signed by the collector or deputy collector having charge of the customhouse in which the clerk sought to be discharged is employed, and should be made on the accompanying form.

This affidavit is to be filed with the Local Board, and must be presented to said Local Board within 10 days after the filing with said Local Board of a claim for discharge.

This affidavit must be signed and sworn or affirmed to by the collector or deputy collector before a notary or other officer vested with the power to take acknowledgments.

All blanks must be filled in, legibly, in ink.

Great care should be exercised in furnishing all the information required and called for in the Rules and Regulations as indicated in the forms prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

(See penalty clause, p. 6.)

(The following to appear on back:)

~~Read~~ *Read this carefully before making out affidavit.* ~~Read~~

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.

This affidavit, in support of a claim for discharge of a person employed by the United States in the transmission of mails, must be signed by the postmaster, or some appointee of the President or the Postmaster General having direct supervision of the employee whose discharge is sought.

The affidavit must be signed and sworn or affirmed to, before a notary or other officer vested with the power of taking acknowledgments.

This affidavit is to be filed with the Local Board issuing notice to the person sought to be discharged to appear for his physical examination, and must be presented to said Local Board within 10 days after the filing with said Local Board of the claim for discharge.

All blanks must be filled in legibly, in ink.

Great care should be exercised in furnishing all the information required and called for in the Rules and Regulations as indicated in the forms prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

(See penalty clause p. 6.)

(The following to appear on back:)

Read these instructions carefully before making out affidavit.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.

Where a claim for discharge of any artificer or workman employed in any armory, arsenal, or navy yard of the United States has been properly filed, it must be supported by an affidavit, signed by the commandant or officer having command of the armory, arsenal, or navy yard in which such person sought to be discharged is employed.

The officer making this affidavit must sign and swear, or affirm, to the affidavit before a notary or other person vested with the power to take acknowledgments.

This affidavit is to be filed with the Local Board issuing notice to the person sought to be discharged, to appear for his physical examination, and must be presented to said Local Board within 10 days after the filing with said Local Board of a claim of discharge.

All blanks must be filled in legibly in ink.

Great care should be exercised in furnishing all the information required and called for in the Rules and Regulations as indicated in the forms prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

(See penalty clause, p. 6.)

(The following to appear on back:)

Read this carefully before making out affidavit.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.

This form should be used where discharge has been claimed by, or in respect of any person employed in the service of the United States; but not in case of an officer of the United States (which means any person holding a legislative, executive, or judicial office created under the Constitution or laws of the United States), nor of a person in the military or naval service of the United States. For such cases see Form No. 112 and Nos. 116, 117.

This affidavit must be signed by the official of the Government of the United States having direct supervision and control of the department, commission, board, bureau, division, or branch of the Government in which the person sought to be discharged is employed. In case the person sought to be discharged is employed in the legislative or judicial branch of the Government the affidavit may be altered and signed by the official under whom such person serves. (See Subdivision E, Sec. 20, of Rules and Regulations.)

The official of the Government making this affidavit must sign and swear or affirm to it before a notary or other person vested with the power to take acknowledgments.

This affidavit is to be filed with the local board issuing notice to the employee, sought to be discharged, to appear for his physical examination and must be presented to said local board within 10 days after the filing with said Local Board of the claim for discharge.

All blanks must be filled in, legibly, in ink.

Great care should be exercised in furnishing all the information required and called for in the Rules and Regulations as indicated in the forms prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

(See penalty clause, p. 6.)

Serial No.....

Local Board.....
 (Insert designation by stamp as directed by sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Read instructions on back before making out affidavit.

Form No. 128, prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

Form of affidavit supporting claim of discharge by, or in respect of, a licensed pilot regularly employed in the pursuit of his vocation.

**AFFIDAVIT OF COLLECTOR, OR DEPUTY COLLECTOR, IN SUPPORT OF
 A CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE OF A LICENSED PILOT.**

STATE OF

County of, to wit:

I,, do solemnly swear that I am the
 (Name of Collector or Deputy.) (See *Note.)

..... Collector of Customs of the port of, in the
 (Deputy, if so.) (Name of port.)

....., and that, who is
 (State, Territory, or District.) (Name of pilot.)

personally known to me, is a licensed pilot regularly employed in the pursuit of his vocation, sailing regularly from the port named, and that the said pilot has stated, to me that he is years old and resides at
 [Age.] (Street and Number.)

.....
 (City, town, and county or township or parish.)

..... and that Serial Number.....
 (State, Territory or District.)

was given him by Local Board.....
 (Insert official designation and address of Local Board.)

and that a claim for his discharge was filed with said Local Board on the
 (Day.)

day of, 191....., on the ground that he was then a licensed
 (Month.) (Year.) pilot.

I do hereby bind myself that if said pilot ceases to be regularly employed in the pursuit of his vocation at the port named, or whenever conditions entitling him to discharge cease to exist, I will, at once, report to said Local Board and notify it, and will also request my successor in office to give such a notice.

.....
 (Signature of....., Collector of port.)
 (Deputy.)

.....
 (Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of,
 (See *Note.) (Day.) (Month.)
 191.....
 (Year.)

.....
 Notary Public.

State of, County of

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of ~~affidavit~~ and substitute the word "affirm" and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

(The following to appear on back:)

Read these instructions carefully before making out affidavit.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.

An affidavit in support of a claim for discharge of a licensed pilot must be signed by the Collector or Deputy Collector of the port from which he regularly sails.

The affidavit must be signed and sworn or affirmed to by such collector or deputy collector before a notary, or other officer vested with the power to take acknowledgments.

This affidavit is to be filed with the Local Board issuing notice to the licensed pilot to appear for his physical examination, and must be presented to said Local Board within 10 days after the filing with said Local Board of the claim for discharge.

All blanks must be filled in. legibly. in ink.

Great care should be exercised in furnishing all the information required and called for in the Rules and Regulations as indicated in the forms prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

(See penalty clause, page 6.)

(The following to appear on back:)

Read these instructions carefully before making out affidavit.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.

The term "sea service" is to include the services of mariners actually employed in the marine service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, on the Great Lakes and their connecting waters.

This form of affidavit is to be used when the mariner is employed by an individual, firm, or partnership. When the mariner is employed by a corporation use Form 129a.

Where a claim for discharge on this ground was made by, or in respect of, any mariner actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, the affidavit in support of such claim must be signed by his employer.

This affidavit is to be filed with the Local Board issuing notice to mariner to appear or his physical examination, and must be presented to said Local Board within 10 days after the filing with said Local Board of the claim for discharge.

This affidavit, in support of the claim for discharge of a mariner, must be signed by his employer, who must sign and swear, or affirm, to it before a notary public or other officer vested with the power to take acknowledgments.

All blanks must be filled in, legibly, in ink.

Great care should be exercised in furnishing all the information required and called for in the Rules and Regulations as indicated in the forms prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

(See penalty clause, p. 6.)

(The following to appear on back:)

~~Read these instructions carefully before making out affidavit.~~

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.

An affidavit in support of a claim for discharge of a licensed pilot must be signed by the Collector or Deputy Collector of the port from which he regularly sails.

The affidavit must be signed and sworn or affirmed to by such collector or deputy collector before a notary, or other officer vested with the power to take acknowledgments.

This affidavit is to be filed with the Local Board issuing notice to the licensed pilot to appear for his physical examination, and must be presented to said Local Board within 10 days after the filing with said Local Board of the claim for discharge.

All blanks must be filled in, legibly, in ink.

Great care should be exercised in furnishing all the information required and called for in the Rules and Regulations as indicated in the forms prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

(See penalty clause, page 6.)

(The following to appear on back:)

Read these instructions carefully before making out affidavit.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.

The term "sea service" is to include the services of mariners actually employed in the marine service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, on the Great Lakes and their connecting waters.

This form of affidavit is to be used when the mariner is employed by an individual, firm, or partnership. When the mariner is employed by a corporation use Form 129a.

Where a claim for discharge on this ground was made by, or in respect of, any mariner actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, the affidavit in support of such claim must be signed by his employer.

This affidavit is to be filed with the Local Board issuing notice to mariner to appear or his physical examination, and must be presented to said Local Board within 10 days after the filing with said Local Board of the claim for discharge.

This affidavit, in support of the claim for discharge of a mariner, must be signed by his employer, who must sign and swear, or affirm, to it before a notary public or other officer vested with the power to take acknowledgments.

All blanks must be filled in, legibly, in ink.

Great care should be exercised in furnishing all the information required and called for in the Rules and Regulations as indicated in the forms prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

(See penalty clause, p. 6.)

Serial No.

Local Board
 (Insert designation by stamp as directed by sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Read instructions on back before making out affidavit.

Form No. 129a, prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

Form of affidavit supporting claim for discharge by or in respect of, a mariner actually employed by a corporation, in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States.

**AFFIDAVIT OF EMPLOYER OR MARINER SOUGHT TO BE DISCHARGED
 IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE OF SUCH MARINER.**

STATE OF.....,

County of....., **to wit:**

I,, do solemnly
 (Name of officer of corporation making affidavit.)

swear that I am.....**of the**
 (See * Note.) (State title of office held in corporation.)

....., a corporation organized and existing
 (Name of corporation.)

under the laws of the State of....., and that I am duly authorized to act for such corporation in making this affidavit, and that such corporation is, within the meaning of the Selective Service Act, a citizen of—merchant within the United
 (Specify which by striking out one.)

States and that such corporation is now engaged in the business and occupation of

(State actual sea service engaged in, giving name of concern and position therein held by affiant, and nature of sea service engaged in.)

and that....., who is personally known to me, is
 (Name of mariner.)

employed by such corporation as a mariner actually engaged in the sea service above specified; that the said mariner has stated to me that he is.....**years old, and resides**
 (Age.)

at.....
 (Street and Number.) (City, town, and county or township or parish.)

....., and that Serial Number.....was given him by
 (State, Territory, or District.)

Local Board.....
 (Insert official designation and address of Local Board.)

and that a claim for his discharge was filed with said Local Board on the.....**day**
 (Day.)

of....., 19....., on the ground that he was then a mariner actually em-
 (Month.) (Year.)

ployed in the sea service of a citizen or merchant within the United States.

I do further state that, in my opinion, the said mariner is necessary to the adequate and effective operation of the above mentioned sea service in which he is employed, and can not be replaced by another person without substantial material loss of efficiency in the adequate and effective operation of such sea service.

The said corporation binds itself if said mariner is transferred to a position in which he is not necessary to the adequate and effective operation of said sea service, or if he ceases to be employed as above stated as a mariner, or whenever the conditions entitling such mariner to discharge cease to exist, at once, to notify said Local Board.

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substitute the word "affirm" and the word "sworn" in the jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

In testimony whereof, the.....
 (Name of corporation.)
 has caused this affidavit to be signed by.....
 (Name of officer of corporation making affidavit.)
 its president—vice president—treasurer, attested by.....
 (Specify which by striking out two.) (Name of secretary.)
 its secretary, and its corporate seal thereto affixed, and doth hereby constitute and
 appoint of
 (Name of officer of corporation making affidavit.)
, its true
 (Postoffice address of officer of corporation making affidavit including city and State.)
 and lawful attorney in fact and for it and in its name and behalf to appear before the
 proper officer or officers and acknowledge this affidavit as the act and deed of the

 Name of corporation.)

.....
 (Name of corporation.)
 By { *President.*
Vice President.
Treasurer. }
 (Specify which.)
 Attest:, *Secretary.*

 (Address of corporation.)

State of,

County of, to wit:

I hereby certify that on this of, 191....., before me, a
 (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)
 notary public for said State and county, personally appeared
 (Name of officer of corporation
, attorney named in the foregoing affidavit and ac-
 making affidavit.)
 knowledged the said affidavit to be the act and deed of the said.....
 (Name of corporation.)

In witness whereof, I have set my hand and affixed my notarial seal this
 (Day.)
 of, 191.....
 (Month.) (Year.)

.....
Notary Public.
 State of,
 County of

(The following to appear on back:)

~~Read these instructions carefully before making out affidavit.~~

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.

The term "sea service" is to include the services of mariners actually employed in the marine service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, on the Great Lakes and their connecting waters.

Use this form of affidavit when the mariner is employed by a corporation. If the mariner is employed by an individual, firm, or partnership, use Form 129.

Where a claim for discharge on this ground was made by, or in respect of, any mariner actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, the affidavit in support of such claim must be signed by his employer.

This affidavit is to be filed with the local board issuing notice to mariner to appear for his physical examination, and must be presented to said local board within 10 days after the filing with said Local Board of the claim for discharge.

This affidavit, in support of the claim for discharge of a mariner, must be signed by his employer, who must sign and swear, or affirm, to it before a notary public or other officer vested with the power to take acknowledgements.

All blanks must be filled in, legibly, in ink.

Great care should be exercised in furnishing all the information required and called for in the Rules and Regulations as indicated in the forms prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

(See penalty clause, p. 6.)

Serial No.

Local Board.....
 (Insert designation by stamp as directed by sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Read instructions on back before making out affidavits.

Form No. 130, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

Form of affidavits in support of claim for discharge filed by a married man, whose wife or child is dependent upon his labor for support.

1. AFFIDAVIT OF HUSBAND WHOSE DISCHARGE IS SOUGHT

STATE OF.....

County of....., to wit:

I,, do solemnly swear that I am a married man years
 (Name.) (See *Note.) (Age.)
 old and reside at
 (Street and Number.)

(City, town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

and that my Serial Number,, was given me by Local Board
 (Insert official designation)

....., and that I filed a claim for my discharge with said Local
 and address of Local Board.)

Board on the day of, 191....., based on the ground that I am a married
 (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

man with wife or child dependent upon my labor for support.

I do further solemnly swear that I have a wife whose name is
 (See *Note.)

....., who resides at
 (Give full name of wife.) (Street and Number.)

(City, town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

and that I have {a child } whose name(s), age(s) and place of residence {is }
 {children } (Specify which.) (If no child, strike out this and next blank lines.)
 {are }

(a)....., (a).....,
 (b)....., (b).....,
 (c)....., (c).....,
 (Insert name of each child.) (Age of each child.) (Street and Num- (Place.) (State or Territory.)
 [Note 1.] ber.) (Address of each child.)

I do further solemnly swear that I was married to said
 (See *Note.) (Name of wife.)
 on the day of, 191....., at
 (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

....., and am now
 (Give place.) (State, Territory or District.)

the husband of my said wife and father of her said {child }
 {children } (Specify which.)

{or } {child is }
 {and } {children are } dependent upon my labor for support as the term "labor" is used
 (Specify which.)

in the Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act and printed on the back hereof; that my income from which such dependent(s) received support is mainly the fruit of my mental or physical labor, and is not income mainly derived from property or other sources independent of my mental or physical labor.

I do hereby bind myself, at once, to notify the said Local Board of any change which might modify or alter, in any way, my claim for discharge, and to report, at once, in person, to said Local Board whenever the conditions entitling me to discharge cease to exist.

.....
 (Signature of husband.)

.....
 (Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 191.....
 (See *Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year)

.....
 Notary Public.

State of, County of

*NOTE. -If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substitute the word "affirm" and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

NOTE 1.—Fill in on lines (a), (b) and (c), respectively, facts concerning children.

Form No. 130a, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

2. AFFIDAVIT OF WIFE IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM FILED BY HER HUSBAND FOR DISCHARGE.

STATE OF.....

County of....., to wit:

I, do solemnly swear that I reside
 (Name of wife.) (See * Note.)
 at
 (Street and Number.) (City, town, and county or township or parish.)
; and am the wife of
 (State, Territory or District.) (Name of husband.)
 who is years old, and who resides at
 (Age.) (Street and Number.)
 and whose
 (City, town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

Serial Number is; and I have {a child
 children} whose name(s), age(s), and place(s) of
 (If no child, strike out this and next blank lines.)

residence {is
 are} {a
 b
 c}
 (Note 1.) (Insert name of each child.)

{a}
 {b}
 {c}
 (Age of each child.) (Street and Number.) (Place.) (State or Territory.)
 [Note 1.] (Address of each child.)

I do further solemnly swear that I am the wife of said;
 (See * Note.) (Name of husband.)

and he is the father of my said {child
 children}; and that the approximate amount of my
 (Specify which.)

own separate income and the independent income of such {child
 children} during the
 (Specify which.)

last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from my husband and exclusive of any gifts to me or my child or children, the same being merely the income derived from the separate or independent property of, or property held in trust for.

me, the said child or children, was dollars; that I {and
 or} the
 (State amount, if any.) (Strike out one.)

said {child am
 children are} dependent upon the labor of my husband for support, as the
 (Strike out words not applicable.)

term "labor" is used in the Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act, and printed on the back hereof; and that his said income from which I, my said child, or children received such support is mainly the fruit of his mental or physical labor and is not income mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor.

.....
(Signature of wife.).....
(Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 191.....
 (See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
Notary Public.

State of, County of

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substitute the word "affirm" and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

NOTE 1.—Fill in on lines (a), (b) and (c), respectively, facts concerning children.

Form No. 130b, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

3. AFFIDAVIT OF THE HEAD OF A FAMILY, IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE OF A MARRIED MAN.

STATE OF

County of....., to wit:

I,, do solemnly swear that I am the
 (Name) (See * Note.)
 head of a family, and reside at
 (Street and Number.) (City, town and
 county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.) and within the
 area of the jurisdiction of Local Board
 (Insert official designation

and address of Local Board where affiant resides.)
 and that who is personally well known to me,
 (Name of person whose discharge is sought.)
 is years old, and resides at
 (Age.) (Street and Number.) (City, town

and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)
 and that Serial Number was given him by the Local Board designated in
 the accompanying affidavit of his wife, and that his wife, who is personally well known
 to me, whose name is is living
 (Name of wife.)

{with
 {apart from} him at
 (Strike out one.) (Street and Number.)

..... (City, town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

and that they have {a child } personally well known to me, whose name(s), age(s),
 {children} (Strike out one.)

and place(s) of residence {is } {a}
 {are} {b}
 {c}
 [Note 1.] (Insert name of each child.)
 (If no child, strike out this and following lines relating to children.)

{a}
 {b}
 {c}
 (Age of each child.) (Street and Number.) (Place.) (State, Territory or District.)
 [Note 1.] (Address of each child.)

I do solemnly swear, upon information and belief, that the said
 (See * Note.) (Name of man whose

..... is the husband of said and
 discharge is sought.) (Name of wife.)

the father of her child and that the said wife and child is (are) dependent upon his
 labor for support; the approximate amount of the separate income or independent
 income of such wife, child or children during the last preceding year, exclusive of
 any sums received from her husband, and exclusive of any gifts, the same being
 merely the income, derived from the separate or independent property of, or
 property held in trust for her, the child or children, was dollars; that
 (Specify amount, if any.)

the said wife {and } {child is } dependent upon the husband's labor for support,
 {or } {children are }
 (Specify which.)

as the term "labor" is used in the rules and regulations promulgated under the
 Selective Service Act and printed on the back hereof; and that the husband's
 income from which such support was received was mainly the fruit of his mental
 or physical labor, and was not income mainly derived from property or other
 sources, independent of his mental or physical labor.

*NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of the affidavit and
 substitute the word "affirm" and the word "sworn" in the jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

NOTE 1.—Fill in on lines (a), (b) and (c), respectively, facts concerning children.

Serial No.

Local Board
 (Insert designation by stamp as directed in sec. 3 of Regulations.)

~~Read~~ *Read instructions on back before making out affidavits.* ~~Read~~

Form No. 131, prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

Forms of affidavits required supporting claim for discharge of a married man, filed by the wife.

1. AFFIDAVIT OF WIFE IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM FILED BY HER FOR HER HUSBAND'S DISCHARGE.

STATE OF.....

County of....., to wit:

I,, do solemnly swear that I reside at
 (Name of wife.) (See *Note.) (Street and Number.)

.....,
 (City, town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

that my husband, whose name is....., and who
 (Name of husband.)

is.....years old and resides at
 (Age.) (Street and Number.) (City, town and county or township or parish.)

....., and Serial Number was given him by Local
 (State, Territory or District.)

Board
 (Insert official designation and address of Local Board.)

and that I filed a claim for his discharge on the.....day of
 (Day.) (Month.)

191....., on the ground that he was a married man with a wife, or child, or children
 (Year.)

dependent upon his labor for support.

I do further swear that I am the wife of the above-named
 (See *Note.) (Name of

....., and the mother of the following {child
 children}
 husband.) (Strike out one.)

whose name(s), age(s), and place(s) of residence {is
 are} (a).....
 (If no child, strike out this and fol- (b).....
 lowing lines relating to children.) (c).....
 [Note 1.] (Insert name of each child.)

(a),,
 (b),,
 (c),,
 (Age of each child.) (Street and Num- (Place.) (State, Territory or District.)
 ber.) (Address of each child.)
 [Note 1.]

and that he is the father of my said {child
 children}; that the approximate amount of
 (Specify which.)

(Omit this and preceding lines if there is no child or children.)

my separate income and the independent income of such child, or children, during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from my husband, and exclusive of any gifts to me, or my said child, or children, the same being merely the income derived from the separate or independent property of, or property held in trust for,

me, my said child, or children was dollars, and that I {and
 or} my said
 (Specify which.) (Specify amount, if any.) (Specify which.)

child $\begin{cases} \text{am} \\ \text{are} \end{cases}$ dependent upon my husband's labor for support, as the term "labor"
(Specify which.)

is used in the Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act and printed on the back hereof; and that my husband's income from which I, my child, or children received such support was mainly the fruit of his mental or physical labor, and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor.

I hereby bind myself to report, at once, to said Local Board and notify it whenever conditions entitling my husband to discharge cease to exist.

.....
(Signature of wife.)

.....
(Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 191.....
(See *Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
Notary Public.

State of, County of.....

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substitute the word "affirm" and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

NOTE 1.—Fill in on lines (a), (b) and (c), respectively, facts concerning children.

Form No. 131a, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

2. FIRST AFFIDAVIT OF THE HEAD OF A FAMILY IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM
FOR DISCHARGE OF A MARRIED MAN.

STATE OF.....

County of....., to wit:

I,, do solemnly swear that I am the
(Name.) (See * Note.)head of a family, and reside at,
(Street and Number.) (City, town and

county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.) and within the

area of the jurisdiction of Local Board.....
(Insert official designation and

address of Local Board where affiant resides.)

and that who is personally well known to me,
(Name of person whose discharge is sought.)is years old, and resides at,
(Age.) (Street and Number.) (City, town

and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory, or District.)

and that Serial Number. was given him by the Local Board referred to in
the accompanying affidavit of his wife, and that his wife, who is personally well known
to me, whose name is..... is living
(Name of wife.){with
{apart from} him at.....
(Strike out one.) (Street and Number.).....
(City, town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)and that they have {a child
{children} personally well known to me, whose name(s), age(s),
(Strike out one.)
(If no child, strike out this and following lines relating to children.)and place(s) of residence {is
{are} (a).....
(b).....
(c).....
[Note 1.] (Insert name of each child.)(a).....
(b).....
(c).....
(Age of each child.) (Street and Number.) (Place.) (State, Territory or District.)
[Note 1.] (Address of each child.)I do further solemnly swear, upon information and belief, that the said
(See * Note.)..... is the husband
(Name of person whose discharge is sought.)of the said and is
(Name of wife.)the father of her said {child
{children}; and that the said wife and {child is
{children are} depend-
(Specify which.) (Specify which.)ent upon his labor for support; the approximate amount of the separate
or independent income of such wife, child, or children during the last
preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from her husband, and exclu-
sive of any gifts, the same being merely the income derived from the separate or
independent property of, or property held in trust for her, the child or children,was dollars; and that the said wife and {child is
{children are} de-
(Specify amount, if any.) (Specify which.)pendent upon the husband's labor for support, as the term "labor" is used in the
Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act and printed on
the back hereof; and that the husband's income from which such support was received

was mainly the fruit of his mental or physical labor, and was not income mainly derived from property, or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor.

I do further solemnly swear that the sources of my information and the grounds for my belief concerning the income and dependency of the wife and child or children are:

(State specific sources of information and grounds for belief.)

(Signature of the head of a family making affidavit.)

(Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 191..
(See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

Notary Public.

State of, County of

*NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word “swear” in the body of the affidavit and substitute the word “affirm” and the word “sworn” in the jurat and substitute the word “affirmed.”

NOTE 1.—Fill in on lines (a), (b) and (c), respectively, facts concerning children.

Form No. 131b, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

3. SECOND SUPPORTING AFFIDAVIT OF THE HEAD OF A FAMILY IN
SUPPORT OF CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE OF A MARRIED MAN.

STATE OF.....

County of....., to wit:

I,, do solemnly swear that I am the
(Name.) (See * Note.)
head of a family, and reside at,
(Street and Number.) (City, town and
county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.) and within the
area of the jurisdiction of Local Board.....
(Insert official designation and
address of Local Board where affiant resides.)

and that is personally well known to me,
(Name of person whose discharge is sought.)
is years old, and resides at,
(Age.) (Street and Number.) (City town
and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

and that Serial Number was given him by the Local Board referred to in
the accompanying affidavit of his wife, and that his wife, who is personally well known
to me, whose name is
(Name of wife.)

is living {with
apart from} him at.....
(Street and Number.)
(City, town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

and that they have {a child
children} personally well known to me, whose name(s), age(s),
(Strike out one.)
(If no child, strike out this and following lines relating to children.)

and place(s) of residence {is
are} (a).....
(b).....
(c).....
[Note 1.] (Insert name of each child.)

(a).....
(b).....
(c).....
(Age of each child.) (Street and Number.) (Place.) (State, Territory or District.)
[Note 1.] (Address of each child.)

I do further solemnly swear, upon information and belief, that the said
(See * Note.)

..... is the husband of the said
(Name of person whose discharge is sought.) (Name of wife.)

and is the father of her said {child
children}; that the said wife and {child
children} is (are)
(Specify which.) (Specify which.)

dependent upon his labor for support; the approximate amount of the separate
or independent income of such wife, child, or children during the last pre-
ceding year, exclusive of any sums received from her husband, and exclu-
sive of any gifts, the same being merely the income derived from the separate
or independent property of, or property held in trust for her, the child, or children,

was.....dollars; and that the said wife {and} {child is
(Specify amount, if any.) or} {children are} dependent upon
(Specify which.)

the husband's labor for support, as the term "labor" is used in the Rules and Regula-
tions promulgated under the Selective Service Act and printed on the back hereof; and
that the husband's income, from which such support was received, was mainly the
fruit of his mental or physical labor, and was not income mainly derived from prop-
erty or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor.

I do further solemnly swear that the sources of my information and the grounds
(See * Note.)

for my belief concerning the income and dependency of the wife, child, or children

Serial No.

Local Board
 (Insert designation by stamp as directed by sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Read instructions on back before making out affidavits.

Form No. 132, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

Forms required in support of claim for discharge filed in respect of a married man, but not filed by such person himself or by his wife.

1. AFFIDAVIT OF A PERSON, OTHER THAN WIFE, WHO FILED CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE OF A MARRIED MAN.

STATE OF.....,

County of....., to wit:

I, do solemnly swear that I
 (Name of person who filed claim.) (See * Note.)

reside at.....
 (Street and Number.) (City, town and county or township or parish.)

....., and within the area of the jurisdiction of Local
 (State, Territory or District.)

Board.....
 (Insert official designation and address of Local Board where affiant resides.)

that is personally well known
 (Name of person whose discharge is sought.)

to me, resides at
 (Street and Number.)

.....
 (City, town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

and is years old, and Serial Number was given him by such Local
 (Age.)

Board; that a claim for discharge was filed by me, in respect of such person, on the
 day of 191....., on the ground that he
 (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

is a married man with a wife or child or children dependent upon his labor for support.

I do further solemnly swear that the wife of the said person, whose name is
 (See * Note.)

....., is living {with
 (Name of wife.) {apart from
 (Specify which.)

him at
 (Street and Number.)

....., and they have
 (City, town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

the following named {child
 {children} whose name(s), age(s), and place(s) of residence {is
 (If no child, strike out this and following lines relating to children.) {are

(a)....., (a).....,;

(b)....., (b).....,;

(c)....., (c).....,;

(Insert name of each child.) (Age of each child.) (Street and Number.) (Place.) (State, Territory or District.)
 [Note 1.] (Address of each child.)

and that the said wife, child or children, are personally well known to me; that the
 said is the husband of the said
 (Name of man whose discharge is sought.)

....., and the father of her said {child.
 (Name of wife.) {children.
 (Strike out one.)

I do further solemnly swear that I have personally made an investigation of the
 (See * Note.)

sources of income of the said wife and of the said child or children by.....
 (State

..... nature and extent of investigation and what examination was made concerning wife's, child's or
; that the approximate amount of separate income
 children's income.)

said wife and the independent income of said child, or children, during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from her husband, and exclusive of any gifts, the same being merely the income derived from the separate or independent property of, or property held in trust for, the said wife, child or children, was dollars; and that she or the said child or
 (Specify amount, if any.) (Specify which.)

children is (are) dependent upon the husband's labor for support, as the term "labor" is used in the Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act and printed on the back hereof; and that the husband's income from which his wife, child or children received such support was mainly the fruit of his mental or physical labor, and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor.

[Strike out whatever words are not applicable.]

In support of the said claim filed by me in respect of (Name of person
 I do herewith present to the said Local Board
 sought to be discharged.)
 the marriage certificate
 (Insert words: "Certified copy of" if certified copy is produced.)
 of the said and his wife;
 (Name of husband.) (Name of wife.)
 or two affidavits of persons concerning the marriage or conjugal state of the
 said and his wife
 (Name of husband.) (Name of wife.)

I do hereby bind myself, at once, to notify the said Local Board of any change in the said wife's, child's, or children's condition which might modify or alter, in any way, said claim for discharge, and to report, at once, in person, to said Local Board whenever the conditions entitling the said husband to discharge cease to exist.

.....
 (Signature of person making affidavit.)

.....
 (Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 191.....
 (See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
 Notary Public.

State of, County of

*NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substitute the word "affirm," and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

NOTE 1.—Fill in on lines (a), (b) and (c), respectively, facts concerning children.

Form No. 132a, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

2. FIRST AFFIDAVIT OF THE HEAD A OF FAMILY IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM
FOR DISCHARGE OF A MARRIED MAN.

STATE OF.....,

County of....., to wit:

I, do solemnly swear that I
(Name.) (See * Note.)
am the head of a family, and reside at.....,
(Street and Number.)

..... (City, town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

and within the area of the jurisdiction of Local Board.....
(Insert official
designation and address of Local Board where affiant resides.)

..... who is personally well known to me,
(Name of person whose discharge is sought.)
is years old, and resides at
(Age.) (Street and Number.)

..... and Serial
(City, town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)
Number was given him by the Local Board mentioned in the first accom-
panying affidavit.

I do further solemnly swear that the wife of the said person whose name is
(See * Note.)

..... is living {with
(Give name of wife.) {apart from} him
(Specify which.)
at
(Street and Number.)

..... (City, town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

and that they have the following named {child
(Strike out one.)
(If no child, strike out this and following lines relating to children.)
children} whose name(s), age(s), and places of

residence {is } (a).....
{are } (b).....
(c).....
[Note 1.] (Insert name of each child.)

(a).....
(b).....
(c).....
(Age of each child.) (Street and Number.) (Place.) (State, Territory or District.)
[Note 1.] (Address of each child.)

and the said wife, child, or children are personally well known to me.

I further solemnly swear, upon information and belief, that the said
(See * Note.) (Name of man)
..... is the husband of the said
whose discharge is sought. (Name of wife.)

and the father of her said {child
(Specify which.)
children}; that the approximate amount of the

separate or independent income of such wife, child, or children during the
last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from her said husband, and
exclusive of any gifts, the same being merely the income derived from the separate or
independent property of, or property held in trust for, the said wife, child, or children,
was dollars; and that the said wife {or } {child is }
(Specify amount, if any.) {and } {children are }
(Strike out words not applicable.)

dependent upon the said husband's labor for support as the term "labor" is used in
the Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act and printed on

the back hereof; and that husband's income, from which such support was received, was mainly the fruit of his mental or physical labor, and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor.

I do further solemnly swear that the sources of my information and the grounds
(See * Note.)

for my belief concerning said wife's and child's or children's income and dependency are:

.....
.....
.....
.....
(State specific sources of information and grounds for belief.)

.....
(Signature of the head of a family making affidavit.)

.....
(Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 191....
(See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....,
Notary Public.

State of, County of

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substitute the word "affirm" and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

NOTE 1.—Fill in on lines (a), (b) and (c), respectively, facts concerning children.

Form No. 133b, prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

3. SECOND AFFIDAVIT OF THE HEAD OF A FAMILY IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE OF A MARRIED MAN.

STATE OF.....,

County of....., to wit:

I, do solemnly swear that I
(Name.) (See * Note.)
am the head of a family, and reside at.....
(Street and Number.)

.....
(City, town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)
and within the area of the jurisdiction of Local Board.....

(Insert official designation and address of Local Board where affiant resides.)
....., and that

..... is personally well known to me,
(Name of person whose discharge is sought.)
is years old, and that he resides at
(Age.) (Street and Number.)

..... and Serial
(City, town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)
Number was given him by the Local Board mentioned in the first accompany-
ing affidavit.

I do further solemnly swear that the wife of the said person, whose name is
(See * Note.)

....., and who is living {with
(Give name of wife.) {apart from} him
(Specify which.)
at
(Street and Number.)

.....
(City, town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

and that they have the following named {child
{children} whose name(s), age(s), and place(s)
(Strike out words not applicable.)
(If no child, strike out this and following lines relating to children.)

of residence { is { (a).....
{ are { (b).....
{ (c).....
[Note 1.] (Insert name of each child.)

(a).....
(b).....
(c).....
(Age of each child.) (Street and Number.) (Place.) (State, Territory or District.)
[Note 1.] (Address of each child.)

and the said wife, child, or children are personally well known to me.

I do further solemnly swear, upon information and belief, that the said
(See * Note.) (Name of man)

..... is the husband of the said
whose discharge is sought. (Name of wife.)

and the father of her said {child
{children}; that the approximate amount of the separate
(Specify which.)

or independent income of such wife, child, or children during the last preceding
year, exclusive of any sums received from her said husband, and exclusive of any
gifts, the same being merely the income derived from the separate or independent
property of, or property held in trust for, the said wife, child, or children, was

..... dollars; and that the said wife {or} {child is
(Specify amount, if any.) {and} {children are} dependent
(Specify which.)

upon the said husband's labor for support as the term "labor" is used in the
Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act and printed on

Form of affidavits required to be presented supporting claim of exemption filed in respect of a married man when the marriage certificate, or certified copy thereof, can not be produced, prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

Form No. 132c, prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

4. FIRST AFFIDAVIT CONCERNING MARRIAGE OR CONJUGAL RELATIONS OF A MARRIED MAN WHO IS SOUGHT TO BE DISCHARGED.

STATE OF.....

County of....., to wit:

I,, do solemnly swear
(Name of affiant.) (See * Note.)

that I reside at,
(Street and Number.) (City, town and county or town-

ship or parish.) (State, Territory or District.) and that..... (Name of

person sought to be discharged.) who is years old, resides
(Age.)

at,
(Street and Number.) (City, town and county or township or parish.)

....., and was given Serial Number.....
(State, Territory or District.)

by the Local Board referred to in the accompanying first affidavit, and that his
wife,
(Name of wife.)

who resides at,
(Street and Number.) (City, town and county or township or parish.)

....., are both personally well known to me.
(State, Territory or District.)

I do further solemnly swear that:
(See * Note.)

Strike out these words if
affiant *was not* present at the marriage. { I was present at the marriage ceremony of said persons, and witnessed same, and that said ceremony occurred on the day of, 19....
(Day.) (Month.) (Year.)
at.....
(Place.) (State.)

Strike out these words if
affiant *was* present at the marriage. { said person and his wife have, to my personal knowledge, lived together as man and wife at
(Street and Number.) (City, town and county or township or parish.)
....., for a period
(State, Territory or District.)
of..... { years }
(Strike out one.) { months }

.....
(Name of person making affidavit.)

.....
(Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 191....
(See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
Notary Public.

State of, County of

* NOTE. If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substitute the word "affirm" and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

[THIS AFFIDAVIT IS NOT REQUIRED TO BE MADE IF THE MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE OR CERTIFIED COPY THEREOF IS PRODUCED.]

Form No. 133d, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

5. SECOND AFFIDAVIT CONCERNING MARRIAGE OR CONJUGAL RELATIONS OF A MARRIED MAN WHO IS SOUGHT TO BE DISCHARGED.

STATE OF.....

County of....., to wit:

I, do solemnly swear
(Name of affiant.) (See * Note.)that I reside at.....
(Street and Number.) (City, town and county or town-

ship or parish.) (State, Territory or District.) and that..... (Name of

person sought to be discharged.) who is years old, resides
(Age.)at
(Street and Number.) (City, town and county or township or parish.)....., and was given Serial Number.....
(State, Territory or District.)by the Local Board referred to in the accompanying first affidavit, and that his
wife
(Name of wife.)who resides at
(Street and Number.) (City, town and county or township or parish.)....., are both personally well known to me.
(State, Territory or District.)I do further solemnly swear that:
(See * Note.)Strike out these words if
affiant was not present at the
marriage.I was present at the marriage ceremony of said per
sons, and witnessed same, and that said ceremony
occurred on the day of, 19....
(Day.) (Month.) (Year.)
at.....
(Place.) (State.)Strike out these words if
affiant was present at the
marriage.said person and his wife have, to my personal knowl-
edge, lived together as man and wife at
(Street and
Number.) (City, town and county or township or parish.)
....., for a period
(State, Territory or District.)
of..... {years }
 {months }
(Strike out one.).....
(Name of person making affidavit.).....
(Address.)Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 191..
(See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.).....
Notary Public.

State of, County of

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substi-
tute the word "affirm" and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

Form No. 139a, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

6. SUPPORTING AFFIDAVIT OF WIFE TO ACCOMPANY CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE FILED IN RESPECT OF HUSBAND.

STATE OF

County of, to wit:

I, do solemnly swear that I reside at
(Name of person making affidavit.) (See * Note.)

.....
(Street and Number.) (City or town and county, or township or parish.)

.....: that
(State, Territory or District.) (Name of person whose discharge is sought.)

is my husband and he resides at
(Street and Number.) (City or town and county, or township or parish.)

.....; that his Serial Number,
(State, Territory or District.)

....., was given him by the Local Board designated in the accompanying affidavit filed by; that the approxi-
(Insert name of person making claim.)

mate amount of my, my child's, or children's separate or independent income, during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from my husband and exclusive of any gifts, the same being merely income derived from the separate or independent property of, or property held in trust for me, my child, or children, was dollars; that I, and my said child, or children, am (are) dependent
(Strike out words not applicable.)

upon the labor of my husband for support as the term "labor" is used in the Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act and printed on the back hereof.

.....
(Signature of wife.)

.....
(Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 191.....
(See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
Notary Public.

State of, County of

*NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the affidavit and substitute the word "affirm" and strike out the word "sworn" in the jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

son's labor for support as the term "labor" is used in the Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act and printed on the back hereof; and that the son's income from which such mother received such support was mainly the fruit of his mental or physical labor, and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor.

I hereby bind myself to report, at once, in person, to said Local Board whenever the conditions, entitling the person whose discharge is sought, cease to exist.

.....
(Name of the head of a family making affidavit.)

.....
(Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 191.....
(See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
Notary Public.

State of, County of.....

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substitute the word "affirm," and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

Local Board No. Serial No.
 (Insert designation by stamp as directed in sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Read instructions on back before making out affidavits.

Form No. 133, prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

Form of affidavit required supporting a claim for discharge filed by a son on the ground that he has a widowed mother dependent upon his labor for support.

1. AFFIDAVIT OF A SON OF A WIDOWED MOTHER IN SUPPORT OF HIS CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE.

STATE OF.....

County of....., to wit:

I, do solemnly swear that I am years
 (Name of son.) (See * Note.) (Age.)
 old, and reside at
 (Street and Number.) (City or town and county or township or parish.)
, and that my Serial Number,, was given me
 (State, Territory or District.)
 by Local Board.....
 (Name official designation and address of Local Board.)
 and that I filed a claim for my discharge with said Local Board on the day
 (Day.)
 of, 191., based on the ground that I am the son of a widowed mother
 (Month.) (Year.)
 dependent upon my labor for support.

I do further solemnly swear that I live { with }
 (See * Note.) { apart from }
 (Specify which.) (Name of widowed mother.)
 who resides at.....
 (Street and Number.) (City or town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)
 that she is my mother and she is a widow and did not remarry; that during the past
 year I have actually contributed or expended for the support of my said widowed
 mother the approximate sum of dollars; that the approximate
 (State amount.)
 amount of her independent income, during the last preceding year, exclusive of any
 sums received from me and exclusive of any gifts, the same being merely the income
 derived from the independent property of, or property held in trust for her, was
 dollars; and that she is dependent upon my labor for support, as the
 term "labor" is used in the Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Selective
 Service Act printed on the back hereof; that my income from which she received
 such support was mainly the fruit of my mental or physical labor, and was not in-
 come mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of my mental or
 physical labor.

I do hereby bind myself, at once, to report, in person, to said Local Board and notify
 it whenever the conditions entitling me to discharge cease to exist.

.....
 (Name of person claiming discharge.)

.....
 (Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 191.....
 (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
 Notary Public.

State of, County of.....

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substitute the word "affirm" and the word "sworn" in the jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

son's labor for support as the term "labor" is used in the Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act and printed on the back hereof; and that the son's income from which such mother received such support was mainly the fruit of his mental or physical labor, and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor.

I hereby bind myself to report, at once, in person, to said Local Board whenever the conditions, entitling the person whose discharge is sought, cease to exist.

.....
(Name of the head of a family making affidavit.)

.....
(Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 191.....
(See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
Notary Public.

State of, County of.....

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substitute the word "affirm," and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

Form No. 138b, prepared by Provost Marshal General

3. AFFIDAVIT OF THE HEAD OF A FAMILY IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE, FILED BY A SON HAVING A WIDOWED MOTHER DEPENDENT UPON HIS LABOR FOR SUPPORT.

STATE OF.....,

County of....., to wit;

I, do solemnly
 swear that I am the head of a family, and reside at
 (See *Note.) (Street and Number.)

.....
 (City, or town and county, or township or parish.)
, within the jurisdiction of Local
 Board
 (State, Territory or District.)

.....
 (Insert official designation and address of Local Board.)

that....., who is personally well
 known to me, is years old, and resides at
 (Age.) (Street and Number.) (City or town and

....., and who is
 county, or township or parish.) (State, Territory, or District.)
 years old, and was given Serial Number..... by the Local Board mentioned
 (Age.)

by him in his accompanying affidavit; and that
 (Name of son's widowed mother.)

.....
 who is personally well known to me, resides at
 (Street and Number.)

.....
 (City or town and county, or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

I do further solemnly swear, upon information and belief, that she is the mother
 of the said son; that her husband is dead and she has not remarried; the approximate
 amount of her independent income during the last preceding year, exclusive of any
 sums received by her from her son, and exclusive of any gifts, the same being merely
 the income derived from her independent property, or property held in trust for her,
 was dollars; and that during the last preceding year the said son
 (State amount, if any.)

actually contributed or expended for the support of his widowed mother the approxi-
 mate sum of dollars; and that she is dependent upon her son's
 (State amount.)
 labor for support, as the term "labor" is used in the Rules and Regulations promulgated
 under the Selective Service Act and printed on the back hereof; and that the said son's
 said income, from which his mother received such support, was mainly the fruit of his
 mental or physical labor, and was not income mainly derived from property or other
 sources, independent of his mental or physical labor.

I do further solemnly swear that the sources of my information and the grounds
 for my belief concerning said widowed mother's income and of her dependency, and
 of his contributions to her and of the source of son's income are—
 (See *Note.)

.....
 (State specific sources of information and grounds for belief.)

.....
 (Name of the head of a family making affidavit.)

.....
 (Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of....., 191...
 (See *Note) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
 Notary Public.

State of....., County of.....

*NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substi-
 tute the word "affirm," and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

son's labor for support as the term "labor" is used in the Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act and printed on the back hereof; and that the son's income from which such mother received such support was mainly the fruit of his mental or physical labor, and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor.

I hereby bind myself to report, at once, in person, to said Local Board whenever the conditions, entitling the person whose discharge is sought, cease to exist.

.....
(Name of the head of a family making affidavit.)

.....
(Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 191.....
(See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
Notary Public.

State of, County of.....

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substitute the word "affirm," and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

Serial No.

Local Board.....
 (Insert designation by stamp as directed in sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Read instructions on back carefully before making out affidavits.

Form No. 134, prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

Forms of affidavits required supporting claims for discharge of a son filed by widowed mother.

**AFFIDAVIT OF WIDOWED MOTHER IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM FOR SON'S
DISCHARGE FILED BY HER.**

I,
 (Name of dependent widowed mother.)
 do solemnly swear that I reside at
 (See * Note.) (Street and Number.)

 (City or town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)
 that who is years old,
 (Name of son whose discharge is sought.) (Age.)
 is my son; that he resides at
 (Street and Number.)

 (City or town and county or township or parish.)
; that his Serial Number
 (State, Territory or District.)
 was given him by Local Board
 (Insert official designation and address of local board.)
 and that I filed a claim for his discharge with said Local Board on the
 (Day.)
 day of, 191....., based on the ground that he was the son of a widowed
 (Month.) (Year.)
 mother dependent upon his labor for support.

I do further solemnly swear that I am the mother of the said
 (See * Note.) (Name of son
; that my husband is dead and I have not married
 sought to be discharged.)
 again; and that the approximate amount of my independent income during the last
 preceding year, exclusive of any sums received by me from my said son, and exclu-
 sive of any gifts to me, the same being merely the income derived from my inde-
 pendent property, or property held in trust for me, was dollars; that
 (State amount.)
 during the last preceding year my said son has actually contributed or expended for
 my support the approximate sum of dollars; and that I am dependent
 (State amount.)
 upon the labor of such son for support, as the term "labor" is used in the Rules and
 Regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act and printed on the back
 hereof; that my son's income from which I receive such support was mainly the
 fruit of his mental or physical labor, and was not income mainly derived from prop-
 erty or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor.

I hereby bind myself to report, at once, to said Local Board and notify it whenever
 the conditions entitling my son to discharge cease to exist.

.....
 (Signature of dependent mother.)

.....
 (Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of 191.....
 (See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
 Notary Public.

State of, County of

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substi-
 tute the word "affirm" and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

son's labor for support as the term "labor" is used in the Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act and printed on the back hereof; and that the son's income from which such mother received such support was mainly the fruit of his mental or physical labor, and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor.

I hereby bind myself to report, at once, in person, to said Local Board whenever the conditions, entitling the person whose discharge is sought, cease to exist.

.....
(Name of the head of a family making affidavit.)

.....
(Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 191.....
(See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
Notary Public.

State of, County of.....

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substitute the word "affirm," and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

Form No. 134b, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

4. SECOND AFFIDAVIT OF THE HEAD OF A FAMILY IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE OF SON FILED BY HIS DEPENDENT WIDOWED MOTHER.

STATE OF.....,

County of....., to wit:

I, do solemnly swear that I am the head of a family, and
(Name of affiant.) (See * Note.)reside at
(Street and Number.) (City or town and county or township or parish.)....., within the jurisdiction of Local Board
(State, Territory or District.).....; that
(Insert official designation and address of Local Board where affiant resides.) (Name of person sought to be discharged.)who is personally well known to me, resides at
(Street and Number.).....
(City or town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)and is years old, and was given Serial Number by the Local Board men-
(Age.)tioned in the accompanying affidavit of his mother; and that
(Name of dependant....., who is personally well known to me, resides
widowed mother.)at
(Street and Number.) (City or town and county or township or parish.).....
(State, Territory or District.)I do further solemnly swear, upon information and belief, that she is the mother
(See * Note.)of the said; that her husband is dead and she has not
(Name of son sought to be discharged.)married again; the approximate amount of her independent income during the last
preceding year, exclusive of any sums received by her from her son, and exclusive of
any gifts, the same being merely the income derived from her independent property;
or of property held in trust for her, was dollars; that during the last pre-
(State amount, if any.)ceding year the said son has actually contributed or expended for her support the
approximate sum of dollars; that such widowed mother is dependent upon
(State amount.)the labor of her said son for support, as the term "labor" is used in the Rules and
Regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act printed on the back hereof;
and that the son's income, from which his mother received support, was income
mainly the fruit of his mental or physical labor and was not income mainly derived
from property or other sources, independent of his mental and physical labor.I do further solemnly swear that the sources of my information and the grounds
(See * Note.)for my belief concerning said widow mother's income, and her dependency, and
of his contribution to her, and the source of his income, are:.....
.....
.....
(State specific sources of information and grounds for belief.).....
(Name of the head of a family making affidavit.).....
(Address.)Subscribed and sworn to before me this day,, 191.....
(See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.).....
Notary Public.

State of, County of

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substi-
tute the word "affirm" and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

Serial No.

Local Board
 (Insert designation by stamp as directed in sec. 3 of Regulations.)

~~Read~~ *Read instructions on back before making out affidavits.* ~~Read~~

Forms of affidavits in support of claim for discharge filed in respect of a person (other than a married man) on the ground that such person has a widowed mother dependent upon his labor for support.)

Form No. 135, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

(This form is *not* to be used when the person himself, or the dependent, has filed the claim.)

1. AFFIDAVIT OF A PERSON OTHER THAN THE WIDOWED MOTHER WHO HAS FILED A CLAIM FOR THE DISCHARGE IN RESPECT OF A SON, ON THE GROUND THAT THE SON HAS A WIDOWED MOTHER DEPENDENT UPON HIS LABOR FOR SUPPORT.

STATE OF,

County of, to wit:

I,, do solemnly swear that
 (Name of the person making affidavit.) (See * Note.)

I reside at
 (Street and Number.)

.....
 (City or town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

within the jurisdiction of Local Board
 (Insert official designation and address of Local Board where affiant resides.)

that who is years old and is
 (Name of person sought to be discharged.) (Age.)

personally well known to me, resides at
 (Street and Number.)

.....
 (City or town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

and was given Serial Number by Local Board
 (Insert official designation and address of Local Board.)

....., and that I filed a claim, in respect of him, for his discharge on the day of, 191..., based on the
 (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

ground that he was the son of a widowed mother dependent upon his labor for support.

I do further solemnly swear that is personally
 (See * Note.) (Name of dependent widowed mother.)

well known to me, resides at
 (Street and Number.)

.....; and she is
 (City or town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

the mother of the person above mentioned, and her husband is dead, and she has not married again.

I do further solemnly swear that I have personally made an investigation of the
 (See * Note.)

sources of income of the said widowed mother by

.....
 (State nature and extent of investigation and what examination was made concerning dependent's source of income.)

....., and according to the facts disclosed by such investigation and examination, the approximate amount of said widowed mother's independent income during

the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from her son, and exclusive of any gifts to her, the same being merely the income derived from the independent property of, or the property held in trust for her, was..... dollars; and that the said son

has during the last preceding year actually contributed or expended for her support, the approximate sum of dollars; and that she is dependent upon the said

Form No. 135a, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

2. FIRST AFFIDAVIT OF THE HEAD OF A FAMILY IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE, FILED BY ANOTHER THAN THE WIDOWED MOTHER IN RESPECT OF A SON SOUGHT TO BE DISCHARGED ON THE GROUND THAT SUCH SON HAS A WIDOWED MOTHER DEPENDENT UPON HIS LABOR FOR SUPPORT.

STATE OF
County of, to wit:
I, do solemnly swear that:
(Name of the head of family making affidavit.) (See * Note.)
I am head of a family, and reside at
(Street and Number.)
.....
(City or town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)
within the area of the jurisdiction of the Local Board
(Official designation and address of Local Board.)
that, who is personally well known to
(Name of person sought to be discharged.)
me, resides at
(Street and Number.) (City or town and county or township or parish.)
....., and is years old, and who was given Serial Number
(State, Territory or District.) (Age.)
by the Local Board mentioned in the preceding accompanying affidavit.
I do further solemnly swear that is per-
(See * Note.) (Name of widowed mother.)
sonally well known to me, and she lives {with
apart from} her said son and resides at
(State which.)
.....
(Street and Number.) (City or town and county or township or parish.)
.....
(State, Territory or District.)
I do further solemnly swear, upon information and belief, that she is the mother of
(See * Note.)
such person, that her husband is dead, that she has not married again; the approximate
amount of her independent income during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums
received from such son, and exclusive of any gifts, the same being merely the income
of her property, or property held in trust for her, was the sum of dollars;
(State amount, if any.)
that during the last preceding year the said son has actually contributed or expended
for such support of his widowed mother the approximate sum of dol-
(State amount.)
lars; that such widowed mother is dependent upon her son's labor for support, as the
term "labor" is used in the Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Selective
Service Act and printed on the back hereof; that the said son's income from which the
widowed mother received such support was mainly the fruit of his mental or physical
labor and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources, independent
of his mental or physical labor.
I do further solemnly swear that the sources of my information and the grounds for
(See * Note.)
my belief concerning said son's income and his widowed mother's dependency, and
the mother's income and the amount the son has contributed or expended for her
support, are—
.....
.....
.....
(State specific sources and grounds of information and belief.)

.....
(Name of the head of a family making affidavit.)
.....
(Address.)
Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 19....
(See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)
.....
Notary Public.
State of, County of

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substitute the word "affirm," and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

Form No. 135c. Prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

4. AFFIDAVIT BY WIDOWED MOTHER IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE FILED BY HER IN RESPECT OF HER SON.

STATE OF.....

County of....., to wit:

I,, do solemnly swear that
(Name of person making affidavit.) (See *Note.)

I am a widow and reside at.....
(Street and Number.) (City or town and county or township or parish.)

.....; that..... is
(State, Territory or District.) (Name of person whose discharge is sought.)

my son and he resides at.....
(Street and Number.) (City or town and county or township or parish.)

....., and that his Serial Number,, was given him by the
(State, Territory or District.)

Local Board designated in the accompanying affidavit filed by.....;
(Insert name of person making claim.)

that I have actually received from my son or he has expended on my behalf, for my support, during the last preceding year, the approximate sum of dollars;
(State amount.)

that the approximate amount of my independent income, during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from him, and exclusive of gifts, the same being merely income derived from my independent property or property held in trust for me, was dollars; and that I am dependent upon the labor of such
(State amount, if any.)

son for support as the term "labor" is used in the Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act and printed on the back hereof.

.....
(Signature of widow.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of....., 19....
(See *Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
Notary Public.

State of....., County of.....

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the affidavit and substitute the word "affirm" and strike out the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

Serial No.

Local Board

(Insert designation by stamp, as directed in sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Read instructions on back before making out affidavits.

Form No. 136, prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

Forms of affidavits required supporting a claim for discharge filed by a son himself on the ground that he has aged or infirm parent or parents dependent upon his labor for support.

1. AFFIDAVIT OF SON OF AGED OR INFIRM PARENT OR PARENTS WHO HAS FILED A CLAIM FOR HIS OWN DISCHARGE.

STATE OF

County of, to wit:

I,, do solemnly swear that I am
(Name of person seeking discharge.) (See *Note.) (Age.)years old and I reside at
(Street and Number.) (City or town and county or township or parish.)....., and that my Serial Number,, was given me
(State, Territory or District.)by Local Board
(Name official designation and address of Local Board.)and that I filed a claim for my discharge with said Local Board on the day
(Day.)of, 191..., based on the ground that I am the son of an aged or infirm
(Month.) (Year.) (Specify which.)parent(s).
(Specify which.)I do further solemnly swear that I live {with (a)
(See *Note.) {apart from (b)
(Strik out one.) (Note 1.)(a)
(b)
(Name or names of parent(s).)who resides at { (a)
(b)
(Note 1.) (Address(es) of parent(s).)who is my { (a) } whose age is { (a) } and who { is } infirm by
(b) (Note 1.) (Father, mother.) (Age of parent(s).) (Strike out one.)reason of { (a)
(b)
(Note 1.) (Here state cause of infirmity.)and that I am the son of such person(s).
(Specify which.)I do further solemnly swear that the approximate amount of the independent
(See *Note.)income of my said parent(s) during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums
received from me and exclusive of any gift, the same being merely the income de-
rived from the independent property of, or held in trust for, such parent(s), was
..... dollars; that during the past year I have actually contributed or ex-
pended for the support of such parent(s) the approximate sum of dollars,
(Specify which.) (State amount.)and that { he is
she is } dependent upon my labor for support, as the term "labor" is
(Specify which.)
(they are)used in the Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act and
printed on the back hereof; that my income from which such parent(s) received such
support was mainly the fruit of his mental or physical labor and was not income
mainly derived from property, or other sources, independent of his mental or physical
labor.I do hereby bind myself, at once, to report, in person, to said Local Board and notify
it whenever the conditions entitling me to discharge cease to exist......
(Name of person claiming discharge.).....
(Address.)Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 191....
(See *Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.).....
Notary Public.

State of, County of

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substi-

tute the word "affirm" and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

NOTE 1.—Fill in on lines (a) facts concerning father and on lines (b) facts concerning mother.

(The following to appear on back:)

Read these instructions carefully before making out affidavits.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.

For the purpose of these Rules and Regulations, by the term "aged or infirm" parent or parents is meant those persons who, from old age or infirmity, are disabled from earning the means of supporting themselves and who, by reason of such age or infirmity, have become dependent for the means of support upon the person in respect of whom the claim is made.

For the purpose of these rules and regulations "labor" shall be construed to mean bodily or mental exertion. It may be either physical or intellectual; it may be professional, mechanical, commercial, clerical, or agricultural; and each of these forms of labor may exist under modifications or in combination with each other. The means for the support of the dependent person or persons must be produced by this labor, whatever be its character. It need not be wholly produced from it, but it must be mainly so. A dependent receiving support from a person whose income is derived from dividends or rents can not be said to be dependent upon his labor, but if that income were entirely the fruit of professional or physical toil, then such person or persons would be dependent upon his labor.

The proof required to support a claim for discharge filed by, or in respect of, a person on the ground that he has another person dependent on his labor for support should be made by affidavits on forms prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

The forms of proof, as prepared by the Provost Marshal General, applicable to proof of claim for discharge filed by or in respect of a son of aged or infirm parent or parents are as follows:

1. Where the claim for discharge of a son was filed *by the son himself*, use Form No. 136.
2. Where the claim for discharge of a son was filed *by his aged or infirm parent or parents*, use Form No. 137.
3. Where the claim for discharge of a son was filed *by some other person* (that is, not by the son nor by the aged or infirm parent or parents), use Form No. 138.

Be sure to use the correct form of affidavits applicable to your particular case.

The affidavits are to be filed with the Local Board issuing notice to the person sought to be exempted to appear for his physical examination, and must be presented to said Local Board within 10 days after the filing with said Local Board of claim for discharge.

The persons who are required to sign the affidavits must sign and swear, or affirm, thereto before a notary or other officer vested with the power of taking acknowledgment.

The affidavits required to be made by heads of families in support of the proof of claim for discharge must be made by persons residing within the jurisdictional area of the Local Board which has jurisdiction of the person sought to be discharged. But if the aged or infirm parent or parents do not live within the area of the local board having jurisdiction of the son sought to be discharged, the affidavits required by heads of families may be made by persons that are heads of families residing outside of the jurisdictional area of such Local Board.

All blanks should be filled in legibly, in ink, and the parts of the form not applicable to the particular case must be stricken out.

Great care should be exercised in furnishing all the information required and called for in the Rules and Regulations as indicated in the forms prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

(See penalty clause, p. 6.)

Serial No.

Local Board.....
(Insert designation, by stamp, as directed by sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Read instructions on back carefully before making out affidavits.

Form No. 137, prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

Forms of affidavits required supporting claims for discharge in respect of a son filed by aged or infirm parent or parents.

**AFFIDAVIT OF AGED OR INFIRM PARENT OR PARENTS IN SUPPORT
OF CLAIM FOR SON'S DISCHARGE.**

I, $\begin{cases} \text{(a)} \\ \text{(b)} \end{cases}$
 (Note 1.) (Name of aged or infirm parent.)

do solemnly swear that I reside at { (a)
 (See * Note.) (b)
 (See Note 1.) (Street and Number.)

(2).....,

(b)
(See Note 1.) (City or town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

and that
(Name of son whose discharge is sought.)

is my son and he is years old and he resides at, (Age of son.) (Street and Number.)

(City or town and county or township or parish.)

....., and that his Serial Number,,
(State, Territory or District.)

was given him by Local Board
(Insert official designation and address of Local Board.)

and that I, the said { (a) } filed a claim for his
 { (b) }
 (Insert (a) father, (b) mother.)

discharge with said Local Board on the day of, 191.....,
(Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

based on the ground that he was the son of aged or infirm parent (or parents) dependent
(Strike out one.)

on his labor for support; and that he lives $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{with} \\ \text{apart from} \end{array} \right\}$ me.
(Specify which.)

I do further solemnly swear that I am {father of the said person and am.....}
 (See * Note.) {mother of the said person and am.....}
 (See Note 1.) (Specify which.) (Age.)

years old and am infirm by reason of { (a);
 { (b);
 (See Note 1.)

(a)

(b)....., (Here state cause of infirmity.)

and that the approximate amount of my independent income during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from said son and exclusive of any sums received as gifts, the same being merely the income of my property, or

property held in trust for me, was $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(a)} \dots\dots\dots \\ \text{(b)} \dots\dots\dots \end{array} \right\}$ dollars; that during the past year
(Fill in amount.)

such son has actually contributed or expended for my support the approximate sum of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(a) } \dots\dots \\ \text{(b) } \dots\dots \end{array} \right\}$ dollars; and I am dependent upon the labor of such son for support. (See Note 1.) (State amount.)

*** NOTE.** If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substitute the word "affirm," and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

NOTE 1.—Fill in on lines (a) facts concerning father, and on lines (b) facts concerning mother.

port, as the term "labor" is used in the Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act and printed on the back hereof.

I do further solemnly swear that my said son's income from which I received support was mainly the fruit of his mental or physical labor and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor.

I hereby bind myself to report, at once, to said Local Board and notify it whenever conditions entitling such son to discharge cease to exist.

.....,
(Signature of dependent father.)

.....,
(Signature of dependent mother.)

.....
(Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me thisday
(See * Note.) (Day.)

of, 191.....
(Month.) (Year.)

.....
Notary Public.

State of, County of.....

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substitute the word "affirm" and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

physical labor and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor.

I do further solemnly swear that the sources of my information and the grounds for
(See * Note.)

my belief concerning the source of said son's income and said { (a) father } being de-
pendent upon the labor of the said son for support, the approximate amount con-
tributed or expended by the son for the support, and the income of such parent(s)
are:
.....
.....
.....

(State specific sources of information and grounds for belief.)

.....
(Name of the head of a family making affidavit.)

.....
(Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day,
(See * Note.) (Day.)

.....,
(Month.) (Year.)

.....
Notary Public.

State of, County of

*NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word “swear” in the body of affidavit and substitute the word “affirm” and the word “sworn” in jurat and substitute the word “affirmed.”
NOTE 1.—Fill in on lines (a) facts concerning the father of the son sought to be discharged and on lines (b) facts concerning the mother.

Form No. 137b, prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

3. SECOND AFFIDAVIT OF THE HEAD OF A FAMILY IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE OF SON FILED BY HIS DEPENDENT AGED OR INFIRM PARENT OR PARENTS.

STATE OF.....,

County of....., to wit:

I, do solemnly swear that: I am the head of a family,
(Name of affiant.) (See * Note.)and reside at
(Street and Number.) (City or town, and county or township, or parish.)....., within the jurisdiction of Local Board
(State, Territory or District.).....;
(Insert official designation and address of Local Board where affiant resides.)that who is years old and is personally
(Name of person sought to be discharged.) (Age.)well known to me, resides at
(Street and Number.).....
(City or town, and county or township, or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

and was given Serial Number by Local Board mentioned in the fore-

going accompanying affidavit; that { (a)
(Note 1.) (b)
(Name of dependent parent or parents.)who { is } personally well known to me, reside(s) at { (a)
(are) (b)
(Street and Number.)

(a)

(b)
(City or town, and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)I do further solemnly swear upon information and belief that
(See * Note.) (Name of son.)is the son of the said { parent } ; and that the said { father } of said person is
(Specify which.) (Specify which or both.){ years old } and is infirm by reason of: { (a)
(Age.) (b)
(Note 1.) (State cause of infirmity, if any.){ (a) }
(b) ; the approximate amount of the inde-
(Note 1.) (State cause of infirmity, if any.)pendent income of such { father } during the last preceding year, exclusive
(mother)
(Note 1.)of any sums received from such son and exclusive of any gifts, the same being merely
the income derived from independent property of, or held in trust for, such parent(s),was { (a) } dollars; and that during the last preceding year the said
(b)
(State amount, if any.)son has actually contributed or expended for such support of his said { (a) father }
(b) mother }the approximate sum of { (a) } dollars; that the said { (a) father }
(b) mother }
(Note No. 1.) (State amount.) (Specify which.){ is } dependent upon the said son's labor for support, as the term "labor" is used
(are)
(Strike out one.)in the Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act and
printed on the back hereof; and that the income of the said son from which his said{ (a) father }
(b) mother } received support was mainly the fruit of such son's mental or physical
(Specify which.)

labor and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor.

I do further solemnly swear that the sources of my information and the grounds for
(See * Note.)

my belief concerning the source of said son's income and said { (a) father } being
{ (b) mother } dependent upon the labor of the said son for support, the approximate amount contributed or expended by the son for the support, and the income of such parent(s) are:

.....
.....
.....
(State specific sources of information and grounds for belief.)

.....
(Name of head of family making affidavit.)

.....
(Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day,, 191...
(See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
Notary Public.

State of, County of.....

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word “swear” in the body of affidavit and substitute the word “affirm” and the word “sworn” in jurat and substitute the word “affirmed.”

NOTE 1.—Fill in on lines (a) facts concerning the father of the son sought to be discharged and on lines (b) facts concerning the mother.

Serial No.

Local Board

(Insert designation by stamp as directed by sec. 3 of Regulation.)

Read instructions on back before making out affidavits.**Form No. 133, prepared by Provost Marshal General****Forms of affidavits in support of claim for discharge filed in respect of a son on the ground that he has an aged or infirm parent or parents dependent upon his labor for support.**

(This form is not to be used when the son himself, or the dependent, has filed the claim.)

I. AFFIDAVIT OF A PERSON OTHER THAN AN AGED OR INFIRM PARENT OR PARENTS, WHO HAS FILED A CLAIM IN RESPECT OF A SON ON THE GROUND THAT SUCH SON HAS PARENT OR PARENTS DEPENDENT UPON HIS LABOR FOR SUPPORT.

STATE OF

(County of, to wit:

I,, do solemnly swear that:
(Name of person making affidavit.) (See * Note.)reside at
(Street and Number.).....
(City or town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)that, who is years old and is personally
(Name of son sought to be discharged.) (Age.)well known to me, resides at
(Street and Number.) (City or town and county

or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

Number by Local Board, and
(Insert official designation and address of Local Board.)

that I filed a claim for his discharge, in respect of him, on the ground that he had an aged or infirm parent or parents dependent upon his labor for support;

that { (a)
(b)
(See Note 1.) (Name of dependent, aged or infirm parent or parents.)who { is } personally well known to me, reside(s) at { (a)
(are)
(Strike out one.) (See Note 1.) (Street and Number.)(a)
(b)
(See Note 1.) (City or town and county, township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)and he is the father } of the said
and she is the mother } (Name of person sought to be discharged.)and is { (a) } years old and is infirm by reason of { (a)
(b)
(Age.) (Note 1.)(a)
(b)
(See Note 1.) (State cause of infirmity, if any, of (a) father; (b) mother.)I do further solemnly swear that I have personally made an investigation and
(See * Note.)examination of the sources of income of such { (a) father } of the said son whose dis-
(b) mother }
(Specify which or both.)

charge is sought, by

(State nature and extent of investigation and what examination was made concerning parent or parents independent income.)

that according to the facts disclosed by such investigation and examination that the approximate amount of the independent income the said $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(a) father} \\ \text{(b) mother} \end{array} \right\}$; (Specify which or both.)

during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from the said son, and exclusive of any gifts to such parent(s) was $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(a)} \\ \text{(b)} \end{array} \right\}$ dollars, (Note 1.) (Specify amount if any.)

the same being merely income derived from the property of, or property held in trust for, such parent or parents; and that the said son has actually contributed or expended, during the last preceding year, for the support of such $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{parent} \\ \text{parents} \end{array} \right\}$ (Specify which.)

the approximate sum of dollars; and that such $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{parent is} \\ \text{parents are} \end{array} \right\}$ dependent (Specify which.)

upon said son's labor for support, as the term "labor" is used in the Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act printed on the back hereof; and that the said son's income from which such $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{parent} \\ \text{parents} \end{array} \right\}$ received support was mainly (Specify which.)

the fruit of his mental or physical labor and not income mainly derived from property or other sources independent of his mental or physical labor.

I do hereby bind myself, at once, to report to, and notify, said Local Board whenever the conditions entitling the said son to discharge cease to exist.

.....
(Name of the head of a family making affidavit.)

.....
(Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 191...
(See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
Notary Public.

State of, County of

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substitute the word "affirm" and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

NOTE 1.—Fill in on lines (a) facts concerning the father of the son sought to be discharged and on lines (b) facts concerning the mother.

Form No. 138a, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

2. FIRST AFFIDAVIT OF THE HEAD OF A FAMILY IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE, FILED IN RESPECT OF THE SON OF AN AGED OR INFIRM PARENT, BY ANOTHER THAN THE DEPENDENT, ON THE GROUND THAT SUCH PARENT (OR PARENTS) IS (ARE) DEPENDENT UPON THE SON'S LABOR FOR SUPPORT.

STATE OF.....,

County of....., to wit:

I,
(Name of affiant.)

do solemnly swear that: I am head of a family, and reside at
(See * Note.) (Street and Number.)

(City or town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

within the jurisdiction of Local Board.....;
(Insert official designation and address of Local Board where affiant resides.)

that , who is years old and who is
(Name of person sought to be discharged.) (Age.)

personally well known to me, resides at
 (Street and Number.) (City or town and county)

....., and was given
or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

Serial Number..... by the Local Board mentioned in the foregoing accompanying

affidavit, and that { (a)
 (b)
 (Note 1.) (Name of dependent parent or parents.)

who $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{is} \\ \text{are} \end{array} \right\}$ personally well known to me, reside(s) at $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(a)} \dots\dots\dots, \\ \text{(b)} \dots\dots\dots, \\ \text{(Note.)} \quad \text{(Street and Number.)} \end{array} \right.$

(a),

(b)
(Note.) (City or town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

I do further solemnly swear, upon information and belief, that
(See * Note.) (Name)

..... is the son of the said {parent
of son.) {parents}; that the said {father
(Specify which.) {mother} of
(Which or both.)

said person is {years old } and is infirm by reason of { (a)
(Age.) {years old } { (b)
(Note 1.)

(a) }
 (b) } the approximate amount of the
 (Note 1.) (State cause and nature of infirmity, if any.)

**independent income of such {father
mother} during the last preceding year, exclusive of any**
(Specify which or both.)

sums received from such son, and exclusive of any gifts, the same being merely the income derived from independent property of, or held in trust for, such parent(s), was

{(a) } dollars; that during the last preceding year the said son
{(b) }
(State amount, if any.)

has actually contributed or expended for such support of his said $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(a) father} \\ \text{(b) mother} \end{array} \right\}$
(Specify which.)

the approximate sum of { (a) } dollars; that the said { (a) father }
 { (b) } (Specify which or both.)
 (State amount.)

**{is
are}** dependent upon the said son's labor for support, as the term "labor" is used
(Strike out one.)

in the Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act and printed on the back hereof; and that the income of the said son from which his said

{(a) father } received support was mainly the fruit of such son's mental or physical
{(b) mother }
(Specify which or both.)
labor, and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor.

I do further solemnly swear that the sources of my information and the grounds for
(See * Note.)
my belief concerning the source of said son's income, and said parent(s) being dependent upon his labor for support, the approximate amount contributed or expended by him for such support, and the independent income of such parent(s) are:
.....
.....
.....
(State specific sources of information and grounds for belief.)

.....
(Name of the head of a family making affidavit.)

.....
(Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day,;
(See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.)
191...
(Year.)

.....
Notary Public.

State of, County of

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word “swear” in the body of affidavit and substitute the word “affirm” and the word “sworn” in jurat and substitute the word “affirmed.”
NOTE 1.—Fill in on lines (a) facts concerning father, and on lines (b) facts concerning mother.

Form No. 138b, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

3. SECOND AFFIDAVIT OF THE HEAD OF A FAMILY IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE, FILED IN RESPECT OF THE SON OF AN AGED OR INFIRM PARENT, BY ANOTHER THAN THE DEPENDENT, ON THE GROUND THAT SUCH PARENT (OR PARENTS) IS (ARE) DEPENDENT UPON THE SON'S LABOR FOR SUPPORT.

STATE OF.....;

County of....., to wit:

I,, do solemnly swear that:
(Name of affiant.) (See * Note.)

I am the head of a family, and reside at.....;
(Street and Number.)

.....,
(City or town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

within the jurisdiction of Local Board.....;
(Insert official designation and address of Local Board where affiant resides.)

that....., who is years old, and who is personally
(Name of person sought to be discharged.) (Age.)

well known to me, resides at.....,
(Street and Number.) (City or town and county or township

or parish.) (State, Territory or District.) and was given Serial Number,

by the Local Board mentioned in the foregoing accompanying affidavit, and that

{(a)
(b)
(Note 1.) (Name of dependent parent or parents.)

who {is } personally well known to me, reside(s) at { (a)
(b)
(Note 1.) (Street and Number.)

{(a)
(b)
(Note 1.) (City or town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

I do solemnly swear, upon information and belief, that
(See * Note.) (Name of son.)

is the son of the said {parent } and that the said {father } of said person is { .. years old }
{parents } (Specify which.) {mother } (Specify which or both.) { .. years old }
(Age.)

and is infirm by reason of: {(a)
(b)
(Note 1.)

{(a)
(b)
(Note 1.) (State cause and nature of infirmity.)

the approximate amount of the independent income of such {father } during the last
{mother } (Specify which or both.)

preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from such son, and exclusive of any gifts,
the same being merely the income derived from independent property of, or held

in trust for, such parent(s), was {(a) } dollars; that during the
(b)
(State amount, if any.)

last preceding year the said son has actually contributed or expended for such support of
his said {(a) father } the approximate sum of {(a) } dollars; that the said
(b) mother } (State amount.)

{(a) father } {is } dependent upon the said son's labor for support, as the term "labor"
{(b) mother } {are } (Specify which.)

is used in the Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act
and printed on the back hereof; and that the income of the said son from which his said

{(a) father } received support was mainly the fruit of such son's mental or physical
{(b) mother }
(Specify which or both.)

labor, and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor.

I do further solemnly swear that the sources of my information and the grounds for my
(See * Note.)
belief concerning the source of said son's income and said parent(s) being dependent upon his labor for support, the approximate amount contributed or expended by him for such support, and the independent income of such parent(s) are:

.....
.....
.....
(State specific sources of information and grounds for belief.)

.....
(Name of the head of a family making affidavit.)
.....
(Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day,,
(See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.)
191....
(Year.)

.....
Notary Public.
State of....., County of.....

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word “swear” in the body of affidavit and substitute the word “affirm” and the word “sworn” in jurat and substitute the word “affirmed.”
NOTE 1.—Fill in on line (a) facts concerning father, and on line (b) facts concerning the mother.

Form No. 138c, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

4. AFFIDAVIT BY AGED OR INFIRM PARENT (OR PARENTS) IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE FILED IN RESPECT OF A SON.

STATE OF

County of, to wit:

I, {
 {a..... } do solemnly swear that I reside at
 {b..... } (See * Note.)
 (Note 1.) (Name of person making affidavit.)

{(a)
 {(b); that
 (Street and Number.) (City or town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)
 (Note 1.)

..... is my son, and he resides at
 (Name of person whose discharge is sought.)

.....;
 (Street and Number.) (City or town and county township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)
 that his Serial Number,, was given him by the Local Board designated in
 the accompanying affidavit filed by; that I am
 (Insert name of person making claim.)

{(a) } years old and am infirm in health, the nature of my infirmity being
 {(b) }
 (Note 1.)

{(a) }
 {(b) }
 (Note 1.) (Insert cause and exact nature of infirmity, if any.)

that I have actually received from my son for my support, or he has expended for
 my support, during the last preceding year, the approximate sum of {
 {a..... }
 {b..... }
 (Note 1.)

dollars; that the approximate amount of my independent income, during the last
 preceding year, derived from the independent property of, or property held in trust
 for me, was {
 {a..... } dollars; and that I am dependent upon the labor of
 {b..... }
 (Note 1.)

such son for support as the term "labor" is used in the Rules and Regulations pro-
 mulgated under the Selective Service Act and printed on the back hereof.

.....
 (Signature of dependent father.)

.....
 (Signature of dependent mother.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 19.....
 (See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
 Notary Public.

State of, County of

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the affidavit and substitute the
 word "affirm," and strike out the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

NOTE 1.—Insert above (a) facts concerning father, and (b) facts concerning mother.

(The following to appear on back:)

Read these instructions carefully before making out affidavit.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.

For the purpose of these Rules and Regulations, by the term "aged or infirm" parent or parents is meant those persons who, from old age or infirmity, are disabled from earning the means of supporting themselves and who, by reason of such age or infirmity, have become dependent for the means of support upon the person in respect of whom the claim is made.

For the purpose of these Rules and Regulations, "labor" shall be construed to mean bodily or mental exertion. It may be either physical or intellectual; it may be professional, mechanical, commercial, clerical, or agricultural; and each of these forms of labor may exist under modifications or in combination with each other. The means for the support of the dependent person or persons must be produced by this labor, whatever be its character. It need not be wholly produced from it, but it must be mainly so. A dependent receiving support from a person whose income is derived from dividends or rents can not be said to be dependent upon his labor, but if that income were entirely the fruit of professional or physical toil, then such person or persons would be dependent upon his labor.

The proof required to support a claim for discharge filed by, or in respect of, a person on the ground that he has another person dependent on his labor for support, should be made by affidavits on forms prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

The forms of proof, as prepared by the Provost Marshal General applicable to proof of claim for discharge filed by or in respect of a son of aged or infirm parent or parents, are as follows:

1. Where the claim for discharge of a son was filed *by the son himself*, use Form No. 136.
2. Where the claim for discharge of a son was filed in respect of him *by his aged or infirm parent or parents*, use Form No. 137.
3. Where the claim for discharge of a son was filed in respect of him *by some other person than his aged parent or parents*, use Form No. 138.

The affidavits are to be filed with the Local Board issuing notice to the person sought to be discharged to appear for his physical examination, and must be presented to said Local Board within 10 days after the filing with said Local Board of claim for discharge.

The persons who are required to sign the affidavits must sign and swear, or affirm, thereto before a notary or other officer vested with the power of taking acknowledgment.

The affidavits of the heads of families, required to be filed in support of a claim for discharge filed by a third person, and not by the son or dependent, are not required to be made by persons residing within the area of the Local Board having jurisdiction of the person sought to be discharged. If the claim is filed by the son, or by the dependent, the rule is otherwise, if the dependent lives in the same jurisdictional area as the son.

All blanks must be filled in legibly, in ink, and the parts of the form not applicable to the particular case should be stricken out.

Great care should be exercised in furnishing all the information required and called for in the Rules and Regulations as indicated in the forms prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

(See penalty clause, p. 6.)

Serial No.....

Local Board
 (Insert designation by stamp as directed in sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Read instructions on back before making out affidavits.

Form No. 139, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

Forms of affidavits required supporting a claim for discharge filed by a father of a motherless child under 16 dependent upon his labor for support.

1. AFFIDAVIT OF FATHER.

STATE OF

County of, to wit:

I,, do solemnly swear that I am years
 (Name of father seeking discharge.) (See * Note.) (Age.)
 old and reside at,
 (Street and Number.) (City or town and county or township or parish.)
, and that my Serial Number,, was given me
 (State, Territory or District.)
 by Local Board.....
 (Name official designation and address of Local Board.)
 and that I filed a claim for my discharge with said Local Board on the day
 (Day.)
 of, 191..., based on the ground that I am the father of a motherless
 (Month.) (Year.)
 child under 16 years of age dependent upon my labor for support.

I do further solemnly swear that I am the father of the following {child
 (See * Note.) {children} whose
 (Specify which.)

name(s), age(s), and place(s) of residence { is } { (a)
 { are } { (b)
 { (c)
 [Note 1.] (Insert name of each child.)
 (a),
 (b),
 (c),
 (Age of each child.) (Street and Number.) (Place.) (State, Territory or District.)
 (Note 1.) (Address of each child.)

and that the mother of said {child
 {children} is dead; that the approximate amount of said
 (Specify which.)

{child's
 {children's} independent income during the last preceding year, exclusive of any
 (Specify which.)

sums received from me, and exclusive of any gifts, the same being merely the income derived from the individual property of, or the property held in trust for,

such {child
 {children} was dollars; that I have actually
 (Specify which.) (State amount, if any.)

contributed or expended for the support of such {child
 {children} during the last preceding
 (Specify which.)

year, the approximate sum of dollars; and that such {child
 {children} (Specify which.)

is } dependent upon my labor for support as the term "labor" is used in the Rules
 are } and Regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act and printed on the back
 hereof; and that my income from which such {child
 {children} received such support was
 (Specify which.)

mainly the fruit of my mental or physical labor, and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor.

I do hereby bind myself, at once, to notify said Local Board of any change which might in any way modify or alter my claim for discharge, and to report, at once, in person, to said Local Board whenever the conditions entitling me to discharge cease to exist.

.....
(Name of person claiming discharge.)

.....
(Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of 191....
(See *Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
Notary Public.

State of County of

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word “swear” in the body of affidavit and substitute the word “affirm” and the word “sworn” in jurat and substitute the word “affirmed.”

NOTE 1.—Fill in on the separate lines (a), (b), (c), respectively, the facts required to be stated relating to each child.

Form No. 139a, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

2. FIRST AFFIDAVIT OF THE HEAD OF A FAMILY IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE, FILED BY A FATHER OF A MOTHERLESS CHILD UNDER 16 WHO IS DEPENDENT UPON HIS LABOR FOR SUPPORT.

STATE OF.....,
County of....., to wit:

I, do solemnly
(Name of the head of family making affidavit.)
swear that I am head of a family, and reside at.....
(Street and Number.)
.....
(City or town and county or township or parish.)
....., within the jurisdiction of Local
(State, Territory or District.)

Board
(Insert official designation and address of Local Board where affiant resides.)
that....., who is..... years old, and is per-
(Name of father of child under 16.) (Age.)
sonally well known to me, and who resides at.....
(Street and Number.) (City or town and
county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)
Serial Number..... by the Local Board mentioned in the foregoing affidavit
signed by him.

I do further solemnly swear, upon information and belief, that he is the father of
(See * Note.)

{a child } whose name(s), age(s), and place(s) of residence {is } {(a).....,
{children} {are} {(b).....,
(Specify which.) {(c).....,
(Insert name of each child.)
(Note 1.)

(a).....,
(b).....,
(c).....
(Age of each child.) (Street and Number.) (Place.) (State, Territory or District.)
(Note 1.) (Address of each child.)

who {is } personally well known to me, and whose mother is dead; the approximate
{are}
amount of said {child's } independent income, during the last preceding year, ex-
{children's }
(Specify which.)
clusive of any sums received from the father and exclusive of any gifts, the
same being merely the income derived from the independent property of, or the
property held in trust for, such {child } was dollars; that during the
{children} (Specify which.) (State amount, if any.)
last preceding year the said father has actually contributed or expended for the sup-
port of his said {child } the approximate sum of dollars; that such
{children} (Specify which.) (State amount.)

{child is } dependent upon the father's labor for support, as the term "labor"
{children are} (Strike out one.)
is used in the Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act and
printed on the back hereof; and that the said father's income from which such
{child } received such support was mainly the fruit of the father's mental or
{children} (Specify which.)

physical labor, and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor.

I do further solemnly swear that the sources of my information and the grounds for
(See *Note.)

my belief concerning the income and dependency of the said $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{child} \\ \text{children} \end{array} \right\}$ and the
(Specify which.)

father's contribution for such support, and the source of the father's income, are—

(State specific sources of information and grounds for belief.)

(Name of the head of a family making affidavit.)

(Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this.....day of....., 191....
(See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

Notary Public.

State of....., County of.....

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substitute the word "affirm" and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

NOTE 1.—Fill in on the separate lines (a), (b), (c), respectively, the facts required to be stated relating to each separate child.

Form No. 139b, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

3. SECOND AFFIDAVIT OF THE HEAD OF A FAMILY IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE, FILED BY A FATHER OF A MOTHERLESS CHILD UNDER 16 WHO IS DEPENDENT UPON HIS LABOR FOR SUPPORT.

STATE OF.....

County of....., to wit:

I,, do solemnly
 (Name of the head of a family making affidavit.)
 swear that I am head of a family, and reside at.....
 (Street and Number.)

.....
 (City or town and county or township or parish.)
, within the jurisdiction of Local
 (State, Territory or District.)

Board.....;
 (Insert official designation and address of Local Board where affiant resides.)

that....., who is years old, and is per-
 (Name of father of child under 16.) (Age)

sonally well known to me, and who resides at.....
 (Street and Number.) (City or town and

..... was given
 county or township or parish.) (State, Territory, or District.)

Serial Number by the Local Board mentioned in the foregoing affidavit
 signed by him.

I do further solemnly swear, upon information and belief, that he is the father of
 (See * Note.)

{child } whose name(s), age(s), and place of residence {is } (a).....
 {children } (b).....
 (Specify which.) (c).....
 (Note 1.)
 (Insert name of each child.)

(a).....,,,

(b).....,,,

(c).....,,,
 (Note 1.)

(Age of each child.) (Street and Num- (Place.) (State, Territory or District.)
 ber.) (Address of each child.)

who {is } personally well known to me, and whose mother is dead; the approximate
 {are }

amount of said {child's } independent income during the last preceding year, ex-
 {children's }
 (Specify which.)

clusive of any sums received from the father and exclusive of any gifts, the same
 being merely the income derived from the independent property of, or the property

held in trust for, such {child } was..... dollars; that, during the
 {children }
 (Specify which.) (State amount, if any.)

last preceding year the said father has actually contributed or expended for the sup-

port of his said {child } the approximate sum of dollars; that such
 {children }
 (Specify which.) (State amount.)

child is } dependent upon the father's labor for support, as the term "labor" is
 children are }
 (Strike out one.)

used in the Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act and
 printed on the back hereof; and that the said father's income from which such

child } received such support was mainly the fruit of the father's mental or physi-
 children }
 (Specify which.)
 cal labor, and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources, inde-
 pendent of his mental or physical labor.

I do further solemnly swear that the sources of my information and the grounds for
 (See *Note.)

my belief concerning the income and dependency of the said {child } and the
 {children }
 (Specify which.)
 father's contribution for such support, and the source of the father's income, are—

.....

 (State specific sources of information and grounds for belief.)

.....
 (Name of the head of a family making affidavit.)

.....
 (Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this.....day of....., 191.....
 (See *Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
 Notary Public.

State of....., County of.....

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substitute the word "affirm" and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

NOTE 1.—Fill in on separate lines (a), (b), (c), respectively, the facts required to be stated relating to each separate child.

(The following to appear on back:)

Read these instructions carefully before making out affidavit.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.

For the purpose of these Rules and Regulations "labor" shall be construed to mean bodily or mental exertion. It may be either physical or intellectual; it may be professional, mechanical, commercial, clerical, or agricultural; and each of these forms of labor may exist under modifications or in combination with each other. The means for the support of the dependent person or persons must be produced by this labor, whatever be its character. It need not be wholly produced from it, but it must be mainly so. A dependent receiving support from a person whose income is derived from dividends or rents can not be said to be dependent upon his labor, but if that income were entirely the fruit of professional or physical toil, then such person or persons would be dependent upon his labor.

The proof required to support a claim for discharge filed by, or in respect of, a person on the ground that he has another person dependent on his labor for support should be made by affidavits or forms prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

The *forms of proof, as prepared by the Provost Marshal General*, in support of claim for discharge filed by or in respect of the father of a motherless child under 16 are as follows: {

1. Where the claim for discharge of a husband was filed by the father himself, use Form No. 139.

2. Where the claim for discharge of a father was filed by some other person, use Form No. 140.

Be sure to use the correct form of affidavits applicable to your particular case.

The affidavits are to be filed with the Local Board issuing notice to the person sought to be discharged to appear for his physical examination and must be presented to said Local Board within 10 days after the filing with said Local Board of claim for discharge.

The persons who are required to sign the affidavits must sign and swear, or affirm thereto, before a notary, or other officer vested with the power of taking acknowledgment.

The two affidavits required to be made by heads of families in support of the proof of claim for discharge must be made by persons residing within the jurisdictional area of the local board which has jurisdiction of the person sought to be discharged.

All blanks must be filled in legibly, in ink, and the parts of the form not applicable to the particular case should be stricken out.

Great care should be exercised in furnishing all the information required and called for in the Rules and Regulations as indicated in the forms prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

(See penalty clause, p. 6.)

Serial No.....

Local Board.....
 (Insert designation by stamp as directed in sec. 3 of Regulations.)

~~Read~~ **Read instructions on back before making out affidavit.**

Form No. 140, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

Forms of affidavits in support of claim for discharge filed in respect of a father on the ground that he has a motherless child under 16 dependent upon his labor for support.

(This form is *not* to be used when the person himself has filed the claim.)

AFFIDAVIT OF A PERSON WHO HAS FILED A CLAIM IN RESPECT OF A FATHER, WHO IS SOUGHT TO BE DISCHARGED, ON THE GROUND THAT THE FATHER HAS A MOTHERLESS CHILD UNDER 16 DEPENDENT UPON HIS LABOR FOR SUPPORT.

STATE OF,

County of, to wit:

I,, do solemnly swear that
 (Name of person making affidavit.) (See *Note.)

I reside at.....
 (Street and Number.)

....., (City or town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

within the jurisdiction of Local Board
 (Insert official designation and address of Local Board where affiant resides.)

that, who is years old and who is
 (Name of person sought to be discharged.) (Age.)

personally well known to me, resides at.....
 (Street and Number.)

....., (City or town and county or township or parish.)

....., and was given Serial Number.....
 (State, Territory or District.)

by Local Board, and that a claim
 (Insert official designation and address of Local Board.)

in respect of his discharge was filed by me with said Local Board on the day of, 191....., on the ground that he was the father of a
 (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

motherless child under 16 years of age dependent upon his labor for support.

I do further solemnly swear, upon information and belief, that he is the father of
 (See *Note.)

{child } whose name(s), age(s), and place(s) of residence {is } and who {is } person-
 {children } (Specify which.) {are } {are }

ally well known to me and whose mother is dead.

(If no child, strike out this and following lines relating to children.)

(a)....., (a).....,
 (b)....., (b).....,
 (c)....., (c).....,
 (Insert name of each child.) (Age of each child.) (Street and Num- (Place.) (State, Territory or
 (See Note 1.) ber.) District.)
 (Address of each child.)

I do further solemnly swear that I have personally made an investigation and
 (See *Note.)

examination of the sources of income of the said {child } by.....
 {children } (Specify which.)

.....
 (State nature and extent of investigation and examination made concerning children's income.)

that according to the facts disclosed by such investigation and examination the approximate amount of said {child's
children's} independent income during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from the father and exclusive of any gifts to such {child
children} the same being merely the income derived from the independent property of, or the property held in trust for, such {child
children} was
(Specify which.) (State amount, if any.)

dollars; and that such {child is
children are} dependent upon the father's labor for support as the term "labor" is used in the Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act and printed on the back hereof; and that the said father has during the last preceding year actually contributed or expended for such support the approximate sum of dollars.

I do further solemnly swear that the father's income from which such {child
children} received such support was mainly the fruit of his mental or physical labor, and was not income mainly derived from the property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor.
(See *Note.) (Specify which.)

I do hereby bind myself, at once, to notify said Local Board of any change which might in any way modify or alter the said claim for discharge, and to report, at once, in person to said Local Board whenever the conditions entitling the said father to discharge cease to exist.

.....
(Name of person making affidavit.)

.....
(Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 191.....
(See *Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
Notary Public.

State of, County of

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substitute the word "affirm" and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

NOTE 1.—Fill in on the separate lines (a), (b), (c), respectively, the facts required to be stated relating to each separate child.

Form No. 140a, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

2. FIRST AFFIDAVIT OF THE HEAD OF A FAMILY IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE, FILED IN RESPECT OF A FATHER WHO IS SOUGHT TO BE DISCHARGED ON THE GROUND THAT HE HAS A MOTHERLESS CHILD UNDER 16 DEPENDENT UPON HIS LABOR FOR SUPPORT.

STATE OF,

County of, to wit:

I,, do solemnly
(Name of the head of a family making affidavit.)

swear that I am head of a family, and reside at.....
(See *Note.) (Street and Number.)

.....
(City or town and county or township or parish.)

....., within the jurisdiction of Local
(State, Territory or District.)

Board;
(Insert official designation and address of Local Board where affiant resides.)

that who is years
(Name of father of child under 16.) (Age.)

old and who is personally well known to me, resides at.....
(Street and Number.)

..... (City or town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory

or District.) and was given Serial Number by

the Local Board mentioned in the foregoing affidavit.

I do further solemnly swear, upon information and belief, that he is the father of
(See *Note.)

a child } whose name(s), age(s), and place(s) of residence { is }
children } { are }
(Specify which.)

(a)..... (a).....

(b)..... (b).....

(c)..... (c).....
(Note 1.) (Note 1.)

(Insert name of each child.) (Age of each child.) (Street and Number.) (Place.) (State, Territory or District.)
(Address of each child.)

who are personally well known to me and whose mother is dead; that the approximate amount of said { child's } independent income during the last preceding year,
(Specify which.)

exclusive of any sums received from the father and exclusive of any gifts, the same being merely the income derived from the independent property of, or the

property held in trust for, such { child } was dollars; that during the
(Specify which.) (State amount, if any.)

last preceding year the said father has actually contributed or expended for such support of his said { child } the approximate sum of dollars;
(Specify which.) (State amount.)

and that such { child is } dependent upon the father's labor for support, as
(Strike out one.)

the term "labor" is used in the Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act and printed on the back hereof; and that the said father's income

from which such { child } received such support was mainly the fruit of the father's
(Specify which.)

mental or physical labor, and not income mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his said physical labor.

I do further solemnly swear that the sources of my information and the grounds for
 (See * Note.)
 my belief concerning the income and dependence of said {child
 {children} and the father's
 (Specify which.)
 contribution for such support, and the source of the father's income are—

.....

 (State specific sources of information and grounds for belief.)

.....
 (Name of the head of a family making affidavit.)

.....
 (Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 191.....
 (See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
 Notary Public.

State of, County of

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word “swear” in the body of affidavit and substitute the word “affirm” and the word “sworn” in jurat and substitute the word “affirmed.”

NOTE 1.—Fill in on separate lines (a), (b), (c), respectively, the facts to be stated relating to each separate child.

Form No. 140b, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

3. SECOND AFFIDAVIT OF THE HEAD OF A FAMILY IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE, FILED IN RESPECT OF A FATHER WHO IS SOUGHT TO BE DISCHARGED ON THE GROUND THAT HE HAS A MOTHERLESS CHILD UNDER 16 DEPENDENT UPON HIS LABOR FOR SUPPORT.

STATE OF

County of, to wit:

I,, do solemnly
(Name of the head of a family making affidavit.)swear that I am the head of a family, and reside at.....
(See * Note.) (Street and Number.).....
(City or town and county or township or parish.)....., within the jurisdiction of Local
(State, Territory or District.)Board
(Insert official designation and address of Local Board where affiant resides.)that who is years
(Name of father of child under 16.) (Age.)old and who is personally well known to me, resides at
(Street and Number.).....
(City or town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

..... and was given Serial Number..... by

the Local Board mentioned in the foregoing affidavit.

I do further solemnly swear, upon information and belief, that he is the father of
(See Note.){a child } whose name(s), age(s), and place(s) of residence { is }
{ children } { are }
(Specify which.)

(a)....., (a).....,

(b)....., (b).....,

(c)....., (c).....,

(Insert name of each child.) (Age of each child.) (Street and Number.) (Place.) (State or Territory
(Note 1.) (Note 1.) (Address of each child.) or District.)who are personally well known to me, and whose mother is dead; the approximate
amount of said {child's } independent income, during the last preceding year,
{ children's }
(Specify which.)exclusive of any sums received from the father and exclusive of any gifts,
the same being merely the income derived from the independent property of, or the
property held in trust for, such {child } was dollars; that during the
{ children }
(Specify which.) (State amount, if any.)last preceding year the said father has actually contributed or expended for such sup-
port of his said {child } the approximate sum of dollars;
{ children }
(Specify which.) (State amount.)and that such {child is } dependent upon the father's labor for support, as the
{ children are }
(Strike out one.)term "labor" is used in the Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Selective
Service Act and printed on the back hereof; and that the said father's income from
which such {child } received such support was mainly the fruit of the father's
{ children }
(Specify which.)

mental or physical labor, and not income mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his said physical labor.

I do further solemnly swear that the sources of my information and the grounds for
(See * Note.)

my belief concerning the income and dependency of said {child
children} and the father's
(Specify which.)

contribution for such support, and the source of the father's income, are—

.....
.....
.....
(State specific sources of information and grounds for belief.)

.....
(Name of the head of a family making affidavit.)

.....
(Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of....., 191....
(See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
Notary Public.

State of....., County of.....

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word “swear” in the body of affidavit and substitute the word “affirm” and the word “sworn” in jurat and substitute the word “affirmed.”

NOTE 1.—Fill in on separate lines (a), (b), (c), respectively, the facts to be stated relating to each separate child.

(The following to appear on back:)

Read these instructions carefully before making out affidavit.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.

For the purpose of these Rules and Regulations "labor" shall be construed to mean bodily or mental exertion. It may be either physical or intellectual; it may be professional, mechanical, commercial, clerical, or agricultural; and each of these forms of labor may exist under modifications or in combination with each other. The means for the support of the dependent person or persons must be produced by this labor, whatever be its character. It need not be wholly produced from it, but it must be mainly so. A dependent receiving support from a person whose income is derived from dividends or rents can not be said to be dependent upon his labor, but if that income were entirely the fruit of professional or physical toil, then such person or persons would be dependent upon his labor.

The proof required to support a claim for discharge filed by, or in respect of, a person on the ground that he has another person dependent on his labor for support should be made by affidavits on forms prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

The forms of proof, as prepared by the Provost Marshal General, are as follows:

1. Where the claim for discharge of a father was filed by the father himself, use Form No. 139.
2. Where the claim for discharge of a husband was filed by some other person in respect to the father, use Form No. 140. But a child under 10 is not permitted to file such a claim.

Be sure to use the correct form of affidavits applicable to your particular case.

The affidavits are to be filed with the Local Board issuing notice to the person sought to be discharged to appear for his physical examination, and must be presented to said Local Board within 10 days after the filing with said Local Board of claim for discharge.

The affidavits of the heads of families required to be filed in support of a claim for discharge by or in respect of the father of a motherless child under 16 years of age must be made by persons residing within the jurisdictional area of the Local Board which has jurisdiction of the person sought to be discharged.

The persons who are required to sign the affidavits must sign and swear, or affirm, thereto before a notary or other officer vested with the power of taking acknowledgment.

All blanks must be filled in legibly, in ink, and the parts of the form not applicable to the particular case should be stricken out.

Great care should be exercised in furnishing all the information required and called for in the Rules and Regulations as indicated in the forms prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

(See penalty clause, p. 6.)

Serial No.

Local Board
 (Insert designation by stamp as directed in sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Read instructions on back before making out affidavits.

Form No. 141, prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

Form of affidavits required supporting a claim for discharge filed by a brother of orphan child or children under 16 dependent upon his labor for support.

1. AFFIDAVIT OF A BROTHER WHO HAS FILED HIS CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE.

STATE OF.....

County of, to wit:

I,, do solemnly swear that I am
 (Name of brother seeking discharge.) (See *Note.) (Age.)

years old and reside at
 (Street and Number.) (City or town and county or township or parish.)

....., and that my Serial Number,, was given me
 (State, Territory or District.)

by Local Board.....
 (Name official designation and address of Local Board.)

and that I filed a claim for my discharge with said Local Board on the day
 (Day.)

of, 191..., based on the ground that I am the brother of {a child } under 16
 (Month.) (Year.) {children} (Strike out one.)

years of age, who has (have) neither father nor mother living and who {is } dependent
 {are} upon my labor for support.

I do further solemnly swear that I am the brother of the following {child } whose
 (See *Note.) {children} (Strike out one.)

father and mother are both dead and whose name(s), age(s), and place(s) of residence {is }
 {are}

(a).....,	(a).....,	.....,	.....,	.....
(b).....,	(b).....,	.....,	.....,	.....
(c).....,	(c).....,	.....,	.....,	.....
(Insert name of each child.)	(Age of each child.)	(Street and Num- ber.)	(Place.)	(State, Territory or District.)
(See Note 1.)	(Note 1.)	(Address of each child.)		

I do further solemnly swear that the approximate amount of said {child's }
 (See *Note.) {children's} (Strike out one.)

independent income, during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from me, and exclusive of any gifts, the same being merely the income derived from the individual property of, or the property held in trust for, such child }
 {children}, was.....dollars; that I have
 (Strike out one.) (State amount, if any.)

actually contributed or expended for the support of such {child } during the last
 {children} (Strike out one.)

preceding year the approximate sum of dollars; and that
 (State amount.)

such {child is } dependent upon my labor for support, as the term "labor" is
 {children are} (Strike out one.)

used in the Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act and printed on the back hereof.

I do further solemnly swear that my income from which such {child } received
 (See *Note.) {children} (Strike out one.)

such support from me was mainly the fruit of my mental or physical labor, and not in-

come mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of my mental or physical labor.

I do hereby bind myself, at once, to notify said Local Board of any change which might in any way modify or alter my claim for discharge, and to report, at once, in person to said Local Board whenever the conditions entitling me to discharge cease to exist.

.....
(Name of person claiming discharge.)

.....
(Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 19.....
(See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
Notary Public.

State of....., County of.....

*NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word “swear” in the body of affidavit and substitute the word “affirm” and the word “sworn” in jurat and substitute the word “affirmed.”

NOTE 1.—Fill in on the separate lines (a), (b), (c), respectively, the facts required to be stated relating to each child.

Form No. 141a, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

2. FIRST AFFIDAVIT OF THE HEAD OF A FAMILY IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE, FILED BY A BROTHER OF AN ORPHAN CHILD OR CHILDREN, DEPENDENT UPON HIS LABOR FOR SUPPORT.

STATE OF.....,

County of....., to wit:

I, , do solemnly
(Name of the head of a family making affidavit.)

swear that I am the head of a family, and reside at.....
(See * Note.) (Street and Number.)

(City or town and county or township or parish.)

....., within the jurisdiction of Local
(State, Territory or District.)

Board.....
(Insert official designation and address of Local Board where affiant resides.)

that....., who is personally well
(Name of person sought to be discharged.)

known to me, is years old, and resides at.....
(Age.) (Street and Number.) (City or town and county)

..... was given
or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

Serial Number.....by the Local Board mentioned in his accompanying affidavit.

I do further solemnly swear that I am personally acquainted with $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a child} \\ \text{children} \end{array} \right\}$ whose
(See * Note.) (Strike out one.)

father and mother are both dead, and whose name(s), age(s), and place (s) of residence { is }
{ are }—

(a)....., (a).....,,,

(b)....., (b).....,,,

(c)....., (c).....,
(Insert name of each child.) (Age of each child.) (Street and Number.) (Place.) (State, Territory
(See Note 1.) (Note 1.) (Address of each child.) or District.)

I do solemnly swear, upon information and belief, that he is the brother of the
(See * Note.)

**said {child
children} and that during the last preceding year the said brother has actually**
(Specify which.)

contributed or expended for such support of the said {child
children} the approximate
(Specify which.)

sum of.....; and that the approximate amount of such {child's
(State amount.) {children's} independent
(Specify which.)

income, during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from their said brother, and exclusive of any gifts, and the same being merely the income derived

from the property of, or held in trust for, such $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{child} \\ \text{children} \end{array} \right\}$ was dollars;
(Specify which.) (State amount, if any.)

and that the said child (or children) is (are) dependent upon the said brother's labor for support, as the term "labor" is used in the Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act and printed on the back hereof; and that such brother's income, from which such dependent(s) received support, was income mainly the fruit of his mental or physical labor and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor.

I do further solemnly swear that the sources of my information and the grounds
 (See * Note.)
 for my belief concerning income and dependency of said {child } and the brother's
 {children }
 (Specify which.)
 income and the approximate amount of his contribution for such support are—

.....

 (State specific information of sources and grounds of belief.)

.....
 (Name of the head of a family making affidavit.)

.....
 (Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 19.....
 (See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
 Notary Public.

State of, County of.....

*NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word “swear” in the body of affidavit and substitute the word “affirm”; and the word “sworn” in jurat and substitute the word “affirmed.”
 NOTE.—Fill in on separate lines (a), (b), (c), respectively, the facts required to be stated relating to each child.

Form No. 141b, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

3. SECOND AFFIDAVIT OF THE HEAD OF A FAMILY IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE, FILED BY A BROTHER OF AN ORPHAN CHILD OR CHILDREN, DEPENDENT UPON HIS LABOR FOR SUPPORT.

STATE OF.....,

County of....., to wit:

I,, do solemnly
(Name of the head of a family making affidavit.)swear that I am the head of a family, and reside at.....
(See * Note.) (Street and Number.).....
(City or town and county or township or parish.)....., within the jurisdiction of Local
(State, Territory or District.)Board.....
(Insert official designation and address of Local Board where affiant resides.)that....., who is personally well
(Name of person sought to be discharged.)known to me, is years old, and resides at.....
(Age.) (Street and Number.)..... was given
(City or town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

serial number by the Local Board mentioned in his accompanying affidavit.

I do further solemnly swear that I am personally acquainted with { a child } whose
(See * Note.) { children }
(Strike out one.)father and mother are both dead, and whose name(s), age(s), and place(s) of residence { is }
{ are }

(a)....., (a).....,,,

(b)....., (b).....,,,

(c)....., (c).....,,,

(Insert name of each child.) (Age of each child.) (Street and number.) (Place.) (State or Territory.)
(See Note 1.) (Note 1.) (Address of each child.)I do solemnly swear, upon information and belief, that he is the brother of the said
(See * Note.){ child } and that during the last preceding year the said brother has actually contrib-
{ children }
(Specify which.)uted or expended for such support of the said { child } the approximate sum of.....;
{ children }
(Specify which.) (State amount.)dollars; and that the approximate amount of such { child's } independent income,
{ children's }
(Specify which.)

during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from their said brother, and exclusive of any gifts, and the same being merely the income derived

from the property of, or held in trust for, such { child } was dollars;
{ children }
(Specify which.) (State amount, if any.)

and that the said child (or children) is (are) dependent upon the said brother's labor for support, as the term "labor" is used in the Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act and printed on the back hereof; and that such brother's income, from which such dependent(s) received support, was income mainly the fruit of his mental or physical labor and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources independent of his mental or physical labor.

I do further solemnly swear that the sources of my information and the grounds
(See * Note.)

for my belief concerning income and dependency of said { child } and the brother's
 { children }
(Specify which.)
income and the approximate amount of his contribution for such support are--

.....
.....
.....

(State specific information of sources and grounds for belief.)

.....
(Name of the head of a family making affidavit.)

.....
(Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 19.....
(See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
Notary Public.

State of, County of.....

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word “swear” in the body of affidavit and substitute the word “affirm”; and the words “sworn to” in jurat and substitute the word “affirmed.”

NOTE 1.—Fill in on separate lines (a), (b), (c), respectively, the facts required to be stated relating to each child.

(The following to appear on back:)

Read these instructions carefully before making out affidavit.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.

For the purpose of these Rules and Regulations "labor" shall be construed to mean bodily or mental exertion. It may be either physical or intellectual; it may be professional, mechanical, commercial, clerical, or agricultural; and each of these forms of labor may exist under modifications or in combination with each other. The means for the support of the dependent person or persons must be produced by this labor, whatever be its character. It need not be wholly produced from it, but it must be mainly so. A dependent receiving support from a person whose income is derived from dividends or rents **can not be said to be dependent upon** his labor, but if that income were entirely the fruit of professional or physical toil, then such person or persons would be dependent upon his labor.

The proof required to support a claim for discharge filed by, or in respect of, a person on the ground that he has another person dependent on his labor for support **should be made by affidavits on forms prepared by the Provost Marshal General.**

The forms of proof, **as prepared by the Provost Marshal General**, applicable to proof of claim filed by or in respect of a brother of orphan child or children under 16 who are dependent upon his labor for support, are as follows:

1. Where the claim for discharge of a husband was *filed by the brother himself*, use Form No. 141.

2. Where the claim for discharge of a brother was *filed by some other person*, use Form No. 142.

Be sure to use the correct form of affidavits applicable to your particular case.

The two affidavits required to be made by heads of families in support of the proof of claim for discharge must be made by persons residing within the jurisdictional area of the Local Board which has jurisdiction of the person sought to be discharged.

The affidavits are to be filed with the Local Board issuing notice to the person sought to be discharged to appear for his physical examination, and must be presented to said Local Board within 10 days after the filing with said Local Board of claim for discharge.

The persons who are required to sign the affidavits must sign and swear, or affirm, thereto before a notary or other officer vested with the power of taking acknowledgment.

All blanks must be filled in legibly, in ink, and the parts of the form not applicable to the particular case should be stricken out.

Great care should be exercised in furnishing all the information required and called for in the Rules and Regulations as indicated in the forms prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

(See penalty clause, p. 6.)

Serial No.

Local Board.....
 (Insert designation by stamp as directed in sec. 3 of Regulations.)

**** Read instructions on back before making out affidavits. ****

Forms of affidavits in support of claim for discharge filed in respect of a brother of an orphan child or children under 16, dependent upon his labor for support.

Form No. 142, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

(This form is *not* to be used when the brother himself has filed the claim.)

1. AFFIDAVIT OF A PERSON WHO HAS FILED A CLAIM IN RESPECT OF A BROTHER OF AN ORPHAN CHILD OR CHILDREN, DEPENDENT UPON SUCH BROTHER'S LABOR FOR SUPPORT.

STATE OF.....,

County of....., to wit:

I,, do solemnly swear that:
 (Name of person making affidavit.) (See * Note.)

I reside at.....,
 (Street and Number.)

.....,
 (City or town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

within the jurisdiction of Local Board.....;
 (Insert official designation and address of Local Board where affiant resides.)

that....., who is personally well known to
 (Name of person sought to be discharged.)

me, who is....years old, resides at.....,
 (Age.) (Street and Number.) (City or town and

....., and was given Serial Number.....
 county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.)

by Local Board....., and that
 (Insert official designation and address of Local Board.)

I filed a claim in respect of his discharge with said Local Board on the.....
 (Day.)

day of, 191..., on the ground that he was the brother of { a child }
 (Month.) (Year.) { children }
 (Specify which.)

under 16 years of age who { has } neither father nor mother living and who { is } de-
 { have } { are } pendent upon his labor for support.

I do further solemnly swear that the said person is a brother of { a child } who
 (See * Note.) { children }
 (Specify which.)

{ is } personally well known to me, and whose father and mother are both dead, and
 { are } whose name(s), age(s), and place(s) of residence { is }
 { are }

(a)....., (a).....,

(b)....., (b).....,

(c)....., (c).....,

(Insert name of each child.) (Age of each child.) (Street and Number.) (Place.) (State or Territory.)
 (See Note 2.) (Note 2.) (Address of each child.)

I do further solemnly swear that I have personally made an investigation and

(See *Note.)

examination of the sources of income of the said { child
children }
(Specify which.)

.....
(State nature and extent of investigation and what examination was made concerning dependent's independent income.)

that according to the facts disclosed by such investigation and examination that the approximate amount of said { child's
children's } independent income during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from the said brother, and exclusive of any gifts to such { child
children } the same being merely income derived from the individual property of, or the property held in trust for, such { child
children } was dollars;
(Specify which) (State amount, if any.)

that such { child is
children are } dependent upon the brother's labor for support as the term "labor" is used in the Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act and printed on the back hereof; and that the said brother has during the last preceding year actually contributed or expended for such support the approximate sum of dollars.
(Amount.)

I do further solemnly swear that the brother's income from which such { child
children } received such support, is mainly the fruit of his mental or physical labor, and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources independent of his mental or physical labor.
(See * Note.) (Specify which.)

I do hereby bind myself, at once, to notify said Local Board of any change which might in any way modify or alter my claim for such brother's discharge, and to report, at once, in person to said Local Board whenever the conditions entitling such brother to discharge cease to exist.

.....
(Name of person making affidavit.)

.....
(Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 191...
(See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
Notary Public.

State of, County of

***NOTE.**—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substitute the word "affirm" and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

NOTE 2.—Fill in on the separate lines (a), (b), (c), respectively, the facts required to be stated relating to each separate child.

I do further solemnly swear that the sources of my information and the grounds for
(See * Note.)

my belief concerning said $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{child's} \\ \text{children's} \end{array} \right\}$ income and $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{his} \\ \text{her} \\ \text{their} \end{array} \right\}$ being dependent upon the
(Specify which.) (Specify which.)

said brother for support and the brother's income, and the approximate amount of his contribution for said support are—

(State specific sources of information and grounds for belief.)

(Name of the head of a family making affidavit.)

(Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 19:....
(See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

Notary Public.

State of, County of

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, scratch out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substitute the word "affirm" and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

NOTE 1.—Fill in on separate lines (a), (b), (c), respectively, the facts required to be stated relating to each child.

Form No. 143b, prepared by Provost Marshal General

3. SECOND AFFIDAVIT OF THE HEAD OF A FAMILY, IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE, FILED IN RESPECT OF A BROTHER OF AN ORPHAN CHILD OR CHILDREN DEPENDENT UPON HIS LABOR FOR SUPPORT.

STATE OF

County of....., to wit:

I, do solemnly swear
(Name of the head of a family making affidavit.) (See * Note.)

that I am the head of a family, and reside at
(Street and Number.)

.....
(City or town and county or township or parish.)

....., within the jurisdiction of Local
(State, Territory or District.)

Board.....; that
(Insert official designation and address of Local Board where affiant resides.)

....., who is personally well known to
(Name of person sought to be discharged.)

me, and who resides at
(Street and Number.) (City or town and county or township

or parish.) (State, Territory or District.), was given

Serial Number by the Local Board mentioned in his accompanying affidavit.

I do further solemnly swear that the said person is a brother of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a child} \\ \text{children} \end{array} \right\}$ whose
(See * Note.) (Specify which.)

father and mother are both dead, and whose name(s), age(s), and place(s) of residence $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{is} \\ \text{are} \end{array} \right\}$

(a)....., (a).....,,,

(b)....., (b).....,,,

(c)....., (c).....,,,

(Insert name of each child.) (Age of each child.) (Street and Num- (Place.) (State, Terri-
(See Note 1.) [Note 1.] ber.) (Address of each child.) tory or District.)

I do solemnly swear, upon information and belief, that such person is the brother
(See * Note.)

of the said $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{child} \\ \text{children} \end{array} \right\}$ and that during the last preceding year the said brother has
(Strike out one.)

actually contributed and paid out for such support of the said $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{child} \\ \text{children} \end{array} \right\}$ the ap-
(Specify which.)

proximate sum of dollars; and that the approximate amount
(State amount.)

of such $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{child's} \\ \text{children's} \end{array} \right\}$ separate income during the last preceding year, exclusive of any
(Specify which.)

sums received from their said brother and exclusive of any gifts, the same being merely the income derived from the property of, or held in trust for such $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{child} \\ \text{children} \end{array} \right\}$
(Specify which.)

was dollars; that such $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{child is} \\ \text{children are} \end{array} \right\}$ dependent upon the said
(State amount, if any.) (Strike out one.)

brother's labor for support, as the term "labor" is used in the Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Selective Service Act and printed on the back hereof; and that such brother's income, from which such dependent(s) received support, was income mainly the fruit of his mental or physical labor and not income mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental and physical labor.

I do further solemnly swear that the sources of my information and the grounds for
(See * Note.)

my belief concerning said {child's
(Specify which.) {children's} income and {his
{her} being dependent upon the
(Specify which.) {their}

said brother for support, and the brother's income, and the approximate amount of his contribution for such support are—

(State specific sources of information and grounds for belief.)

(Name of head of family making affidavit.)

(Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this.....day of....., 19...
(See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

Notary public.

State of....., County of.....

*** NOTE.**—If the affidavit is affirmed, scratch out the word “swear” in the body of affidavit and substitute the word “affirm” and the word “sworn” in jurat and substitute the word “affirmed.”

NOTE 1.—Fill in on separate lines (a), (b), (c), (d), respectively, the facts required to be stated relating to each child.

(The following to appear on back:)

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE MAKING OUT AFFIDAVIT.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.

For the purpose of these Rules and Regulations "labor" shall be construed to mean bodily or mental exertion. It may be either physical or intellectual: it may be professional, mechanical, commercial, clerical, or agricultural; and each of these forms of labor may exist under modifications or in combination with each other. The means for the support of the dependent person or persons must be produced by this labor, whatever be its character. It need not be wholly produced from it, but it must be mainly so. A dependent receiving support from a person whose income is derived from dividends or rents can not be said to be dependent upon his labor, but if that income were entirely the fruit of professional or physical toil, then such person or persons would be dependent upon his labor.

The proof required to support a claim for discharge filed by, or in respect of, a person on the ground that he has another person dependent on his labor for support, should be made by affidavits on forms prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

The forms of proof, as prepared by the Provost Marshal General, are therefore as follows:

1. Where the claim for discharge of a brother was filed *by the brother himself*, use Form No. 141.

2. Where the claim for discharge of a brother was filed *by some other person than the brother* (a child under 16 may not file such a claim), use Form No. 142.

Be sure to use the correct form of affidavits applicable to your particular case.

The affidavits of the two persons, heads of families, required to be filed in support of a claim for discharge must be made by persons residing within the jurisdictional area of the Local Board which has jurisdiction of the person sought to be discharged.

The affidavits are to be filed with the Local Board issuing notice to the person sought to be discharged to appear for his physical examination, and must be presented to said Local Board within 10 days after the filing with said Local Board of claim for discharge.

The persons who are required to sign the affidavits must sign and swear, or affirm, thereto before a notary or other officer vested with the power of taking acknowledgments.

All blanks must be filled in legibly, in ink, and the parts of the form not applicable to the particular case should be stricken out.

Great care should be exercised in furnishing all the information required and called for in the Rules and Regulations as indicated in the forms prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

(See penalty clause, p. 6.)

Serial No.

Local Board
 (Insert designation by stamp as directed by sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Read instructions on back before making out affidavit.

Form No. 143, prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

Form of affidavit, supporting claim for discharge by, or in respect of, member of a well-recognized religious sect or organization whose existing creed or principles forbid its members participating in war in any form.

1. AFFIDAVIT OF PERSON WHOSE DISCHARGE IS SOUGHT.

STATE OF

County of, to wit:

I,, do solemnly swear that I
 (Name.) (See * Note.)

am years old, and reside at
 (Age.) (Street and Number.) (City town and

county or township or parish.) (State, Territory or District.) , and that Serial Number

was given me by Local Board
 (Insert official designation and address of Local Board.)

and that claim for my discharge was filed with said Local Board on the
 (Day.)

day of, 191....., on the ground that I was a person who was
 (Month.) (Year.)

a member of a well-recognized religious sect or organization, organized and existing May 18, 1917, whose then existing creed or principles forbade its members to participate in war in any form and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein in accordance with the creed or principles of said well-recognized religious sect or organization.

I do further solemnly swear that I am a member in good faith and good standing of the
 (See * Note.)

.....
 (State full name of well-recognized religious sect or organization of which he as a member now claims discharge.)

....., which, on the 18th day of May, 1917, was organized and existing as a well recognized religious sect or organization whose existing creed or principles forbade its members to participate in war in any form.

I do further solemnly swear that my religious convictions are against war or participation therein in accordance with the creed or principles of said religious organization.
 (See * Note.)

I do hereby bind myself to report in person and to notify said Local Board, at once, whenever the conditions entitling me to discharge cease to exist.

.....
 (Signature of person making affidavit.)

.....
 (Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 191.....
 (See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
 Notary Public.

State of, County of

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substitute the word "affirm" and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

Form 143a. prepared by Provost Marshal General.

2. AFFIDAVIT OF CLERK OR MINISTER IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM
FOR DISCHARGE.

STATE OF,

County of, to wit:

I,, do solemnly swear that
(Name of clerk or minister.) (See * Note.)I am {the clerk } of
{a minister} (Specify which.) (Give full name of religious sect or organization.)and I hereby certify that, who is personally
(Give name of person seeking discharge.)

known to me, is now a member of said religious sect or organization.

I do further solemnly swear that the said religious sect or organization was organized
(See * Note.)and existing on the 18th day of May, 1917, and was then a well-recognized religious
sect or organization, and that the then existing creed or principles of said religious
sect or organization forbade its members to participate in war in any form.I hereby bind myself that if the said person whose discharge is now sought ceases
to be a member of said religious sect or organization, or if the existing creed or
principles of said religious sect or organization are changed so as not to forbid its
members participating in war in any form, or whenever the conditions entitling
such person to discharge cease to exist I will at once notify said Local Board, and
will also request my successor in office to give such a notice......
(Signature of clerk or minister.).....
(Religious sect or organization.).....
(Address.)Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 191...
(See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.).....
Notary Public.

State of, County of

* NOTE.—If the affidavit is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of affidavit and substitute the word "affirm" and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

(The following to appear on back:)

Read this carefully before making out affidavit.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.

These forms of affidavits are to be used where discharge is claimed by, or in respect of, any person who is a member of any well recognized religious sect or organization, organized and existing May 18, 1917, and whose then existing creed or principles forbade its members to participate in war in any form, and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein, in accordance with the creed or principles of said religious organization.

Two affidavits are required to be made out in support of a claim for discharge on the above grounds. The first affidavit must be made by the person whose discharge is sought, and the second must be made by the clerk or minister of the sect or organization of which the person claiming discharge is a member.

Section 3 of the act of Congress of May 18, 1917, provides: No person so exempted shall be exempted from service in any capacity that the President shall declare to be noncombatant.

In case a person is discharged by a Local Board on the ground of religious belief, the certificate of discharge issued to such person shall state that he shall not be required or compelled to serve in any capacity except in a capacity which has been declared by the President to be noncombatant.

The person for whom discharge has been claimed must sign and swear or affirm to the first affidavit before a notary or other officer vested with the power to take acknowledgment. The second affidavit must be similarly signed and acknowledged by a clerk or minister of the religious sect or organization.

These affidavits are to be filed with the Local Board issuing notice to the person now sought to be discharged, to appear for his physical examination, and must be presented to said Local Board within 10 days after the filing with said Local Board of the claim for discharge.

All blanks must be filled in, legibly, in ink.

Great care should be exercised in furnishing all the information required and called for in the Rules and Regulations as indicated in the forms prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

(See penalty clause, p. 6.)

Serial No.

Local Board.....
(Insert designation by stamp according to sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Form No. 174, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

**CERTIFICATE TO PERSON CLAIMING EXEMPTION UNDER SUBDIVISION
(i) OF SECTION 20 OF THE RULES AND REGULATIONS.**

This certifies that a claim for exemption having been filed with this Local Board on the day of, 191....., by or in respect of the person
(Day.) (Month.) (Year.)
named herein, on the ground specified in subdivision (i) of section 20 of the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President June 30, 1917, and the said claim in the opinion of this Local Board having been substantiated and the right of such person to a certificate established in accordance with the act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, and said Rules and Regulations; therefore.....
(Name.)

who resides at.....,
 (Street and Number.) (City, town and county or township or parish.)
 whose Serial Number was
 (State, Territory or District.)

given him by this Local Board, shall not be required or compelled to serve in any capacity except in some capacity declared by the President to be noncombatant.

The name of such person will be certified to the District Board having jurisdiction in accordance with section 24 of said Rules and Regulations.

This certificate is issued subject to all the limitations and conditions of said act of Congress and all the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President thereunder, and shall be null and void whenever the conditions entitling the person thereto cease to exist.

Local Board.....
(Insert designation.)

By Chairman.

..... Clerk.

Dated this day of, 19.....
(Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

(See penalty clause, p. 6.)

Serial No.

Local Board
 (Insert designation by stamp, as directed by sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Read instructions on back before making out affidavit.

Form No. 144, prepared by the Provost Marshal General.

Form of Certificate supporting claim for discharge by, or in respect of, a person convicted of felony.

**CERTIFICATE OF CLERK OF COURT OF RECORD IN THE UNITED STATES
 IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE OF A FELON.**

I,, hereby certify that I
 (Name of clerk of court.)
 am the clerk of Court in the
 (Name of court.)
 United States, which said court is a court of record in the United States, and that
 I have custody of the records of said court, and have personally examined such rec-
 ords and certify that it appears from said records that
 (Name of person whose discharge is sought.)
 to whom Serial Number was given him by the Local Board.....

 (Insert official designation and address of Local Board.)
 was on the of 191.... convicted of the crime
 (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)
 of in said court.
 (State nature of crime.)

I do further say that if said conviction is set aside and such fact is noted on the
 record of this court, I will, at once, notify the Local Board named above, and will
 also request my successor in office to give such a notice.

.....
 (Signature of clerk of court.)

.....
 (Address.)

(Affix Seal of Court.)

Given under my hand and the official seal of said court this day
 (Day.)
 of, 191....
 (Month.) (Year.)

(The following to appear on back:)

Read this carefully before making out certificate.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.

The certificate in support of claim for discharge of a person convicted of felony is
 required to be made by a clerk of a court of record in the United States.

All blanks must be filled in, legibly, in ink.

This certificate is to be filed with the Local Board issuing notice to the person sought
 to be discharged to appear for physical examination, and must be presented to said
 local board within 10 days after the filing with said Local Board of a claim for discharge.

(See penalty clause, p. 6.)

Serial No.

Local Board
 (Insert designation by stamp according to sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Form No. 145, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE FROM MILITARY SERVICE.

This certifies that a claim for discharge having been filed with this Local Board on the day of, 191....., by or in respect of the per-
 (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)
 son named herein, on the ground that such person was.....

.....
 (State specific ground relied on in the claim for discharge.)

and said claim, in the opinion of this Local Board, having been substantiated and the right of such person to a certificate established, in accordance with the act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, and the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President thereunder, therefore

.....
 (Name of person receiving certificate.)

who resides at.....,
 (Street and Number.) (City, town and county or township or parish.)

....., whose Serial Number..... was
 (State, Territory, or District.)

given him by this Local Board, is hereby discharged from immediate liability to serve under the present call for military service of the United States made by this Local Board.

The person to whom this certificate is issued must report to this Local Board as follows: *

.....
 † This certificate expires on the day of, 191.....,
 (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

and is thereafter null, void, and of no effect unless before said date it is renewed.

This certificate is issued subject to all the limitations and conditions of said act of Congress and all the Rules and Regulations prescribed thereunder, amongst which are:

1. It shall not continue when a cause therefor no longer exists.
2. It may at any time be revoked, withdrawn, or modified by this Local Board so as to render such person liable to military service, or it may be renewed.
3. The person to whom it is issued shall immediately report in person and shall notify this Local Board of—
 - (a) The discontinuance of the cause for the issuance of this certificate, or
 - (b) Any change which might modify in any way the cause of his discharge.
4. Upon receiving notice that this certificate has been revoked, withdrawn, modified, or renewed, the person to whom it is issued shall at once present it in person to this Local Board and surrender it.
5. A failure to report in person or to give notice as herein required, or to conform to any of the conditions hereof will be sufficient ground for the immediate revocation and withdrawal of this certificate.
6. The decision granting this certificate is subject to review on appeal, and may be affirmed, modified, or reversed by the District Board having jurisdiction. This certificate may be affirmed, modified, or withdrawn in accordance with the decision of such District Board.

Local Board.....
 (Insert designation.)

By
 (Chairman.)

.....
 (Clerk.)

Dated this day of, 191.....
 (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

* Fill in time for reporting if the evidence discloses, in the opinion of the Local Board, a definite date when the conditions entitling such person to a certificate of discharge will cease to exist. If the evidence does not disclose such date, strike out this clause.

† The date of the expiration of the certificate of discharge must be inserted by the Local Board whenever under the circumstances, in the opinion of the Local Board, the cause for the issuance of this certificate will cease to exist. If no such time can, in the opinion of the Local Board, be fixed, strike out this clause.

(The following to appear on back:)

PENALTIES.

Any person who shall make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this act, or regulations made by the President thereunder, or otherwise evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this act or of said regulations, or who, in any manner, shall fail or neglect fully to perform any duty required of him in the execution of this act, shall, if not subject to military law, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or, if subject to military law, shall be tried by court-martial and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct. (Sec. VI, act approved May 18, 1917.)

If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States or to defraud the United States in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each of the parties to such conspiracy shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. (Sec. 37, Criminal Code of United States.)

Whoever, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed, is true, shall willfully and contrary to such oath state or subscribe any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall be fined not more than \$2,000 and imprisoned not more than five years. (Sec. 125, Criminal Code of United States.)

Whoever directly commits any act constituting an offense defined in any law of the United States, or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces, or procures its commission, is a principal. (Sec. 332, Criminal Code of United States.)

Local Board.....
 (Insert designation by stamp according to sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Address.....

Form No. 146, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

**LIST OF PERSONS CALLED INTO THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES
 NOT EXEMPTED OR DISCHARGED.**

To District Board for
 (Here insert designation in accordance with rule 33 of Regulations.)

Local Board
 (Insert designation by stamp according to sec. 3 of Regulations.)

hereby certifies to District Board
 (Insert designation by stamp according to sec. 33 of Regulations.)

the following list of the names and addresses of persons who have been duly and
 legally called for the military service of the United States, and who have not been
 exempted or discharged.

Serial No.	Name.	Address given on registration card.	Order No.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Local Board

By
Chairman.

.....
Clerk.

Local Board
(Insert designation by stamp according to sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Address:

To District Board
(Here insert designation in accordance with rule 33 of Regulations.)

Form No. 147, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

LIST OF PERSONS EXEMPTED OR DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Local Board.....
(Insert designation by stamp according to sec. 3 of Regulations.)

hereby certifies to District Board.....
(Insert designation by stamp according to sec. 33 of Regulations.)

the following list of names of persons and their addresses who have been duly and
legally called by said Local Board for the military service of the United States and who
have been, by said Local Board, exempted or discharged within the meaning of the
Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President under the act of Congress
approved May 18, 1917.

Serial No.	Name.	Address given on registration card.	Order No.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Local Board

By
Chairman.

.....
Clerk.

Serial No.

Local Board
 (Insert designation by stamp according to sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Address.....

Form No. 148, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

NOTICE OF CERTIFICATION TO DISTRICT BOARD WHEN CLAIM OF EXEMPTION OR DISCHARGE HAS BEEN DENIED.

To
 (Name.)

.....
 (Address.)

You are hereby notified that you were, on the day of, 191..., certified by this Local Board to District Board
 (Here insert designation in accordance with sec. 33 of Regulations.)

as having been called for the military service of the United States, and not exempted or discharged, your claim for {exemption} having been, by this Local Board, on the day of, denied.

If you have filed a claim of exemption or discharge with this Local Board which has been denied, you may, according to the provisions of sec. 26 of the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President under and pursuant to the act approved on the 18th day of May, 1917, claim an appeal from the decision of this Local Board denying your claim of exemption or discharge to said District Board to which you have been certified: *Provided*, That your claim of appeal is filed at the office of this Local Board within 10 days after the day on which this notice was mailed to you, and a notice of the filing of such claim of appeal to such District Board on a form provided by the Local Board is filed with said District Board within said period of 10 days.

If you are prevented by necessary absence or because of illness from filing your claim of appeal within said period, this Board may, in its discretion, allow you to file a claim of appeal after the expiration of said 10 days, provided you show to the satisfaction of the Board that you were so prevented by necessary absence or illness.

Your claim of appeal must be made on a form prepared by the Provost Marshal General which you may procure on application at the office of this Local Board.

Under the act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, each District Board has original, exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine in respect of persons whose names have been certified to it by any Local Board as called for service and not exempted or discharged, all questions or claims for including or excluding or discharging such person arising under the following provisions of the said act authorizing the President to exclude or discharge "persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency."

Any claim for discharge upon this ground must be filed with the *District Board* to which the name of the claimant has been certified, upon a form prepared by the Provost Marshal General (Form No. 161 or No. 161a) which will be supplied by the District Boards or Local Boards, on or before the *fifth* day after the mailing by a Local

Board of this notice that your name has been certified to such District Board as called for service and not exempted or discharged.

Local Board.....

By
Chairman.

.....
Clerk.

N. B.—The date of the mailing of this notice is the day of, 191.....

(See penalty clause, p. 6.)

Serial No.

Local Board
 (Insert designation by stamp according to sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Address

Form No. 149, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

**NOTICE OF CERTIFICATION TO DISTRICT BOARD WHEN CLAIM OF
 EXEMPTION OR DISCHARGE MADE IN RESPECT OF ANOTHER HAS
 BEEN DENIED.**

To
 (Insert name of person making claim.)

.....
 (Address given in claim filed.)

You are hereby notified that.....
 (Here insert name of person in respect of whom claim was made.)

was on the day of, 191...., certified by this

Local Board to District Board as having been called for the
 (Insert designation according to sec. 33 of Regulations.)

military service of the United States, and not exempted or discharged, your claim

for {exemption} having been, by this Local Board, on this day of,
 {discharge}
 (Specify which.)

191.., denied.

You may, according to the provisions of rule 26 of the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President, under and pursuant to the act, approved on the 18th day of May, 1917, claim an appeal from the decision of this Local Board denying your claim of {exemption} to the said District Board to which
 {discharge}
 (Specify which.)

.....
 (Insert name of person in respect of whom claim was made.)

has been certified, *Provided*, That your claim of appeal is filed at the office of this Local Board within 10 days after the day on which this notice was mailed to you and a notice of the filing of such claim of appeal to such District Board on a form provided by the Local Board is filed with said District Board within said period of 10 days.

Local Board

By

Chairman.

.....

Clerk.

N. B.—The date of the mailing of this notice is the day of, 191.....

(See penalty clause, p. 6.)

Serial No.

Local Board
 (Insert designation by stamp according to sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Address

Form No. 150, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

**NOTICE OF CERTIFICATION TO DISTRICT BOARD WHEN NO CLAIM
 OF EXEMPTION OR DISCHARGE HAS BEEN MADE.**

To
 (Name.)

.....
 (Address.)

.....
 (Serial No.) (Order No.)

You are hereby notified that you were on the day of.....,
 191..., certified by this Local Board to District Board
 (Insert designation according to rule 33, Regulations.)

..... as having been called for the military service of the
 (Address.)

United States and not exempted or discharged.

Local Board

By
 Chairman.

.....
 Clerk.

The date of this notice is the day of, 191.....
 (Date.) (Month.) (Year.)

(See penalty clause, p. 6.)

Serial No.

Local Board
 (Here insert designation by stamp according to sec. 3 of Regulations.)
Address.....

Form No. 153, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

CLAIM OF APPEAL BY PERSON CERTIFIED TO DISTRICT BOARD.

To Local Board.....
 (Here insert designation by stamp according to sec. 3 of Regulations.)
Address.....

I,, (Name.) (Address.)
 now hereby claim an appeal to the District Board for.....
 (Here insert designation

according to sec. 33 of Regulations.)
 *

.....
 (Name of person claiming an appeal.)

.....
 (Address.)

* Specify in the blank lines the nature of the decision of the Local Board appealed from, whether relating to claim of exemption or discharge, or to physical fitness or unfitness for military service.

Serial No.

Local Board
 (Insert designation by stamp according to sec. 3 of Regulations.)
Address.....

Form No. 154, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

CLAIM OF APPEAL BY ANOTHER IN RESPECT OF PERSON CERTIFIED.

To Local Board.....
Address.....

I,, (Name.) (Address.)
 having heretofore filed a claim of {exemption} in respect of.....
 {discharge} (Specify which.) (Insert name of person in

....., which claim was
 respect of whom claim was filed.)

on the day of, 191...., denied, now hereby claim an appeal
 to District Board..... from the

(Insert designation of District Board.)

decision of this Local Board denying said claim.

.....
 (Name.)

.....
 (Address.)

Dated this day of 191.....
 (Date.) (Month.) (Year.)

Serial No.

Local Board
 (Here insert designation by stamp according to sec. 3 of Regulations.)
Address.....

Form No. 151, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

NOTICE OF CLAIM OF APPEAL BY PERSON CERTIFIED TO DISTRICT BOARD.

To District Board.....
 (Here insert designation by stamp according to sec. 33 of Regulations.)
Address.....

I,
 (Name.) (Address.)

hereby give notice that on the day of, 191.....,
 (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

I filed with Local Board
 (Insert designation according to sec. 3 of Regulations.)

....., a claim of appeal to your honorable
 (Address.)

board from the decision of the said Local Board,

*

.....

.....

.....
 (Name of person claiming appeal.)

.....
 (Address.)

N. B.—This notice of claim of appeal must be filed with the District Board to whom it is addressed within 10 days after the mailing of the notice to the person that he has been certified to the District Board.

* Specify in the blank lines the nature of the decision of the Local Board appealed from, whether relating to claim of exemption or discharge, or to physical fitness or unfitness for military service.

Serial No.

NOTICE OF CLAIM OF APPEAL BY PERSON OTHER THAN PERSON CERTIFIED.

Form No. 152, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

To District Board
 (Insert designation of District Board to which appeal is claimed.)

Address:

I,
 (Name.) (Address.)

hereby give notice that on the day of, 191..., I filed with
 Local Board at
 (Insert designation according to sec. 3 of Regulations.) (Address.)

a claim of appeal to your honorable Board from the decision of said Local Board deny-
 ing my claim for {exemption
 {discharge} filed with said Local Board on the day of
 (Specify which.)

....., 191..., in respect of
 (Name of person called in respect of whom claim is made.)

....., who has been certified by said Local Board for the
 (Address.)

military service of the United States to this District Board.

.....
 (Name.)

.....
 (Address.)

NOTE.—This notice of claim of appeal must be filed with the district board to whom it is addressed within ten days after the mailing of the notice to the person making the claim of exemption or discharge that the claim had been denied.

Serial No.

Local Board
 (Insert designation by stamp according to sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Address:

Form No. 155, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

NOTICE OF EXTENSION OF TIME FOR FILING CLAIM AND NOTICE OF APPEAL.

To District Board
 (Insert designation according to sec. 33 of Regulations.)

Address:

Notice is hereby given that upon the application of
 (Insert name of person making application.)

made by or in respect of
 (Insert name of person by or in respect of whom claim of appeal is to be made.)

good cause therefor having been shown, the time within which the claim of appeal
 to said District Board from the decision of this Local Board denying his claim for
 {exemption}
 {discharge} has been extended by this Local Board to the day of
 (Specify which.)

....., 191... and the time for filing the notice of said claim of appeal has been
 extended to the day of 191...

Local Board

By

Chairman.

.....

Clerk.

Dated this of 191....
 (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

RECORD OF THE FIRST AND ORGANIZATION MEETING OF THE
DISTRICT BOARD FOR THE

(Insert designation of District Board according
to sec. 33 of Regulations.)

Form No. 156, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

The first and organization meeting of the District Board for the.....
(Insert designation of

board in accordance with sec. 33 of Regulations.) was held on
(Day of week.)

the of, 191....., at o'clock
(Day.) (Month.) (Year.) (Time.)

M., at
(Street and number.) (City, town, county, or parish.)

.....
(State, Territory, or District.)

There were personally present:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

On motion duly seconded, was
elected temporary chairman of the meeting.

On motion duly seconded, was
elected temporary secretary.

The temporary chairman thereupon called the meeting to order and requested those
present to announce their names and to file their oaths of office with the temporary
secretary.

The following announced their names and filed their oaths of office as requested:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

The temporary chairman then announced that the first business before the meeting
was the election of a chairman of the said District Board.

Nominations were thereupon made and an election was held and
(Name of person elected.)
was duly elected chairman of said District Board.

Having taken his seat, the chairman thereupon announced that the next business
before the meeting was the election of a secretary.

Nominations were thereupon made and an election was held and
(Name of person elected.)
was elected secretary of said District Board.

There being no further business before the meeting, it was, upon motion, duly
seconded, adjourned to meet at.....
(Office of District Board.)

on the day of 191.....
(Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
Chairman.

.....
Secretary.

Serial No.

The District Board for
 (Here insert designation according to sec. 33 of Regulations.)

 (Address.)

Form No. 157, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

NOTICE OF DECISION OF DISTRICT BOARD ON CLAIM OF APPEAL FILED
 BY PERSON CALLED.

To
 (Here insert name of person called.)

.....
 (Address.)

You are hereby notified that this District Board, having considered your claim of
 appeal from the decision of Local Board.....
 (Here insert designation of Local Board from which appeal was taken.)
 and having considered all affidavits and the record with respect to said claim of
 appeal, has, this day of
 (Day.) (Month.)
 191.... {affirmed } said decision.
 (Year.): {reversed }
 (Specify which by striking out two.) {modified*}

.....

District Board for
 (Insert designation.)

By
 Chairman.

.....
 Secretary.

* If the decision is modified, state in the blank lines how and wherein it is modified.

Serial No.

The District Board for
 (Here insert designation according to sec. 33 of Regulations.)

 (Address.)

Form No. 158, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

**NOTICE OF DECISION OF DISTRICT BOARD ON CLAIM OF APPEAL FILED
 IN RESPECT OF ANOTHER.**

To
 (Here insert name of person filing claim.)

 (Address.)

You are hereby notified that this District Board, having considered your claim of
 appeal from the decision of Local Board
 (Here insert designation of Local Board from which appeal is taken.)
 filed by you in respect of and
 (Here insert name of person in respect of whom claim was filed.)
 having considered all affidavits and the record with respect to said claim {denying }
 {allowing }
 (Strike out one.)
 appeal, has, this day of, 191....., {affirmed }
 (Day.) (Month.) (Year.) {reversed } said decision.
 {modified* }
 (Specify which by striking out two.)

.....

District Board for
 (Insert designation.)

By
Chairman.

.....
Secretary.

* If the decision is modified, state in the blank lines how and wherein it is modified.

Serial No.

The District Board for
 (Insert designation by stamp according to sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Form No. 159a prepared by Provost Marshal General.

CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE ISSUED BY DISTRICT BOARD ON APPEAL.

This certifies that this District Board having considered the appeal taken by or in respect of

(Name of person by or in respect of whom appeal was taken.)

whose Serial No. was given by Local Board No.

(Insert designation of Local Board

....., from the decision of the said Local Board, from which appeal was taken.)

and having considered all affidavits filed in support of said claim, and the record with respect thereto, the said claim for discharge in the opinion of this District Board having been substantiated and the right of such person to a certificate established, in accordance with the act of Congress and the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President thereunder, therefore,

(Name.)

who resides at (Street and number.) (City, town, and county or township or parish.)

..... (State, Territory, or District.), is hereby discharged from immediate

liability to serve under the present call for military service of the United States made by said Local Board.

The person to whom this certificate is issued must report to this District Board as follows:*

† This certificate expires on the of, 191....., and is thereafter null, void, and of no effect, unless before said date it is renewed.

(Day.)

(Month.)

(Year.)

This certificate is issued subject to all the limitations and conditions of said act of Congress and all the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder, among which are:

1. It shall not continue when a cause therefor no longer exists.
2. It may at any time be revoked, withdrawn, or modified by this District Board so as to render such person liable to military service, or it may be renewed.
3. The person to whom it is issued shall immediately report in person and shall notify this board—
 - (a) Of the discontinuance of the cause for the issuance of this certificate; or
 - (b) Any change which might in any way modify the cause of his discharge.
4. Upon receiving notice that this certificate has been revoked, withdrawn, or renewed, the person to whom it is issued shall at once present it in person to this District Board and surrender it.
5. A failure to report in person or to give notice as herein required or to conform to any of the conditions hereof will be sufficient ground for the immediate revocation and withdrawal of this certificate.

The District Board for
 (Insert designation.)

By
 Chairman.

.....
 Secretary.

Dated this of, 191.....
 (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

* Fill in time for reporting if the evidence discloses in the opinion of the District Board a definite date when the conditions entitling such person to a certificate of discharge will cease to exist. If the evidence does not disclose such date, strike out this clause.

† The date of the expiration of the certificate of discharge must be inserted by the District Board whenever under the circumstances, in the opinion of the District Board, the cause for the issuance of this certificate will cease to exist. If no such time can, in the opinion of the Local Board, be fixed, strike out this clause.

PENALTIES.

Any person who shall make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this act, or regulations made by the President thereunder, or otherwise evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this act or of said regulations, or who, in any manner, shall fail or neglect fully to perform any duty required of him in the execution of this act, shall, if not subject to military law, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or, if subject to military law, shall be tried by court-martial and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct. (Sec. VI, act approved May 18, 1917.)

If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States or to defraud the United States in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each of the parties to such conspiracy shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. (Sec. 37, Criminal Code of United States.)

Whoever, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed, is true, shall willfully and contrary to such oath state or subscribe any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall be fined not more than \$2,000 and imprisoned not more than five years. (Sec. 125, Criminal Code of United States.)

Whoever directly commits any act constituting an offense defined in any law of the United States, or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces, or procures its commission, is a principal. (Sec. 332, Criminal Code of United States.)

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Serial No.

The District Board for
 (Insert designation of District Board according to sec. 33 of Regulations.)

Form No. 161, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

**CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE FILED WITH DISTRICT BOARD BY PERSON
 CERTIFIED.**

I,
 (Insert name of person making claim.) (Address.)

Serial Number, given me by Local Board
 (Here insert designation according to
 sec. 3 of Regulations.)

having been certified to this District Board as having been called for military service,
 and being neither exempted nor discharged by said Local Board, now hereby claim
 my discharge from liability for military service upon the ground that I am engaged in an
 {industrial enterprise } necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment,
 {agricultural enterprise }
 (Strike out one.)

or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of the national
 interest during the emergency.

The particular designated enterprise in which I am engaged is—

.....

My continuance in said enterprise is necessary to the maintenance thereof, and I can
 not be replaced by another person without a direct, substantial material loss and detri-
 ment to the adequate and effective operation of the said enterprise.

.....
 (Signature of person claiming discharge for himself.)

.....
 (Address.)

Date

N. B.—Read notice and instructions on back.

Serial No.

The District Board for
 (Insert designation of District Board, according to sec. 33 of Regulations.)

Form No. 161a, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

**CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE OF PERSON CERTIFIED TO DISTRICT BOARD
 MADE BY ANOTHER.**

.....,
 (Insert name of person called.) (Address.)
 Serial No., having been certified by Local Board
 (Insert designation of
 Local Board in accordance with sec. 3 of Regulations.)

to this District Board as having been called
 for the military service of the United States, being neither exempted nor discharged,
 I, hereby claim discharge from liability for
 (Insert name of person making claim.)

military service for the said upon the
 (Insert name of person called.)

ground that he is engaged in an { industrial enterprise } necessary to the maintenance
 { agricultural enterprise }
 (Strike out one.)

of the Military Establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the
 maintenance of the national interest during the emergency as follows:

The particular designated enterprise of which he is engaged in is—

.....

His continuance in said enterprise is necessary to the maintenance thereof, and
 he can not be replaced by another person without a direct, substantial material loss
 and detriment to the adequate and effective operation of the said enterprise.

.....
 (Signature of person claiming discharge on behalf of another.)

.....
 (Address.)

Date.....

N. B.—Read notice and instructions on back.

5. A failure to report in person or to give notice as herein required or to conform to any of the conditions hereof will be sufficient ground for the immediate revocation and withdrawal of this certificate.

The District Board for
(Insert designation.)

By
Chairman.

.....
Secretary.

Dated this of, 191.....
(Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

PENALTIES.

Any person who shall make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this act, or regulations made by the President thereunder, or otherwise evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this act or of said regulations, or who, in any manner, shall fail or neglect fully to perform any duty required of him in the execution of this act, shall, if not subject to military law, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or, if subject to military law, shall be tried by court-martial and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct. (Sec. VI, act approved May 18, 1917.)

If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States or to defraud the United States in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each of the parties to such conspiracy shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. (Sec. 37, Criminal Code of United States.)

Whoever, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed, is true, shall willfully and contrary to such oath state or subscribe any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury and shall be fined not more than \$2,000 and imprisoned not more than five years. (Sec. 125, Criminal Code of United States.)

Whoever directly commits any act constituting an offense defined in any law of the United States, or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces, or procures its commission, is a principal. (Sec. 332, Criminal Code of United States.)

NOTICE AND INSTRUCTIONS.

Under the act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, the President is authorized to exclude or discharge from the selective draft:

“Persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of the national interest during the emergency.”

Construing the law, the Regulations prescribed by the President provide as follows:

“The word ‘necessary’ as used in said act of Congress shall be construed and held to mean that the discontinuance of, or serious interruption in, the particular, designated, industrial enterprise, or the particular, designated, agricultural enterprise in which the person is engaged would result in substantial material loss and detriment to the adequate and effective maintenance of the Military Establishment, or the adequate and effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency.

“The word ‘necessary’ as used in the phrase ‘that his continuance therein is necessary to the maintenance thereof, in these regulations shall be construed and held to mean that the withdrawal of the labor or service of such person would directly result in substantial material loss and detriment to the adequate and effective operation of the particular, designated, industrial enterprise, or particular, designated, agricultural enterprise in which such person is engaged.

“Affidavits in support of or in opposition to any such claim shall be filed within five days after the filing of a claim for discharge by or in respect of any such person.

“The words of the act ‘persons engaged in industries, including agriculture,’ shall not be construed and held to mean that a person engaged in a particular enterprise or particular agricultural enterprise is entitled to be discharged by reason of the fact that such class of industry, taken as a whole, or agriculture, taken in its entirety, is necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment, of the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency.

“In order to substantiate any such claim the evidence submitted must establish that the particular, designated, industrial enterprise, or particular, designated, agricultural enterprise is necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency.

“The evidence must also establish, even if the particular industrial enterprise or particular agricultural enterprise is found necessary for one of the above purposes, that the continuance of such person therein is necessary to the maintenance thereof, and that he can not be replaced by another person without direct, substantial material loss and detriment to the adequate and effective operation of the particular industrial enterprise or particular agricultural enterprise in which he is engaged.”

Affidavits in support or in opposition to claim for discharge under this section of the law must be filed within five days after the filing of a claim for discharge by or in respect of any person called.

Serial No.

The District Board for.....
 (Here insert designation according to sec. 33 of Regulations.)

.....
 (Address.)

Form No. 163, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

CLAIM OF APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT BY PERSON CERTIFIED OR BY ANOTHER ON HIS BEHALF.

I hereby claim an appeal to the President of the United States from the decision
of your Honorable Board denying the claim for discharge of.....

(Here insert name of person by

.....Serial No., filed with your Honorable Board
or in respect of whom discharge was claimed.)

on the day of, 191.....
 (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
 (Here insert name of person claiming appeal.)

.....
 (Address.)

N. B.—A claim of appeal to the President must be made to the District Board
denying such claim within seven days after such District Board shall have mailed
notice to the person filing the claim for discharge after the final decision denying
such claim.

The District Board for.....
 (Here insert designation, according to sec. 33 of Regulations.)

Form No. 164, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

CERTIFICATE OF LIST TO ADJUTANT GENERAL.

To the Adjutant General,

.....
 (Insert State, Territory, or District.)

This certifies that the following is a list, giving names, serial numbers,
and addresses of all persons called for military service by Local Board
....., who have not been

(Here insert designation according to sec. 3 of Regulations.)
 exempted or discharged:

Serial No.	Name of person called.	Order No.	Address.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

The District Board for
 (Insert designation.)

By
Chairman.

.....
Secretary.

Serial No.

Local Board
 (Here insert designation by stamp according to sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Form No. 165, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION BY LOCAL BOARD.

The certificate of exemption issued by this Local Board to.....
 (Name.)
, Serial No.
 (Address.)
 on the of, 191....., is hereby revoked.
 (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

The ground for this revocation is

.....

 (Here insert cause of revocation of certificate of exemption.)

Local Board
 (Insert designation.)

By
 Chairman.

.....
 Clerk.

Dated this of, 191.....
 (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

Serial No.

Local Board.....
 (Here insert designation by stamp according to sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Form No. 168, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

NOTICE OF REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION BY LOCAL BOARD.

To, Serial No.
 (Name.)

.....
 (Address.)

You are hereby notified that the certificate of exemption issued to you on the.....
 (Day.)
 of, 191....., by this Local Board has been by this Local Board
 (Month.) (Year.)
 revoked upon the ground that... ..

.....

 (Insert cause for revocation.)

According to the act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, and the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President, it is your duty, and you are hereby required, to surrender forthwith to this Local Board the said certificate of exemption.

Your name has been restored to the list of those called for military service.

Local Board
 (Insert designation.)

By
 Chairman.

.....
 Clerk.

Dated this of, 191.....
 (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

Serial No.

Local Board
(Here insert designation by stamp according to sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Form No. 167, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE BY LOCAL BOARD.

The certificate of discharge issued by this Local Board to
 (Name.)
', Serial No., on the of
 (Address.) (Day.) (Month.)
 191....., is hereby revoked.
 (Year.)

The ground for this revocation is.....

(Here insert cause of revocation of certificate of discharge.)

Local Board
(Insert designation.)

By
Chairman.

Clerk.

Dated this of, 191.....
(Day) (Month.) (Year.)

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Serial No.

Local Board
 (Here insert designation by stamp according to sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Form No. 168, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

To Serial No.
 (Name.)

.....
 (Address.)

NOTICE OF REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE BY LOCAL BOARD.

You are hereby notified that the certificate of discharge issued to you on the
 (Day.)
 of, 191..... by this Local Board has been by this Local Board
 (Month.) (Year.)
revoked upon the ground that

.....

 (Insert cause for revocation.)

According to the act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, and the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President it is your duty, and you are hereby required, to surrender forthwith to this Local Board the said certificate of discharge.

Your name has been restored to the list of those called for military service.

Local Board
 (insert designation.)

By
 (Chairman.)

.....
 Clerk.

Dated this of 191.....
 (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

Serial No.

The District Board for.....
 (Here insert designation in accordance with sec. 33 of Regulations.)

.....
 (Address.)

Form 169, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION OR DISCHARGE BY DISTRICT BOARD.

The certificate of {exemption
 discharge} issued by this District Board to
 (Specify which.)

.....,
 (Name.) (Address.)
 Serial No., on the of, 191, is hereby *revoked*.
 (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

The ground for this revocation is

.....
 (Here insert cause of revocation of certificate of exemption or discharge. Specify which.)

The District Board for

By
Chairman.

.....
Secretary.

Dated this of, 191.....
 (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
(Address.)

**NOTICE OF REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION OR DIS-
CHARGE BY DISTRICT BOARD.**

You are hereby notified that the certificate of $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{exemption} \\ \text{discharge} \end{array} \right\}$ issued to you by this
(Specify which.)

.....

.....

.....

According to the act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, and the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President, it is your duty, and you are hereby required, to surrender forthwith to this District Board the said certificate of {exemption
discharge}.
(Specify which.)

District Board for
By
Chairman.
.....
Secretary.

Dated this of, 191.....
(Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

Serial No.

The District Board for
 (Here insert designation in accordance with sec. 33 of Regulations.)

.....
 (Address.)

Form No. 171, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

**REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE GRANTED BY DISTRICT
 BOARD TO PERSON ENGAGED IN NECESSARY INDUSTRIAL OR
 AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE.**

To, Serial No.,
 (Name.)

.....
 (Address.)

The certificate of discharge issued by this District Board to.....
 (Name.)

Serial No., on the of, 191 is hereby *revoked*.
 (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

The ground for this revocation is:

.....

 (Here insert cause of revocation.)

District Board for

By
Chairman.

.....
Secretary.

The District Board for
 (Here insert designation in accordance with sec. 33 of Regulations.)

 (Address.)

Form No. 172, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

**NOTICE OF REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE TO PERSON
 ENGAGED IN A NECESSARY INDUSTRIAL OR AGRICULTURAL ENTER-
 PRISE.**

To **Serial No.**
 (Name.)

 (Address.)

You are hereby notified that the certificate of discharge issued to you by this
 District Board on the of 191....., has been by this
 (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)
 Board *revoked* on the ground that.....

 (Insert ground for revocation of certificate of discharge.)

According to the terms of the act approved May 18, 1917, and the Rules and Regu-
 lations prescribed by the President, it is your duty, and you are hereby required,
 to surrender forthwith to this District Board the said certificate of discharge.

Your name has been restored to the list of those called for military service.

District Board for
 By
 Chairman.

 Secretary

Dated this of 191.....
 (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

Serial No.

The District Board for.....
 (Here insert designation in accordance with sec. 33 of Regulations.)

 (Address.)

Form No. 173, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

NOTICE OF DENIAL OF CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE.

To.....,
 (Name.)

.....
 (Address.)

You are hereby notified that your claim for discharge filed with this District Board on the of, 191....., has been by this District Board *denied*.
 (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

Under the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President under the act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, you may file a claim of appeal to the President of the United States within seven days after the date of the mailing of this notice, which is the of 191.....
 (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

District Board for.....

By
Chairman......
Secretary.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 1, 1917.

Under authority vested in him by the act of May 18, 1917, the President of the United States prescribes the following rules and regulations and directs that they be published for the government of all concerned, and that they be strictly observed.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

**Section 2. DISTRICT BOARD TO FORWARD FORM 146-A TO
ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE STATE BY INDORSEMENT.**

The names of persons certified to district boards by local boards on Form 146-A, who do not file claims within the time allowed in the district board, will not be certified by district boards to the adjutant general of the State on Form 164, but, after the time allowed for filing claims by or in respect of such persons in the district board has passed, the district board will cancel from Form 146-A the names of such persons as may make appearance or file claims in the district board. The district board will then forward Form 146-A to the adjutant general of the State by indorsement, stating that the persons whose names are recorded therein and not canceled have been called for military service and have not appeared and submitted to examination and have not been exempted or discharged, and that the time allowed for making appearance or claim has elapsed.

The district board shall inclose with such lists true copies of the registration cards of all such persons whose names are so reported.

**Section 3. ADJUTANT GENERAL TO ORDER PERSONS CERTIFIED
ON FORM 146-A INTO MILITARY SERVICE.**

Upon receipt of Form 146-A by indorsement from the district board, the adjutant general will mail to each person whose name appears thereon, a notice, directed to the address as shown thereon, informing him that he has been selected for military service and ordering him to report for military service, in person or by mail or telegraph, to the adjutant general of the State at a specified date not later than five days from the date of mailing of such notice. From the date so specified each man to whom such notice shall have been mailed shall be in the military service of the United States.

**Section 4. ADJUTANT GENERAL OF STATE TO COMPILE LIST OF
PERSONS WHO HAVE FAILED TO REPORT AND FORWARD THEM
TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY.**

On Monday of each week the adjutant general of each State shall prepare on Form 146-B, in duplicate, lists of persons for his State who have been reported to him on Form 146-A, and who, having been ordered to report to the adjutant general of the State as prescribed in section 3 hereof have failed to report. He will forward this list to The Adjutant General of the Army and inclose therewith the copies of the registration cards forwarded with Form 146-A by the district board and such other information as he may have or may have been appended to Form 146-A by the Local Board.

SUGGESTIONS TO LOCAL BOARDS AS TO THE METHOD OF CARRYING OUT THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW OF MAY 18, 1917, AND OF THE RULES AND REGULATIONS PROMULGATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

These suggestions are not intended to alter or supersede the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President but are issued merely for the convenience of the members of local boards.

When the members of the local boards shall next meet in their respective headquarters, in the local districts over which they have jurisdiction (organization having already been effected), the performance of their remaining duties will *at once* begin.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CONDUCT OF LOCAL BOARDS.

It is in the power of every member of a local board to expedite the public business.

The first duty of every member of a local board is to put forward *as speedily as possible* the public work of calling men from the registration list to fill quotas as required for military service.

To this end, private business and personal affairs must give way.

The discharge of this work is a high patriotic duty and to permit private business or personal affairs to delay the Nation's efforts to have speedily ready an effective Army would be a gross dereliction of duty—and a manifest failure to properly perform this most important work.

Then let the following be done by each member:

1. Attend promptly to the duties of the board.
2. Insist that meetings of the boards shall be held from day to day until the work in hand is discharged.
3. Attend each and every meeting of the board, and be on hand at the hour of meeting so that no delay shall be occasioned by you.
4. Dispose of the business of the board as expeditiously as is possible, having regard for the proper and full consideration and decision of all questions.
5. Do not hesitate to hold long daily sessions.
6. Each member should promptly vote on *all questions* submitted for decision, except where he *may be personally* interested.
7. Where the duty is plain, discharge is without fear or favor.
8. Remember that you are an important factor in the accomplishment of the greatest work this Government has to do.
9. Perform your duties with unswerving fidelity to the purpose of the law in such a manner that no investigation of your action will reflect in any way upon your judgment.
10. Keep your official record in perfect shape and *see that it is* written up daily. Failure to do this will bring confusion.
11. Adhere to the law and follow closely the regulations.
12. Make promptly the reports that are required.
13. *Dispatch* the public business and thereby do real service to the Nation in the hour when it needs the best service of *all of its* citizens.

It is the purpose of these suggestions to point out to the local boards the steps that now remain to be taken, and in connection with

By the words "available list" is meant, the list upon which appears the names of the men registered and available who are liable to be called for military service in the order of liability as determined by the use of the key list furnished by the War Department.

It means the list of names arranged from the serial number of the registration cards in the order in which such persons are available for and liable to be called for military duty *before any exemption or discharge has been made or granted.*

1. A complete copy of such list of names so selected will be prepared and kept publicly posted in the office of the respective local boards and be made available for the use of the local press.

A request will be made of each of the press in the local district that such list in a complete form be at once published.

No compensation is provided for the publication of this list, and this request is made of the press with the hope and expectation that it will cause the publication to be made as a patriotic and gratuitous aid to the plan of military enrollment and selection that has been adopted.

It will also be a matter of much general interest, especially to those who are affected by the relative positions which their names may occupy upon these lists.

COPY OF LIST TO BE FURNISHED PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

2. Another copy of this available list must be sent by registered mail to the Provost Marshal General within three days after the determination by each local board of the order of the liability of persons registered within its jurisdiction to be called for military service.

It is important that these lists be mailed promptly within the time stated, that is, three days.

A failure to do this will delay the progress of this plan.

WHAT AVAILABLE LIST MUST CONTAIN.

It will be noted that each of such available lists must contain the names of *all persons* whose registration cards are in the possession of each local board, which were filed *before the date to be hereafter named by the Provost Marshal General* for the closing of the registration list for the purpose of the available list.

In other words, the lists of names in the order in which they are to respond and liable to be called for military service must be complete up to the date of filing that is fixed and *limited by the Provost Marshal General*, and no name under any circumstances should be omitted from said list that has been registered before *that date*, and *no name should be placed on the list* where registration was had after such date.

Question:

If the order of names which appear upon the key list furnished by the War Department should be as follows:

35
150
3575
2
1700

and the total list of registered cards given serial numbers by the local board is only 1500, what would be done with the larger numbers on the key list, and for which no corresponding number appears upon the local list?

PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS SHOULD BE HELD BEFORE OTHER CAUSES FOR EXEMPTION OR DISCHARGE ARE CONSIDERED.

The next step to be taken and before the general question of exemption or discharge is to be considered is the physical examination of persons called for military service.

The reason for this is at once apparent. If the person is discharged because of physical disability it will not be necessary for him to present any further claim for exemption or discharge, nor will it be necessary for the local board to consider such claim or take up any time with it.

His rejection upon physical examination eliminates the consideration of any other causes of exemption or discharge.

USE FORMS PREPARED BY THE SURGEON GENERAL.

In the making of these physical examinations the forms prescribed by the Surgeon General of the Army, which will be furnished to the local boards and examining physicians by the Provost Marshal General, will invariably be used. Regulations governing such examinations, prescribed by the President, will be furnished by the Provost Marshal General to all local boards and examining physicians.

HOW PERSONS SHALL REPORT FOR PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

The persons whose names are on the available list of those called will all be ordered to report for physical examination upon specified dates *to be stated in the notice* which has been above referred to.

One-third of such list will be notified to appear on the morning of the *fifth day* following the mailing of the notice. Approximately the next third of the list will be directed to appear on the morning of the *sixth day* following the mailing of the notice, and the remaining names on the list will be ordered to report on the morning of the *seventh day* following the mailing of the notice.

For illustration, if 150 men are to appear for examinations, 50 will appear on the morning of the fifth day, 50 on the morning of the sixth day, and 50 on the morning of the seventh day.

WHERE A PERSON WHO IS CALLED IS ABSENT FROM THE AREA OVER WHICH THE LOCAL BOARD HAS JURISDICTION.

Any person who may be called and notified to appear for physical examination who may be absent from the area over which the local board has jurisdiction, and who for that reason is unable to appear in person for examination by such board, *on or before the tenth day* after the mailing of notice directing him to appear for examination, *may on or before said tenth day* file with said board an application supported by satisfactory proof for an order directing his physical examination by another board.

IN SUCH CASE OF ABSENCE THE LOCAL BOARD MAY DESIGNATE ANOTHER BOARD TO MAKE THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

If upon consideration of such application and proof submitted, the local board is satisfied that because of necessary absence it is impracticable for such person to appear for such examination before

visions of the regulations, file an application accompanied by satisfactory proof for physical examination elsewhere than at the office of the board by which he was notified to appear, *such person shall be recorded as physically qualified for military service.*

BOARD MAY CONDUCT PHYSICAL EXAMINATION AT A LATER TIME.

If any person who has been so recorded as physically qualified for military service shall show to the satisfaction of the board that due to necessary absence or sickness he was not only *unable to appear* for such examination, but *was unable to file an application for examination elsewhere* as hereinbefore authorized, such local board may *in its discretion* enter the necessary order directing him to be physically examined.

LOCAL BOARD IN ITS DISCRETION MAY CAUSE PERSON RECORDED AS PHYSICALLY QUALIFIED TO BE PHYSICALLY EXAMINED.

In any other case where a person has been recorded as physically qualified for military service, and such person shall subsequently report for physical examination, the local board may *in its discretion* cause him to be physically examined.

EFFECT TO BE GIVEN SUCH DELAYED EXAMINATIONS.

In such cases of delayed examinations, the physical examination made at the later date and the conclusions based thereon shall be given the force and effect required to be given thereto if the person examined had reported for physical examination and had been examined within the prescribed time.

WHERE PERSONS CLAIM EXEMPTIONS FOR CERTAIN SPECIFIED REASONS.

Any person who may be called by a local board and notified to appear for physical examination shall file a claim for exemption on the ground

That he is a subject of Germany;

That he is in the military or naval service of the United States;

That he is an officer, legislative, executive, or judicial, of the United States, or of one of the several States, Territories, or the District of Columbia; or

That he is a resident alien;

and the board is of the opinion that there is reasonable ground for believing that any such person is entitled to exemption on the ground stated, *such board may postpone the physical examination* of any such person until after his claim for exemption or discharge shall have been heard.

WHERE THE CLAIM FOR EXEMPTION AS LAST ABOVE SPECIFIED IS DENIED.

If such claim for exemption is denied, immediately thereafter notice in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, shall be given to such person to appear for physical examination not earlier than the fifth day, nor later than the seventh day after the mailing of such notice, with the same force and effect as is given to an original notice to appear for physical examination.

HOW PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS ARE TO BE CONDUCTED.

Every physical examination of every person shall be conducted in the presence of at least *one member* of the local board *other than the medical member thereof*.

DOUBTS OF EXAMINING PHYSICIAN ARE TO BE RESOLVED IN FAVOR OF THE GOVERNMENT.

In the making of the physical examination, the physician must be satisfied that the person examined is physically deficient and not physically qualified for military service in order to relieve the person called for military service from military duty.

If the physician is in doubt upon this question he is to resolve the doubt in favor of the physical qualifications of the person for military service.

A doubt as to physical qualification of the person examined for military service means that the person so examined must be held for military service.

WHEN PERSON IS FOUND PHYSICALLY DEFICIENT BY ONE PHYSICIAN.

If the person so examined shall be found by the examining physician to be physically deficient and not physically qualified for military service, the board shall cause him to be reexamined *by another examining physician* designated and appointed by the board as prescribed in the regulations, and this other physician shall make the examination without any reference to, or regard for, the report of the first examining physician.

A member of the board, if practicable, *who was not present at the time of the first physical examination shall be present at the re-examination.*

DECISION AS TO PHYSICAL QUALIFICATION.

If any person examined physically shall be held by the original examining physician to have physical qualifications for military service, the board shall thereupon hold such person for military service.

WHEN FIRST PHYSICIAN FINDS PERSON QUALIFIED FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

The local board, where upon the first physical examination the person examined *is found to be physically qualified, must adopt the report of the examining physician* and can not decide contrary to such report.

WHEN PERSON IS FOUND PHYSICALLY QUALIFIED ON REEXAMINATION.

If a person has been physically reexamined as hereinbefore stated, and if the examining physician making the reexamination shall have found the person examined *physically qualified for military service*, the board shall hold him physically capable for military service.

WHERE BOTH EXAMINING PHYSICIANS FIND PERSON PHYSICALLY DEFICIENT AND BOARD CONCURS HE SHALL BE DISCHARGED.

If both examining physicians shall have found the person so examined physically deficient *and the board shall concur in such findings*, he shall be discharged from the draft, and a certificate set-

because of being engaged in certain industries, as above stated, is not authorized to present a claim for exemption or discharge *to the local board*, but instead such claim for exemption or discharge *must be presented to the district board* under the forms and regulations providing for such presentation of such claim of exemption or discharge.

Question:

Should a claim be presented to a local board because a person is engaged in industries or in agriculture, or that he is necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency, can the local board properly decide it?

Answer:

The local board should decline to receive such a claim for exemption or discharge from such person and inform him of its lack of jurisdiction, and state that the jurisdiction for the hearing of such claim is in the district board.

Question:

If it appears to the district board that a person appearing before it and claiming exemption or discharge is necessary for the proper conduct of any industry, including agriculture, may the local board properly consider such claim or give any weight to the fact that he is so engaged in such industry?

Answer:

No. It has nothing to do with the situation and can not consider such claim for any purpose. Congress expressly has denied the local board jurisdiction of this class of cases, and it would be unlawful to attempt to assert it. It would be manifestly improper for the local board to give such claim any consideration whatsoever.

Question:

Should a coal miner or a farmer appear before the local board and present a claim for exemption or discharge because of his occupation, should this be considered for the purpose by the local board?

Answer:

See the answer to the last question answered, as this covers the case fully.

CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION MUST BE ASSERTED IN DUE FORM.

The procedure herein is governed in part by section 18 of the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President.

A claim of exemption upon the registration card *is not to be construed or considered* as a presentation of a claim for exemption.

CLAIM FOR EXEMPTION MUST BE PRESENTED TO THE LOCAL BOARD.

In order that the claim for exemption may be made and asserted *it must be duly presented to the local board* having jurisdiction of such claim, as hereinafter stated, by or on behalf of the person said to be exempt upon some of the forms prepared by the Provost Marshal General. *The mere statement on the registration card of any person that an exemption is claimed shall not be construed by the local board as a claim for exemption.*

CLAIM OF EXEMPTION MUST BE PRESENTED TO THE LOCAL BOARD WITHIN TIME LIMITED.

This claim of exemption must be presented within the time limited by the Regulations or it can not thereafter be asserted without an order by the local board extending the time for filing such claim.

now engaged in the performance of the duties of a duly ordained minister of religion of such church, sect, or organization. In addition, he must present within the time limited

(b) The affidavits of two persons who are heads of families residing within the area in which such local board has jurisdiction, members of such church, religious sect, or organization to which the person called for military service belongs, stating that such person is a minister and stating the church, religious sect, or organization, and that he is now engaged in the performance of the duties of a duly ordained minister of religion of such church, religious sect, or organization.

It is obvious that this section refers *only to an ordained minister of religion who still remains such ordained minister.*

Question:

A person called for military service presents a claim that he is a duly ordained minister of religion. From his showing it appears that his credentials have been taken from him by authority of the body granting it and that he is unfrocked. Can a claim of exemption be allowed for such person?

Answer:

No. The law provides that he must at the time of asserting the claim for exemption still remain an ordained minister, and if the status of an ordained minister has been determined before that time it is plain that he could not have the benefit of such status when it no longer continues.

Question:

A person claims to be a duly ordained minister of religion and it appears that the sect or society by which he claims he was ordained does not have any religious duties or object, but is merely an ethical organization. Can such person be exempted?

Answer:

Without passing upon the question of the ethical purpose of such organization, it is very plain that, unless such organization teaches the principles of religion of a church, a religious sect, or organization, the person in whose behalf the claim is asserted can not have the benefit of such claim of exemption. In the language of the Regulations, a duly ordained minister of religion is a person "who has been ordained in accordance with the ceremonial ritual or discipline of a church, religious sect, or organization established on the basis of a community of faith and belief, doctrines and practices of religious character to preach and to teach the doctrines of such church, sect, or organization and to administer the rites and ceremonies thereof in public worship, and who as his regular and customary vocation preaches and teaches the principles of religion and administers the ordinances of public worship as embodied in the creeds or principles of such church, sect, or organization." Unless he meets this test he can not be exempted as an ordained minister of religion.

REGULAR MINISTERS OF RELIGION.

The procedure herein is governed by section 18 of the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President.

A regular minister of religion is one who as *his customary vocation* preaches and teaches the principles of religion of a church, a religious sect, or organization of which he is a member without having been formally ordained as a minister of religion, and *who is recognized by such church, sect, or organization as a regular minister.*

HOW CLAIM OF EXEMPTION MADE BY A REGULAR MINISTER OF RELIGION.

Within 10 days after the filing of a claim of exemption by or in respect of such regular minister of religion there must be presented to the local board—

Question:

If a person is privately pursuing theological or divinity studies, but not in attendance upon any recognized theological or divinity school, may such person have the benefit of such exemption?

Answer:

No. The act of May 18, 1917, as well as the Regulations, make it a prerequisite for the allowance of the exemption that the person sought to be exempted should have been in attendance on the 18th day of May, 1917, as a student preparing for the ministry in a recognized theological or divinity school.

HOW A CLAIM FOR EXEMPTION IS TO BE ASSERTED BY PERSONS IN THE MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The procedure herein is governed by section 18 of the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President.

Within 10 days after a claim for exemption by or in respect of any person in the military or naval service of the United States has been filed with any local board, such person claiming to be exempted must present to such local board—

(a) An affidavit signed by such person stating that he is in the military or naval service of the United States, and setting forth the particular branch of such service in which he is engaged, and the date and period of his enlistment or engagement, or of his acceptance of a commission and stating that such enlistment or engagement or acceptance of a commission took place before such person received notice that he had been called by such local board; also

(b) Affidavits of such other evidence as may be required in the opinion of the board to substantiate the claim.

Proof may also be made by means of a certificate setting forth the above information signed by the commissioned officer of the branch of the service in which the person by or in respect of whom the exemption is claimed is to serve.

EXTENSION OF THE TIME FOR THE FILING OF PROOF OF EXEMPTION OF A PERSON IN THE MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The procedure herein is governed by section 18 of the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President.

The required proof may be filed *after the expiration of said period of 10 days*, if a showing is made to the satisfaction of the local board that the failure to present the required proof within said period of 10 days was due to such person's absence from his place of residence *by reason of such person being in the military or naval service of the United States.*

WHO ARE INCLUDED IN THE WORDS "PERSONS IN THE MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES."

The words "persons in the military and naval service of the United States" embrace and include the following:

All officers and enlisted men in the Regular Army.

All officers and enlisted men of the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Regular Army Reserve and the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

All officers and enlisted men of the National Guard and National Guard Reserve recognized by the Militia Bureau of the War Department.

All officers and enlisted men of the Navy.

All officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps.

All officers and enlisted men of the Coast Guard.

All officers and enlisted men of the Naval Militia.

All officers and enlisted men of the Naval Reserve Force.

All officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps Reserve.

HOW A CLAIM FOR EXEMPTION IS TO BE ASSERTED BY RESIDENT ALIENS WHO HAVE NOT TAKEN OUT THEIR FIRST PAPERS.

The procedure herein is governed by section 18 of the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President.

Where a claim of exemption has been presented to any local board by or in respect of any person who is a resident alien—that is, a citizen or subject of any foreign state or nation who shall not have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States—such person whom it is claimed is so exempt may within 10 days after the filing of such claim for exemption present to the local board—

(a) An affidavit signed by such person setting forth the following information:

The date and place of his birth;

The date of his immigration into the United States;

Whether or not he has taken out his first papers—that is, declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States;

His present address;

and—

(b) Affidavits of such other evidence as may be required in the opinion of the board to substantiate the claim.

Question:

Even though a resident alien who has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States should desire to enter the military service of the United States and requests the local board to permit him to do so, can he, under such circumstances, be called for such military service by such local board and his name used to fill any quota for military service required to be furnished by such local board?

Answer:

No. He can not be called for military service under the existing circumstances. It would be manifestly improper for a local board to include his name in any list furnished for the purpose of filling any quota for military service.

LOCAL BOARD WILL ISSUE CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION.

The procedure herein is governed by section 19 of the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President.

The local board, *where cause for exemption* exists as to any person called for military service, is required to issue a certificate of exemption to such person by or in respect of whom the claim for exemption has been filed, and allowed by the board, under the Regulations touching this subject.

THE CHARACTER OF CERTIFICATES TO BE ISSUED.

There are three kinds of certificates of exemption:

- (a) Absolute,
- (b) Conditional, or
- (c) Temporary,

as the case may require.

WHAT FORM TO BE USED.

Every such certificate of exemption issued to any person shall be on a form prescribed and furnished by the Provost Marshal General, and shall be signed by the chairman and the clerk of the board.

WHAT SHALL BE CONTAINED IN SUCH CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION.

Every certificate of exemption shall set forth the grounds and conditions of the exemption and the period of duration thereof.

**PERSONS HOLDING CERTIFICATES OF EXEMPTION MAY BE REQUIRED TO
REPORT TO THE LOCAL BOARD.**

Any person who holds a conditional certificate of exemption, or certificate of exemption for a limited time, may be required by the local board to report in person to it, and it is then the duty of such person holding such conditional certificate of exemption to report *without delay* to the local board at the time stated by such certificate, and likewise to report *without delay* whenever conditions entitling such person to a certificate of exemption cease to exist.

**THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CLAIM FOR EXEMPTION AND CLAIM FOR
DISCHARGE.**

The procedure herein is governed by section 20 of the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President.

In these Regulations the term "exemption" has been applied to all of those causes for relief from military service that were definitely specified *as exemptions* in the act of May 18, 1917, and also to claims asserted by or in respect of aliens.

Other classes of persons who are entitled to relief from military service are described in that act by the following language (sec. 4, act of Congress, May 18, 1917):

The President is hereby authorized to exclude or discharge from said selective draft and from the draft under the second paragraph of section one thereof, or to draft for partial military service only from those liable to draft as in this act provided, persons of the following classes: County and municipal officials; customhouse clerks; persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mails; artificers and workmen employed in the armories, arsenals, and navy yards of the United States as the President may designate; pilots; mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment or the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency; those in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support which renders their exclusion or discharge advisable; and those found to be physically or morally deficient.

Concerning such persons referred to in the above extract of the law, the President has by Regulations described and defined the conditions under which they shall be discharged from the obligation for military service.

In the Regulations prescribed by the President the relief from military service as to this class has been designated a *discharge* as distinguished from an *exemption*, which has been the term heretofore used.

As to the remaining causes of relief from military service (except cases of religious conviction), instead of the use of the words "*certificate of exemption*," such relief from military service will be spoken of as a *discharge*.

**A DISCHARGE WILL NOT BE REGARDED AS CLAIMED BECAUSE OF ANY STATE-
MENT CONTAINED IN ANY REGISTRATION CARD.**

The claim for discharge must be specifically presented by the person who is entitled thereto, or by some other person in respect of such person, on a form prepared by the Provost Marshal General, and which will be furnished to such person or persons by the local board.

is not an absolute right and that each of such classes must bring themselves within the strict terms of the Rules and Regulations pertaining to each classification as hereinafter set forth.

Reference to the next succeeding paragraphs will show what such restrictions and limitations are, and these succeeding paragraphs and the Rules and Regulations should be read with care in determining whether or not persons of such class bring themselves within the conditions that entitle them to a discharge.

HOW COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS MAY ASSERT CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE.

The procedure herein is governed by section 19 of the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President.

County and municipal officers which include therein—

Officers of townships,
Officers of cities,
Officers of boroughs,
Officers of parishes,
Officers of towns,
Officers of villages,

who have been elected to office by popular vote and *whose office may not be filled by appointment* for an unexpired term and by whom or in respect of whom a claim for discharge has been presented, may within 10 days after the filing of such claim for discharge present to the local board—

(a) An affidavit made by the county clerk or like officer of the township, city, borough, parish, town, or village of which such person is an officer, stating the office held by such person, and the date of election, *and when his term of office expires, and that the unexpired term of such office may not be filled by appointment*, and also if it be required by the local board present.

(b) Affidavits of such other evidence as may be required in the opinion of the local board to substantiate the claim of such person.

HOW CUSTOMHOUSE CLERKS MAY ASSERT CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE.

The procedure herein is governed by section 19 of the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President.

Where a claim for discharge has been presented by, or in respect of, any clerk employed in a customhouse of the United States, there shall be presented within 10 days after the filing of such claim of discharge—

(a) An affidavit signed by the collector or deputy collector having charge of the customhouse in which such person is employed, stating that such person, regarding whom a claim for discharge has been filed, is a clerk in the customhouse of the United States and *is in his opinion necessary to the effective operation or administration of such customhouse, and that he can not be replaced by another person without substantial material loss of efficiency in such operation or administration.*

HOW PERSONS EMPLOYED BY THE UNITED STATES IN THE TRANSMISSION OF THE MAI LS MAY ASSERT CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE.

The procedure herein is governed by section 19 of the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President.

Where a claim for discharge has been made by, or in respect of, any person employed by the United States in the transmission of the

there must be presented to the local board within 10 days after the filing of such claim of discharge—

(a) An affidavit signed by the collector or deputy collector of the port from which such pilot regularly sails, stating that such person is a licensed pilot regularly employed in the pursuit of his vocation.

HOW MARINERS ACTUALLY EMPLOYED IN THE SEA SERVICE OF ANY CITIZEN OR MERCHANT WITHIN THE UNITED STATES MAY ASSERT CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE.

The procedure herein is governed by section 19 of the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President.

Where a claim of discharge has been filed by, or in respect of, any mariner actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, there must be presented to the local board within 10 days after the filing of such claim for discharge—

(a) An affidavit signed by the employer of such person, stating that such person *is in his opinion necessary* to the adequate and effective operation of the sea service in which the person is employed, describing the particular sea service operated, *and that such person can not be replaced by another person* without substantial material loss of efficiency in the adequate and effective operation of such sea service.

MEANING OF THE TERM "SEA SERVICE."

Sea service is to be construed by the local board for the purpose of discharge to include the service of mariners actually employed in the marine service of any citizen or merchant within the United States on the Great Lakes and their connecting waters.

CONCERNING THOSE IN A STATUS WITH RESPECT TO PERSONS DEPENDENT UPON THEM FOR SUPPORT WHICH RENDERS THEIR EXCLUSION OR DISCHARGE DESIRABLE.

The procedure herein is governed by section 19 of the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President (subdivision (h)).

SUGGESTIONS TO LOCAL BOARDS AS TO CLAIMS FOR DISCHARGE GROWING OUT OF DEPENDENCY.

In connection with this class the local board will without doubt be called upon to consider many claims for discharge presented by or in respect of those who have or who are alleged to have persons dependent upon them for support.

BOARD SHOULD SCRUTINIZE THESE CLAIMS WITH CARE.

Under the humane provision of the President's Rules and Regulations, without question many will seek to claim discharge *who are not in fact entitled to such discharge*.

The local board will be here called upon to exercise great wisdom and much judgment in order that the Government shall not be imposed upon because of its humane desire to protect dependent persons, and at the same time to see that justice is done to the dependent persons whom the Regulations seek to protect.

With reference to this class, to a greater degree than any other, *much wisdom and common sense will have to be exercised*.

There is no hard-and-fast rule which can be laid down to cover this situation.

It will be seen by an examination of the Regulations, section 20, that the allegations required to be contained in the affidavits in a case of dependency are quite comprehensive and require the specific and precise statement of certain facts as a prerequisite to establishing the cause for discharge.

In these suggestions reference will be made only to the particular classes of dependency where a claim for discharge may be made, and attention will also be called in connection with each class to the particular kind and form of affidavit or affidavits as prepared by the Provost Marshal General to be used in such case.

If these forms are followed and the Regulations observed, the law will be complied with.

If there is any doubt as to the requirements of the law in these cases, turn to section 20 of the Regulations and carefully scrutinize the particular subdivision of that section of the Regulations which pertains to the particular claim for discharge pending before you by or in behalf of any person who may be the support of any dependent or dependents.

Then follow such Rules and Regulations *precisely*.

WHAT IS MEANT BY THE WORD "LABOR."

For the purpose of these Rules and Regulations "labor" is construed to mean bodily or mental exertion. It may be either physical or intellectual; it may be professional, mechanical, commercial, clerical, or agricultural; and each of these forms of labor may exist under modifications or in combination with each other. The means for the support of the dependent person or persons must be produced by this labor, whatever be its character. It need not be wholly produced from it, but it must be mainly so. A dependent receiving support from a person whose income is derived from dividends or rents can not be said to be dependent upon his labor, but if that income were entirely the fruit of professional or physical toil, then such person or persons would be dependent upon his labor.

HOW A CLAIM MAY BE ASSERTED FOR THE DISCHARGE OF A MARRIED MAN WHOSE WIFE OR CHILD IS DEPENDENT UPON HIS LABOR FOR SUPPORT.

The procedure hereunder is governed by section 20, subdivision (h), subsection 1 of the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President.

Where a claim for the discharge of any married man whose wife or child is dependent upon his labor for support is presented, such married man must file within 10 days thereafter—

(1) An affidavit in support of such claim. For this purpose use Form No. 130. There must also be presented within the time limited to the local board—

(2) A supporting affidavit signed by his wife. For this purpose use Form No. 130a. There must also be presented to the local board within the time limited—

(3) A supporting affidavit signed by the head of a family. For this purpose use Form No. 130b.

WHERE THE WIFE DOES NOT LIVE WITHIN THE AREA OF LOCAL BOARD.

Where the wife does not live within the area of the local board, the affidavit of the head of a family may be made by a person residing outside of the area of the local board.

(1) An affidavit signed by him. For this purpose use Form No. 133. There must also be presented to the local board within the time limited—

(2) A supporting affidavit of the widowed mother. For this purpose use Form No. 133a. There must also be presented to the local board within the said 10 days—

(3) A supporting affidavit of a head of a family resident within the area. For this purpose use Form No. 133b.

WHERE THE WIDOWED MOTHER DOES NOT LIVE WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE LOCAL BOARD.

Where the mother does not live within the jurisdiction of the local board, the affidavit required to be made by the head of a family may be made by a person residing outside of the area of such local board.

WHERE THE CLAIM IS FILED IN RESPECT OF SUCH SON BY HIS WIDOWED MOTHER.

The procedure hereunder is governed by section 20, subdivision (h), subsection 2, of the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President.

Where a claim for discharge is filed in respect of such son by his widowed mother, then there must be presented to the local board within the time limited—

(1) An affidavit signed by the widowed mother. For this purpose use Form No. 134. There must also be presented within the time limited to such local board—

(2) Two supporting affidavits of heads of families residing within the area in which such local board has jurisdiction. For this purpose use Forms Nos. 134a and 134b.

WHERE THE WIDOWED MOTHER RESIDES OUTSIDE OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE LOCAL BOARD.

Where the widowed mother does not live within the jurisdiction of the local board, the affidavits required to be made by heads of families may be made by persons residing outside of the area of such local board. There must also be filed within the time limited the affidavit of such widowed mother.

WHERE CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE IS NOT FILED BY THE SON OR BY HIS WIDOWED MOTHER BUT BY ANOTHER PERSON IN RESPECT OF SUCH SON.

The procedure hereunder is governed by section 20, subdivision (h), subsection 2, of the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President.

If the claim for discharge is not filed by the son or by his widowed mother, but by another person in respect of such son, then there shall be presented to the local board within 10 days after the filing of such claim—

(1) An affidavit by the person who filed the claim. For this purpose use Form No. 135. There shall also be presented to such local board within the time limited—

(2) Two supporting affidavits of heads of families residing in the area in which such local board has jurisdiction. For this purpose use Forms Nos. 135a and 135b.

(3) An affidavit of the widowed mother. For this purpose use Form No. 135c.

There must also be presented to such local board, within the time limited—

(2) Two supporting affidavits of heads of families residing within the area in which such local board has jurisdiction. For this purpose use Forms Nos. 137a and 137b.

WHERE THE AGED OR INFIRM PARENTS DO NOT LIVE WITHIN THE AREA OF SUCH LOCAL BOARD.

If the aged or infirm parent or parents do not live within the area of such local board, the affidavits of the two heads of families required may be made by two such persons residing outside of the area of such local board.

WHERE THE CLAIM OF DISCHARGE IS NOT FILED BY THE SON OR BY HIS AGED OR INFIRM PARENT OR PARENTS, BUT BY ANOTHER PERSON IN RESPECT OF SUCH SON.

The procedure hereunder is governed by section 20, subdivision (h), subsection 3, of the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President.

Where the claim of discharge is not filed by the son or by his aged or infirm parent or parents, but by another person in respect of such son, then there must be presented to such local board within 10 days after the filing of such claim for discharge—

(1) An affidavit by the person who has filed the claim. For this purpose use Form No. 138.

There must also be presented to such local board within the time limited—

(2) Two supporting affidavits of heads of families residing within the area in which such local board has jurisdiction. For this purpose use Forms Nos. 138a and 138b.

There must also be presented to such local board within the time limited—

(3) Supporting affidavit of such aged or infirm parent or parents. For this purpose use Form No. 138c.

WHERE THE AGED OR INFIRM PARENTS DO NOT LIVE WITHIN THE AREA OF SUCH LOCAL BOARD.

If the aged or infirm parent or parents do not live within the area of such local board, the affidavits of the two heads of families may be made by two such persons residing outside of the area of such local board.

WHERE A CLAIM FOR DISCHARGE IS PRESENTED BY, OR IN RESPECT OF, THE FATHER OF A MOTHERLESS CHILD OR CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE DEPENDENT UPON HIS LABOR FOR SUPPORT.

The procedure hereunder is governed by section 20, subdivision (h), subsection 4, of the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President.

Where a claim for the discharge of a father of a motherless child or children under 16 years of age dependent upon his labor for support is made, there must be presented to the local board within 10 days after the filing of such claim for his own discharge by such father—

(1) An affidavit signed by such father. For this purpose use Form No. 139. There must also be presented within the said 10 days to such local board—

HOW CLAIM MAY BE MADE FOR THE DISCHARGE OF A PERSON WHO IS A MEMBER OF ANY WELL-RECOGNIZED RELIGIOUS SECT OR ORGANIZATION ORGANIZED AND EXISTING MAY 18, 1917, AND WHOSE THEN EXISTING CREED OR PRINCIPLES FORBID ITS MEMBERS TO PARTICIPATE IN WAR IN ANY FORM AND WHOSE RELIGIOUS CONVICTIONS ARE AGAINST WAR OR PARTICIPATION THEREIN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CREEDS OR PRINCIPLES OF SAID RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION.

The procedure herein is governed by section 20, subdivision (i) of the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President.

Such person so claiming the right to be discharged must within 10 days after the filing of a claim for discharge present to the local board—

(a) An affidavit made by such person, stating that he is a member in good faith and in good standing of a well-recognized religious sect or organization (giving the name thereof), organized and existing May 18, 1917, and *whose then existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form*, and that his religious convictions are against war or participation therein, in accordance with the creed or principles of said religious organization. There shall also be presented to such local board, within the time limited—

(b) An affidavit made by the clerk or minister of the well-recognized religious sect or organization to which such person claiming discharge is a member, stating that said person is a member of said religious sect or organization which was well recognized and was organized and existing May 18, 1917, and that the then existing creed or principles of said religious sect or organization *forbid its members to participate in war in any form*, and also present—

(c) Affidavits of such other evidence as may be required in the opinion of the local board to substantiate the claim of any such person.

SUCH PERSONS SHALL ONLY BE DISCHARGED FROM MILITARY SERVICE, BUT THEY MAY BE REQUIRED TO SERVE IN A NONCOMBATANT CAPACITY.

In case the person claiming such discharge successfully establishes his right to the same, the local board shall issue a certificate stating that such person shall not be required or compelled to serve in any capacity *except in some capacity declared by the President to be noncombatant*.

HOW CLAIM MAY BE MADE FOR THE DISCHARGE OF A PERSON FOUND TO BE MORALLY DEFICIENT.

The procedure herein is governed by section 21 of the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President.

Any person who has been convicted of a felony shall present to the local board by which he was drawn for military service—

(a) A certificate of the clerk of any court of record in the United States showing that the record of such court discloses that such person was at a time stated convicted of felony and sentenced in such court.

SUCH FELON SHALL BE DISCHARGED.

Upon such proof being satisfactorily made of the fact that the applicant for discharge is a felon, there is no option in the Regulations on the part of the local board but to discharge the felon, and this should accordingly be done.

the duty of the local board to restore the name of the person to whom such certificate of discharge was issued to the list of those available for military service.

LOCAL BOARD SHALL NOTIFY SUCH PERSON OF REVOCATION OF HIS CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE.

The local board shall notify such person whose certificate of discharge is revoked, *without delay, by registered mail* and direct the notice to the address given on his registration card.

In and by such notice the board shall require the surrender of the certificate of discharge issued to such person.

DUTY OF PERSON TO SURRENDER CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE.

Any person whose certificate of discharge has been revoked must *immediately* upon receipt of such notice surrender his certificate of discharge to the local board.

A CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE MAY BE WITHDRAWN OR MODIFIED.

The local board issuing any certificate of discharge, if in its opinion the circumstances of the case require, may either withdraw or modify or renew the same.

THE LOCAL BOARD MAY REQUIRE PERSON DISCHARGED CONDITIONALLY OR FOR A LIMITED TIME TO REPORT TO IT.

Any certificate of discharge may require any person who is discharged conditionally or for a limited time to report, and it shall be the duty of such person to report to the local board issuing the certificate *immediately*, upon the expiration of the time specified or whenever the conditions entitling such person to a certificate of discharge cease to exist.

A CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE SHALL NOT REQUIRE A PERSON TO REMAIN IN THE EMPLOYMENT OF ANY DESIGNATED EMPLOYER.

No certificate of discharge shall require any person to whom it is issued conditionally to enter into, or continue in, the employment of *any designated employer*, but it may be conditional on a person engaging in or continuing in some particular form of employment.

THE CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE SHALL CONTAIN REFERENCE TO PENALTY.

Each certificate of discharge shall contain reference to the penalty clause of the act of Congress of May 18, 1917, and also to the appropriate provisions of the Criminal Code of the United States respecting the penalty incurred for failure to obey any provisions of said act of Congress.

LOCAL BOARDS SHALL CERTIFY TO THE DISTRICT BOARDS HAVING JURISDICTION THE NAMES OF PERSONS CALLED AND NOT EXEMPTED OR DISCHARGED AND THE NAMES OF PERSONS CALLED WHO HAVE BEEN EXEMPTED OR DISCHARGED.

The procedure herein is governed by section 24 of the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President.

Each local board shall file on a form prepared by the Provost Marshal General for that purpose certify to the district board having jurisdiction of the area—

HOW APPEAL IS TO BE TAKEN BY PERSON CLAIMING EXEMPTION OR DISCHARGE.

The person called, or the person who filed the claim for exemption or discharge in respect of such person, *must, if an appeal is desired, file with such local board a claim of appeal on a form prepared by the Provost Marshal General.*

This form will be furnished by the local boards for that purpose. Notice must be given of the filing of such claim of appeal to such district board having jurisdiction on a form to be prepared by the Provost Marshal General and furnished by the local boards for that purpose.

TIME ALLOWED FOR APPEAL TO DISTRICT BOARD.

Any such claim of appeal, and the notice thereof, *must be filed and given within 10 days after the mailing of a notice to the person who claimed the exemption or discharge, and to the person who filed the claim of exemption or discharge in respect of some other person that the claim of exemption or discharge is denied.*

DUTY OF THE LOCAL BOARD UPON APPEAL BEING FILED.

Upon such claim of appeal being filed with the local board, it shall be the duty of such local board, if it has not already done so, to forward to the district board having jurisdiction, to which the appeal is taken, *all affidavits and records of every kind in connection with the claim filed by such person or in respect of such person for exemption or discharge.*

APPEAL CAN ONLY BE TAKEN FROM A FINAL DECISION.

No appeal can be taken, or should be allowed to be taken, from any local board, from any order or decision of any local board, *except from the final decision on a claim of exemption or discharge filed by or in respect of a person called by a local board for military service.*

Question:

Can a person sought to be called for military service appeal from any order made by a local board as to any step to be taken by him before the time of the final decision of his claim?

Answer:

No. It is only from the final decision of the board holding that the claimant is or is not entitled to an exemption or discharge that an appeal may be prosecuted.

NO INTERLOCUTORY ORDER CAN BE APPEALED FROM.

The law does not provide for an appeal from an interlocutory order, *no matter what such order may be, made at any intermediate stage of the case.*

It is only the final order that is appealable.

Any local board would be improperly delaying the proceedings *to allow any appeal from any interlocutory order.*

TIME FOR APPEAL MAY BE EXTENDED.

A local board may allow an appeal to be taken from its final decision after the expiration of the designated time within which a claim of appeal may be filed, providing *it is shown to the satisfaction of the local board having jurisdiction that the failure to file such claim of appeal within the designated time arose because of the*

(2) Any person generally or specially authorized by any department of the Government of the United States or by the Provost Marshal General.

(3) Such records shall be open to the examination of the public at such times as will not interfere with the proceedings or work of the local boards.

THE LOCAL BOARD MAY TRANSFER THE HEARING ON A CLAIM FOR EXEMPTION TO ANOTHER LOCAL BOARD.

Where it is shown to the satisfaction of a local board that it is impracticable that a person called for service should present his claim for exemption to such local board having jurisdiction of him, because of permanent removal or necessary absence, he may be authorized by the local board to present his claim for exemption to another local board.

The local board which had original jurisdiction of such person shall, *if satisfied of the foregoing facts*, enter an order designating another local board to hear his claim for exemption or discharge. Thereafter such designated local board shall have jurisdiction of such person. The transfer shall not be made until the serial number shall have been given to the registration card by the local board having original jurisdiction of such person.

Such person so called, if not exempted or discharged, shall be certified to The Adjutant General as coming from the original local board.

LOCAL BOARD MAY CANCEL ONE REGISTRATION WHERE A PERSON IS REGISTERED IN TWO JURISDICTIONS.

If a person is registered in two jurisdictions, he may file with the local board to which he elects to present an application to cancel his registration—

(a) An affidavit signed by him stating that his domicile is in another jurisdiction and may apply for an order to be entered canceling his registration. If his application is accompanied by—

(b) The affidavit of the clerk of the other local board stating that his registration card is in the possession of the local board of which the affiant is clerk.

WHERE TIME FOR ACT FALLS ON SUNDAY OR HOLIDAY.

The procedure hereunder is governed by section 51 of the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President.

If the time for the performance of any act required to be done by a local board falls on Sunday or a legal holiday, such act may be performed by the local board on the next secular day.

BY WHOM NOTICES, ETC., SHALL BE SIGNED.

The procedure hereunder is governed by section 52 of the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President.

All notices, certificates, or other papers required to be signed and given shall, unless otherwise provided, be signed by the chairman and clerk of the local board.

Such notice shall be mailed, given, or delivered by the clerk of such board.

selves to avoid the call but that they are merely performing their duty by assisting the Government to see to it that cowardly slackers do not escape the call.

It is suggested that each member of each board shall each day impress his mind with the thought that the formation of the armies of the United States depends upon—

(1) His individual expedition of the public business.

(2) His honest and patriotic administration of the law and the Rules and Regulations.

(3) His maintenance of a high sense of duty that will cause him, under any and all emergencies that may arise, patriotically, fearlessly, and loyally to perform the duties of each day.

Remember—

That our enemy across the sea can only be encouraged if there is delay in assembling our forces, and this delay will be to their material advantage.

Remember—

That there should be no failure in the performance of any duty at home that will aid our enemy in any way.

Remember—

That every hour gained counts for the success of our armies.

Remember—

That in the making of your appointment the President has trusted you. So perform your duty at all times as to be worthy of *his trust*.

Remember—

That any failure in the performance of any duty on your part will be checked up and only cause confusion and delay. Any such failure of duty will reflect on your board and tend to destroy the confidence of your neighbors whose sons are being taken as a result of your action. *They* are entitled to have *absolute fairness*.

Remember—

They are entitled to have *absolute fairness*.

Remember

That the faithful discharge of your duty now will always be in the future a matter of pride to you. See that there is no cause for any regret when in days to come you review your actions as a member of your board.

Remember—

That there must be for us no such word as fail in this greatest war that the world has ever known, and that by your individual actions on this board you can do *much* to bring success.



FOURTH THING TO DO:

(a) Make out a notice on Form 103 for mailing to each person named in your list on Form 103-a, directing each person to report for physical examination on the fifth, sixth, or seventh day as above.

(b) Address an envelope to each such person directed to the address on his registration card or as that address may be changed by notice of change of address filed therewith.

(c) Post Form 103-a, as required by section 15 as amended by supplemental Regulations.

SIXTH THING TO DO:

On the evening of the seventh day, after the mailing of the notices on Form 103, *go through the list of those notified*. Select every name of a person who is physically qualified and by or in behalf of whom no claim of exemption has been filed.

Without waiting to pass on any claims of exemption or for any other thing, post those names to the district board under the provisions of section 24 of the Regulations as persons called and not exempted or discharged. See that these lists are in the mail on the eighth day, and on the eighth day post and mail the notices prescribed in section 25.

SEVENTH THING TO DO:

There will now remain with you only those cases in which claims of exemption have been filed. As fast as proof, as prescribed in the Regulations, is filed in any case, you have three days to decide that case.

As fast as cases are decided certify them up to the district boards, as prescribed in section 24, and post and mail the notice prescribed in section 25.

Your further duties will be outlined in later bulletins. The Regulations will always remain your guide and nothing contrary to those Regulations may be done. Instructions contained in bulletins are only intended to facilitate your reading of the Regulations; but nothing in these instructions are to be construed as superseding anything in Regulations prescribed by the President.

In any case of doubt of the meaning of Regulations or Instructions communicate with your governor and not to the office of the provost marshal general. In this way time and money can be saved and uniformity over the United States can be secured.

E. H. CROWDER,
Provost Marshal General.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 6, 1917.*

The following manual prepared by the Provost Marshal General is published by direction of the President to govern the preparation and keeping of records by local and district boards.

E. H. CROWDER,
Provost Marshal General.

(2)

Section 44 of the Regulations prescribes the procedure to be followed in case of discharges granted on industrial grounds, but no method of notifying the Local Board of such action is prescribed. Since the Local Board must have prompt notice of such action it is hereby prescribed that:

Whenever a discharge is granted by a District Board on industrial grounds, the District Board shall promptly notify the Local Board on Form 181. (See Appendix 8.)

Sections 41 and 42 of the Regulations prescribe the method by which appeals from decisions of the Local Boards refusing to grant claims of exemption and discharge may be taken by individuals. No method is provided for notifying the local boards in cases where such exemptions or discharges are granted on appeal. Since it is imperative that local boards should have prompt notice in such cases it is hereby prescribed that:

Whenever an exemption or discharge is granted by a District Board on appeal from the decision of a Local Board refusing the same, the District Board shall promptly notify the Local Board on Form 182. (See Appendix 9.)

Section 47 of the Regulations provides for appeals from the decisions of District Boards to the President. The President will notify the District Board in case such discharges are granted but no method is provided for notifying the Local Board. Since it is imperative that Local Boards should have prompt notice of such discharges, it is hereby prescribed that:

Whenever a District Board receives notice of a discharge by the President on appeal, it shall promptly notify the Local Board on Form 183. (See Appendix 10.)

Section 24 prescribes that each Local Board shall maintain a filing system and shall file each case separately, but no specification of method is made. It is hereby prescribed that:

The papers pertaining to each case shall be kept segregated in paper jackets.

Each Local Board shall keep a record of every case on docket sheets for each Local Board (Form 178) and an account of all the business done by the board shall be kept on day-book sheets (Form 184). (See Appendices 11 and 12.)

No filing system is prescribed for District Boards, but it is hereby provided that:

Each District Board shall keep a record of every case certified to it on docket sheets (Form 185) and shall keep separate docket sheets for each Local Board under its jurisdiction. (See Appendix 13.)

Each District Board shall keep an account of all business done by the board on day-book sheets (Form 186). (See Appendix 14.)

- D. If the hearing of the case has been transferred under section 29 of the Regulations, enter in column 7 the designation of the Local Board to which the case was transferred. This entry may be made from Form 176 (notice of transfer of case). See Appendix 4.
- E. The rest of the entries in columns 10 to 34 are sufficiently explained by the column headings, and the forms from which the entries are made are discussed in section 4 hercof.
- F. Notice of the action in every case by a Local Board must be sent to the District Board and there are only three ways in which a case can be reported to the District Board:
1. On Form 146, as not exempted or discharged.
 2. On Form 146A (which is to be used only in case *the person fails to report*). Form 146A is a new form. (See Appendix 1 and Supplemental Regulations No. 1.)
 3. On Form 147, as exempted or discharged.

Whenever cases are certified to District Boards on one of these three forms a note of the date on which each particular case was so certified should be made in column 35, 36, or 37 of the docket according to the form on which the case is certified.

- G. Whenever a case is certified to the District Board notice of the fact of certification must be mailed and posted as prescribed in section 25 of the Regulations on Form 148, 149, or 150. The date on which notice in any particular case was mailed should be noted in column 38.
- H. Whenever an appeal is filed in any case, either by the Government or by the party, the fact should be noted on the docket in column 39 or 40. Whenever the District Board has altered the action of the Local Board on any case, the action of the District Board will be certified back to the Local Board on Form 181, 182, or 160 and on the day this notice is received by the Local Board in respect of any case, entry of the date of action by the District Board will be made on the proper line in column 41, 42, 43, or 44, as indicated by the column headings. Forms 181 and 182 are new forms. (See Appendices 8 and 9.)
- I. Even after the case has been through the District Board the President may still reverse the action in respect thereof on appeal from the District Board. Notification of discharge by the President will be sent to the Local Board by the District Board on Form 183, and in such case the date of discharge should be noted in column 45. Form 183 is a new form. (See Appendix 10.)

if such men report later and are accepted the Local Board should take credit for them, upon notification on Form 164A by the military authorities.

On the debit side, the principal item is, of course, the net quota for the particular Local Board. Since the Local Board takes credit for all men certified to the District Board as having been held for service by the Local Board, it must debit itself for any of those men who are *discharged* or *exempted* by the District Board, which items will be reported to it on Forms 181 or 182 (new forms—see Appendixes 8 and 9), or who are rejected by the authorities at the mobilization camp, or who fail to report at the mobilization camp, which debits will be reported to it on Form 164A.

TO POST THE DAY BOOK.

The day book must be posted at the close of each day's business. Upon opening the account there should be entered in column 1 the total net quota of the board. After the first day the entry for each day in column 1 will be the balance of the net quota, still due, as shown by the balance in column 20. The entries for each day are to be made on a single horizontal line for that day. After entering the net quota in column 1, or the balance of the net quota that is still due, as shown by column 20 of the preceding day—

a. Enter in column 2 the total number of cases certified down that day from the District Board on Form 181 as discharged on industrial grounds in the District Board.

b. Enter in column 3 the total number of cases certified down from the District Board on Form 182 in which exemptions or discharges have been granted in the District Board on appeal.

c. Enter in column 4 the total number of cases reported for the day on Form 183 by the District Board as discharged on appeal to the President. Form 183 is a new form. (See Appendix 10.)

d. After the mobilization has begun, reports on Form 164A will be received from the mobilization camp of persons sent from the Local Board who have failed to report at that camp or who have been rejected there as physically unfit. The total of the former class of cases should be entered in column 5 and of the latter in column 6. Finally the total debits for the day should be entered in column 10.

e. Similarly, on the credit side, the total number of cases certified by the Local Board to the District Board on Form 146 on the day of the entry are to be entered in column 11; the total number of cases of persons reported from the District Board on Form 160 *as held for service* on appeal by the Government in column 12; the total number of transferred cases in which the person has been held for service in column 13; and the total number of cases in which persons, heretofore entered as having failed to report at the mobilization camp on Form 164A but who are later reported as having finally reported

Forms 148 and 149. (Notice of action by Local Board on claims of exemption or discharge.)

These forms should be filled out at the close of each day's business. By reference to them column 38 of the docket is entered and by reference to them in connection with Forms 110 and 111 columns 13 to 34 of the docket are filled out.

Forms 153, 154, and 179. (Claims of appeal.)

These forms received from individuals during the day should be examined at the close of each day's business and columns 39 and 40 of the docket filled out therefrom. Form 179 is a new form for claim of appeal by the Government. (See Appendix 6.)

Forms 160, 181, and 182. (Notice to Local Board of action by District Board.)

From these forms received during the day, columns 41, 42, 43, and 44 of the docket may be filled out and the totals of Forms 181 and 182 received during the day make up the entries for columns 2 and 3 of the day book. Forms 181 and 182 are new forms. (See Appendices 8 and 9.)

Form 183. (Notice to Local Board of discharge by President.)

From copies of this form received during the day column 45 of the docket and column 4 of the day book may be filled out. Form 183 is a new form. (See Appendix 10.)

Form 164.

This report will be received from day to day from the District Board (not from The Adjutant General, as indicated in the column heading on the forms but from the District Board as indicated by the heading of column 46 in appendix 11). It contains the names of men who have been selected for military service. The total should be entered in column 46.

Form 164A.

On this form the Local Board orders selected men to report to it for military duty and posts them to the mobilization camp. On this form, also, the authorities at the mobilization camp report back to the Local Board persons who have failed to appear or who have been rejected at the mobilization camp. From entries on this form, columns 47, 48, 50, and 51 may be filled out.

RECORDS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

6. Docket for District Boards.

The docket for the District Board must be kept in separate divisions, one division for each Local Board. The docket is a new form, 185. (See Appendix 13.) The case numbers for the District Boards

day should be entered at the close of the day's business under the proper column heading in columns 2, 3, and 4.

There are only three possible dispositions of all such cases:

(a) Exempted or discharged on appeal and Local Board so notified on Form 182.

(b) Discharged on industrial grounds and Local Board so notified on Form 181.

(c) Certified to adjutant general of State and to proper Local Board as not exempted or discharged on Form 164 or 146A.

At the close of each day's business the District Board should enter the totals of the cases so disposed of under the proper column headings in columns 6, 7, 8, and 9.

The totals of all cases received are computed in column 5, and the total of all cases disposed of in column 11. The difference between the figures in these columns shows in column 12 the number of cases remaining undisposed of at the close of each day's business.

Forms to be filled out or entered in the docket or day book of District Boards at the close of each day's business.

8. Forms 146, 146-A, and 147. (Certificates from Local Boards on action of all cases called before them.)

These reports will be received daily from Local Boards and from the forms thus received, columns 1 to 6 of the docket and in the total number of these forms received during the day columns 2, 3, and 4 of the daybook are to be entered. *This should be done at the close of each day's business.* Form 146-A is received from the Local Board daily and held by the District Board until the time for filing claims in the District Board has elapsed; when it is indorsed by the District Board to The Adjutant General showing all persons who have made no appearance in either board (See Supplemental Regulations No. 1). The form should be indorsed daily and from this form after indorsement column 20 of the docket is filled out. Form 146-A is a new form. (See Supplemental Regulations No. 1 and Appendix 1.)

Forms 151 and 152. (Notice of appeal.)

These forms will be received from appellants. *At the close of each day's business* they should be entered in column 7, 8, or 9 of the docket on the proper case line for the Local Board to which they pertain.

Forms 157 and 158. (Notice of action on appeal.)

These forms should be made out at the close of each day's business. From these forms columns 10 and 11 of the docket may be filled out.

APPENDIX.

New forms prepared by the Provost Marshal General and not included in Appendix to Rules and Regulations for Local and District Boards (Form 100).

(14)

FIRST INDORSEMENT.

Form 146 B.

From District Board for.....
(Insert designation by stamp; sec. 33, Regulations.)

To Adjutant General of.....

Of the persons listed on the first page hereof, none has reported or made any claim in this District Board *except the following*, whose names have been canceled by the District Board on the face hereof:

[illegible]

Those named on the first page hereof whose names have not been canceled have been duly and legally called for military service in a Local Board and have not appeared or have refused to submit to physical examination. Their full time for filing claims or reporting in the District Board has elapsed and they are reported hereby as called for military service, not exempted or discharged, and as having failed to report for military service.

District Board for

By
(Chairman.)

.....
(Secretary.)

NOTE.—If necessary insert extra sheet with columns ruled as first page.

APPENDIX 3.

Form 175.

Serial No.

Local Board.....
 (Insert designation by stamp as directed by Sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Read instructions on back before making out application.

Form prepared by Provost Marshal General that may be used for application to be filed for an order that another Local Board be designated to make physical examination and hear and determine any claim for exemption or discharge filed by or in respect of a person under Sec. 29 of Rules and Regulations of June 30, 1917.

STATE OF

County of, to wit:

I,, Serial No.
 (Name of person making application.) (Insert same number as appears on notice for physical examination.)
 whose address at the time of registration was.....
 (Address given on registration card.)

hereby make application under Sec. 29 of the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President June 30, 1917, to have the Local Board for.....
 (Insert name of Local Board desired to be designated.)
 conduct my physical examination, and hear and determine any claim for exemption or discharge that may be filed by or in respect of me.

I do solemnly swear that I have been called by Local Board.....
 (Insert designation of Local Board by which called.)
 for service; and that the ground of this application is that I have permanently removed to the.....¹
 (City or town and county or township or parish.) (State, Territory, or District.)
 or that I am now necessarily absent from my place of registration and will be for a period of more than days in the
 (City or town and county or township or parish.)

....., for the following reasons:
 (State, Territory, or District.)

.....

.....
 (Signature of person making application.)

.....
 (Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 191....
 (See * Note.) (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

.....
 (Notary Public.)

State of, County of

¹See instructions on page 3.

* NOTE.—If the application is affirmed, strike out the word "swear" in the body of the application and substitute the word "affirm" and the word "sworn" in jurat and substitute the word "affirmed."

(The following to appear on back:)

(Read these instructions carefully before making out affidavit.)

If ground of application is based upon permanent removal, strike out reference to other ground.

If ground of application is that person is necessarily absent, strike out reference to permanent removal.

This affidavit is to be filed with the Local Board issuing notice to the person to appear for his physical examination and should be presented to said Local Board before the expiration of the time within which he is to appear for physical examination.

The person signing this affidavit must sign and swear, or affirm, thereto before a notary or other officer vested with the power of taking acknowledgments.

All blanks must be filled in legibly, in ink.

Great care should be exercised in furnishing all the information required and called for by the Rules and Regulations.

PENALTIES.

Any person who shall make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this act, or regulations made by the President thereunder, or otherwise evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this act or of said regulations, or who, in any manner, shall fail or neglect fully to perform any duty required of him in the execution of this act, shall, if not subject to military law, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or, if subject to military law, shall be tried by court-martial and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct. (Sec. VI, act approved May 18, 1917.)

If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States, or to defraud the United States in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each of the parties to such conspiracy shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. (Sec. 37, Criminal Code of United States.)

Whoever, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed, is true, shall willfully and contrary to such oath state or subscribe any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall be fined not more than \$2,000 and imprisoned not more than five years. (Sec. 125, Criminal Code of United States.)

Whoever directly commits any act constituting an offense defined in any law of the United States, or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces, or procures its commission is a principal. (Sec. 332, Criminal Code of United States.)

[This is part of form 175.]

PENALTIES.

Any person who shall make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this act, or regulations made by the President thereunder, or otherwise evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this act or of said regulations, or who in any manner shall fail or neglect fully to perform any duty required of him in the execution of this act, shall, if not subject to military law, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or, if subject to military law, shall be tried by court-martial and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct. (Sec. VI, act approved May 18, 1917.)

If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States or to defraud the United States in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each of the parties to such conspiracy shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. (Sec. 37, Criminal Code of United States.)

Whoever, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed, is true, shall willfully and contrary to such oath state or subscribe any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall be fined not more than \$2,000 and imprisoned not more than five years. (Sec. 125, Criminal Code of United States.)

Whoever directly commits any act constituting an offense defined in any law of the United States, or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces, or procures its commission, is a principal. (Sec. 332, Criminal Code of United States.)

[This appears on back of form 176.]

APPENDIX 5.

Form 177.

Serial No.

Local Board.....

(Insert designation by stamp as directed by sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Form of notice prepared by Provost Marshal General that may be used under sec. 29 of Rules and Regulations of June 30, 1917, for designation of another Local Board to make physical examination and to hear and determine any claim for exemption or discharge.

To Local Board.....

(Insert name of Local Board designated.)

.....
(Address.)

You are hereby notified that this board has designated your board to physically examine.....

.....
(Name.)

Serial No.

(Address on registration card.)

but whose present address is.....

(City or town and county or township or parish.)

....., who has made application to this board for an order
(State, Territory, or District.)

designating another board to make his physical examination and to hear and determine any claim for exemption or discharge that may be filed by or in respect of him.

Your board has been designated to act in accordance with section 29 of the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President under date of June 30, 1917.

LOCAL BOARD.....

by
(Chairman.)

.....
(Clerk.)

Dated this day of 191...
(Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

APPENDIX 6.

Local Board.....
 (Insert designation by stamp according to Sec. 3 of Regulations, June 30, 1917.)

.....
 (Address.)

Form No. 179, prepared by Provost Marshal General.

**CLAIM OF APPEAL BY PERSON AUTHORIZED UNDER SECTION 27,
 RULES AND REGULATIONS, JUNE 30, 1917, BY THE PROVOST MAR-
 SHAL GENERAL TO TAKE AN APPEAL FROM THE DECISION OF A
 LOCAL BOARD.**

To Local Board.....
 (Insert designation according to Sec. 3 of Regulations, June 30, 1917.)

.....
 (Address.)

The Provost Marshal General, acting through.....
 (Name of person authorized to take appeal.)

....., hereby claims an appeal to the District Board of
 (Address.)

.....
 (Insert designation according to Sec. 33 of Regulations, June 30, 1917.)

from the decision of this Local Board allowing the claim of discharge filed by or in
 respect of—

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Serial No.</i>
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,

By
 (Name of person authorized to take appeal.)

.....
 (Address.)

Dated this day of, 191....
 (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

APPENDIX 3.

Form 181.

Serial No.

The District Board for.....
 (Here insert designation according to Sec. 33 of Regulations.)

.....
 (Address.)

Form No. 181, prepared by Provost Marshal General, to be used by District Board to notify Local Board of its decision in cases covered by sections 44 and 45 of Rules and Regulations, June 30, 1917.

DISCHARGE ON INDUSTRIAL GROUNDS.

NOTICE TO LOCAL BOARD OF DECISION OF DISTRICT BOARD ON CLAIM
 OF DISCHARGE FILED BY OR IN RESPECT OF PERSON CERTIFIED
 TO THE DISTRICT BOARD BY LOCAL BOARD.

To Local Board for.....
 (Here insert designation of Local Board, according to Sec. 3 of Regulations, which
 certified name of person to District Board.)

.....
 (Address.)

You are hereby notified that this District Board, having considered the claim of
 discharge filed by or in respect of for his discharge,
 (Insert name of person by or in respect of whom claim was filed.)

and having considered all affidavits and the record with respect to said claim of dis-
 charge, has, this day of, 191.., *allowed said claim*
 (Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

of discharge, and has issued or will issue a certificate of discharge to said above-named
 person.

If such certificate of discharge is revoked, withdrawn, or modified by this District
 Board so as to render such person immediately liable to military service, notice thereof
 will be given you.

DISTRICT BOARD FOR.....
 (Insert designation.)

By
 (Chairman.)

.....
 (Secretary.)

Serial No.

.....
(Address.)

NOTICE TO LOCAL BOARD OF DECISION OF DISTRICT BOARD, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANDATE OF THE PRESIDENT, ON CLAIM OF DISCHARGE FILED BY OR IN RESPECT OF PERSON CERTIFIED TO THE DISTRICT BOARD BY LOCAL BOARD.

DISCHARGE GRANTED ON APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

To Local Board for.....
(Here insert designation of Local Board, according to sec. 3 of Regulations, which
certified name of person to District Board.)

.....
(Address.)

You are hereby notified that this District Board has, in accordance with the mandate of the President, this day of, 191..., allowed—
 (Day.) (Month.) (Year.) (Specify
 disallowed—the claim of discharge of whose Serial
 which by striking out one.) (Insert name of person by or in respect of whom claim was filed.)
 No. is, and has issued or will issue a certificate of discharge to said above-
 named person, or has issued or will issue a notice of revocation of certificate of dis-
 charge previously issued.

If such certificate of discharge is revoked, withdrawn, or modified by this District Board so as to render such person immediately liable to military service, notice thereof will be given you.

DISTRICT BOARD FOR
(Insert designation.)

By
(Chairman.)

.....
(Secretary.)

**APPENDIX II,
DOCKET OF LOCAL**

[illegible]

Form 178.—Second sheet.

APPENDIX II,
DOCKET OF LOCAL

APPENDIX 12.

Form No. 184—F. M. G. O.

DAY BOOK FOR LOCAL BOARD.

Form 135-P. M. G. O.

APPEAL

DOCKET BOOK, DISTRICT

APPENDIX 14.—DAY BOOK FOR DISTRICT BOARD.

APPENDIX 14.—DAY BOOK FOR DISTRICT BOARD.

28

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Since, therefore, it was impossible in any event to estimate precisely the population of cities, counties, and States, on the basis of the registration, the simplest and speediest method—that based on the assumption that the proportion which the registrants represent of the total population is the same throughout the country—was adopted. One reason for the employment of this method was that the Census Bureau had only a very short time in which to prepare the estimates; but another, and still more cogent, reason was that in this manner there was obtained the fairest possible basis for the apportionment of the draft, since the localities whose population estimates may be exaggerated are those in which there is an excess of men 21 to 30 years of age, inclusive, while the ones whose population is understated are those in which the proportion of men of these ages is smaller than the average.

Although substantially complete telegraphic returns have been received for all States, the returns for a great many cities and counties, which should have reached the office of the Provost Marshal General by mail before this time, are still missing. Telegraphic requests were made for the totals for these missing counties and cities, but some of the replies were not received in time to make use of them in compiling these estimates. It was necessary, therefore, in the cases of most of the cities and counties for which the returns were still missing, to make the estimates on the assumption that the ratio between actual and estimated registration in these places was the same as that prevailing in localities comparable in size and, so far as was known, in other respects, for which returns had been received.

The names of cities and counties for which returns were received too late to be used in computing the estimates are indicated by footnotes.

The estimates for Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, in which the registration has not yet taken place, were made in the same manner in which the official estimates of population have been made by the Census Bureau heretofore, namely, on the assumption that the annual numerical increase in each geographical unit since 1910 has been the same as the average numerical increase between 1900 and 1910.

CALIFORNIA.

COLORADO.

ESTIMATES OF POPULATION, 1917.

~~GEORGIA—Continued.~~

HAWAII.

County or city.	Esti- mated popula- tion.
Hawaii.....	222, 500

IDAHO.

ESTIMATES OF POPULATION, 1917.

IOWA.

KANSAS.

Pottawatomie.....	12,294
Pratt.....	12,489
Rawlins.....	5,890
Reno.....	35,749
Republic.....	18,290
Rice.....	13,251
Riley.....	15,021
Rooks.....	9,517
Rush.....	8,798
Russell.....	10,504
Saline.....	22,994
Scott.....	3,273
Sedgwick.....	14,856
Wichita (city) ¹	79,989
Seward.....	5,772
Shawnee.....	14,794
Topeka (city).....	44,986
Sheridan.....	5,762
Sherman.....	4,908
Smith.....	15,180
Stafford.....	10,180
Stanton.....	1,078
Stevens.....	3,249
Sumner.....	25,816
Thomas.....	6,041
Trego.....	5,483
Wabaunsee.....	10,809
Wallace.....	2,285
Washington.....	17,597
Wichita.....	1,406
Wilson.....	18,220
Woodson.....	6,595
Wyandotte.....	12,142
Kansas City (city).....	106,394
Total.....	1,628,226

¹ Registration returns not received. See Preface.

MAINE.

County or city.	Estimated population.	County or city.	Estimated population.	County or city.	Estimated population.
Androscoggin.....	62,328	Knox.....	21,685	Waldo.....	15,226
Aroostook.....	74,066	Lincoln.....	10,730	Washington.....	32,875
Cumberland.....	42,629	Oxford.....	22,350	York.....	37,428
Portland (city)...	60,269	Penobscot.....	80,944	Total.....	648,898
Franklin.....	16,384	Piscataquis.....	17,049		
Hancock.....	24,088	Sagadahoc.....	15,000		
Kennebec.....	51,212	Somerset.....	32,564		

MARYLAND.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MICHIGAN.

Alcona.....	5,215	Dickinson.....	18,283	Kent.....	41,009
Alger.....	9,818	Easton.....	22,350	Grand Rapids (city)...	130,678
Allegan.....	31,438	Emmet.....	11,738	Keweenaw.....	7,060
Alpena.....	12,908	Genesee.....	24,775	Lake.....	3,325
Antrim.....	9,764	Flint (city)...	110,708	Lapeer.....	20,388
Arenac.....	7,543	Gladwin.....	7,730	Leelanau.....	5,509
Baraga.....	6,030	Gogebie.....	52,758	Lehiawee.....	36,084
Barry.....	16,813	Grand Traverse.....	15,944	Livingston.....	13,264
Bay.....	18,627	Gratiot.....	29,635	Luce.....	5,987
Bay City.....	36,781	Hillsdale.....	21,459	Mackinac.....	5,423
Benzie.....	6,945	Houghton.....	91,416	Macomb.....	30,118
Berrien.....	53,712	Huron.....	30,376	Manistee.....	19,999
Branch.....	16,652	Ingham.....	18,798	Marquette.....	49,109
Calhoun.....	30,172	Lansing (city)...	68,502	Mason.....	16,770
Battle Creek (city)	31,217	Ionia.....	26,717	Meosco.....	14,185
Cass.....	13,429	Iosco.....	7,125	Menominee.....	21,645
Charlevoix.....	13,659	Iron.....	27,221	Midland.....	14,785
Chelboygan.....	12,715	Isabella.....	18,803	Missaukee.....	9,490
Chippewa.....	25,236	Jackson.....	19,378	Monroe.....	31,931
Clare.....	7,124	Jackson (city)...	52,221	Montcalm.....	25,300
Clinton.....	17,500	Kalamazoo.....	16,391	Montmorency.....	4,045
Crawford.....	1,317	Kalamazoo (city)...	44,183	Muskegon.....	65,991
Delta.....	29,796	Kalkaska.....	5,494		

ESTIMATES OF POPULATION, 1917.

MISSOURI.

MONTANA.

Beaverhead.....	13,034	Hill.....		Sanders.....	7,747
Big Horn.....	7,747	Jefferson.....		Sheridan.....	36,652
Blaine.....	732	Lewis and Clark.....		Silver Bow.....	36,212
Broadwater.....		Lincoln.....		Butte (city).....	93,981
Carbon.....		Madison.....		Stillwater.....	11,212
Carter.....		Meagher.....		Sweet Grass.....	8,000
Cascade.....		Mineral.....		Teton.....	27,332
Chouteau.....		Missoula.....		Toole.....	10,472
		Musselshell.....		Valley.....	31,032
		Park.....		Wheatland.....	8,251
		Phillips.....		Wilboux.....	4,198
		Powell.....	8,648	Yellowstone.....	40,225
		Rainey.....	7,865	Glacier National Park.....	289
		Saville.....	10,096		
		Richland.....	17,779	Total.....	952,478
		Rosebud.....	20,021		

NEBRASKA.

Buffalo.....	Custer.....	24,882	Franklin.....	9,152
Burt.....	Dakota.....	7,103	Frontier.....	8,903

¹ Registration returns reported for county as a whole, number of registrants for city and for county outside of city apportioned by Census Bureau.

NEW YORK.



NORTH CAROLINA.

1917

¹ Registration returns reported for county as a whole; number of registrants for city and for county outside of city apportioned by Census Bureau.

² Includes Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond counties.

³ Registration returns not received. See Preface.

ESTIMATES OF POPULATION, 1917.

OKLAHOMA—Continued.

OREGON.

PENNSYLVANIA.

2
9
1
9
5
8
4

1
3
8
8
8
8
7
6
4
8
4
0
3
0
0
1
4
8
—
9

¹ Registration returns reported for county as a whole; number of registrants for city and for county outside of city apportioned by Census Bureau.

VERMONT.

County or city.	Estimated population.	County or city.	Estimated population.	County or city.	Estimated population.
Addison.....	15,086	Grand Isle.....	3,380	Windham.....	22,062
Barnington.....	18,670	Lamolle.....	8,433	Windsor.....	22,230
Caledonia.....	20,536	Orange.....	12,382		
Chittenden.....	24,553	Orleans.....	19,506	Total.....	266,436
Essex.....	6,866	Rutland.....	40,906		
Franklin.....	24,431	Washington.....	34,345		

VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON.

¹ Registration returns not received. See Preface.

ESTIMATES OF POPULATION, 1917.

SUMMARY BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

No.	Estimated population.
.....	2,324,388
.....	4,397,287
.....	454,322
.....	294,228
.....	1,261,221
.....	1,229,858
.....	1,248,947
.....	2,376,181
.....	245,220
.....	103,842,084
.....	84,912
.....	229,880
.....	1,261,880
.....	1,236,372

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, July 5, 1917.

Under authority vested in him by the Act of May 18, 1917, the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES prescribes the following Regulations Governing the Apportionment of Quotas and Credits and directs that said Regulations be published for the government of all concerned and that they be strictly observed.

NEWTON D. BAKER.

Secretary of War.

(2)

quotas to be called and furnished by the several local boards within such State, Territory, or District from the persons whose registration cards are within the jurisdiction of the respective local boards therein, and shall communicate notice thereof to each local board within such State, Territory, or District.

The quotas so determined shall be called and furnished by the respective local boards in the method, manner, and at the time or times and place or places prescribed by regulations hereafter to be issued by the President.

SEC. 3. *Preliminary provisions.*—For the purpose of apportioning quotas to States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, there shall be added to the whole number of men to be raised by the first draft under the aforesaid Act of Congress the number of men, from the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, (a) who were in the military service of the United States as members of the National Guard on April 1, 1917, (b) who have entered the military service of the United States as members of the National Guard during the period from April 2 to June 30, 1917, both dates inclusive, and (c) who have entered the military service of the United States as members of the Regular Army during the period from April 2 to June 30, 1917, both dates inclusive.

The numbers so added shall include enlisted men only.

The classes of men thus described will be referred to hereinafter as classes (a), (b), and (c), respectively.

Classes (a) and (b) shall include and be limited to all men (a) who on April 1, 1917, were enlisted in National Guard organizations then recognized by the Militia Bureau of the War Department, or (b) who during the period from April 2 to June 30, 1917, both dates inclusive, enlisted in National Guard organizations recognized by said Bureau, or who during that period became enlisted National Guardsmen as members of new units recognized during that period by said Bureau; and each of said classes shall include all enlisted men so described irrespective of whether they are actively in Federal service or only subject as National Guardsmen to be drafted into such service.

The aggregate number of men of classes (a) and (b) from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia shall be determined by the Chief of the Militia Bureau of the War Department; and the aggregate number of men of class (c) from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia shall be determined by the Provost Marshal General from information supplied by The Adjutant General of the Army.

The number of men, including additions on account of men of classes (a), (b), and (c), required of each State or Territory or the District of Columbia, shall be known as the gross quota thereof; and the number of men required of each such State, Territory, or District, exclusive of said additions, shall be known as the net quota thereof.

SEC. 4. *Federal apportionment.*—Gross quotas shall be apportioned to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia in proportion to the population thereof as determined by the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce.

The gross credit due each State, Territory, or District, that is, the aggregate number of men of classes (a), (b), and (c) from such State, Territory, or District, shall be deducted from the gross quota thereof. The difference thus obtained in the case of each State, Territory, or District shall be the net quota thereof unless the gross credit due one or more of such States, Territories, or District shall be in excess of the gross quota thereof. In such case the net quota of each State, Territory, or District having such excess credit shall be zero. By way of adjustment the aggregate of

such counties and cities as have no such excess credit. The number so apportioned to each such county or city shall be deducted from the difference (gross quota less gross credit) pertaining to such county or city. The result in each case shall be the net quota of such county or city.

In case any such county or city is divided and the respective divisions are under the jurisdiction of separate local boards, the net quota of such county or city shall be apportioned to the respective divisions under the jurisdiction of the several local boards in proportion to the population of such divisions as determined by the Governor.

SEC. 7. *Special application of the term county.*—In applying these Regulations in and for the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and in and for the Territories, each division established therein pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 (b) of the aforesaid Rules and Regulations of June 30, 1917, shall be regarded and considered as a county within the meaning of the term county as employed in these Regulations.

In applying these Regulations in and for the State of Louisiana each parish in said State shall be regarded and considered as a county within the meaning of the term county as employed in these Regulations.

Independent cities of Virginia, and counties having no administrative organization, which under the provisions of Section 2 (a) of the aforesaid Rules and Regulations of June 30, 1917, are held to be within certain counties or within the jurisdiction thereof, shall, for the purposes of these Regulations, be regarded as part of and within the jurisdiction of the respective counties within which or within the jurisdiction of which such independent cities and unorganized counties are so held to be.

SEC. 8. *District of Columbia apportionment.*—The District of Columbia shall be regarded and considered as one city. The Commissioners of said District, acting for and by the direction of the President, shall apportion the net quota of said District to the divisions thereof under the jurisdiction of the several local boards in proportion to the population of such divisions as determined by the Commissioners.

SEC. 9. *Net quotas.*—The Governor of each State and Territory and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, acting for and by the direction of the President, shall communicate to each local board established in such State, Territory, or District notice of the net quota to be furnished by such board; and such net quota shall thereupon be furnished by such board as required by the aforesaid Act of Congress and rules and regulations prescribed pursuant thereto.

SEC. 10. *Report of apportionment.*—The apportionment made by each Governor and by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall be reported, with the utmost expedition, to the Provost Marshal General.

SEC. 11. *Forms.*—Forms for use in making the apportionments, communicating the notices, and making the reports required by these Regulations shall be furnished by the Provost Marshal General.

SEC. 12. *Regulations subject to modification.*—These Regulations may be modified at any time by the President.

President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States," approved May 18, 1917, we -----, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, acting for and by the direction of the President, do hereby, in accordance with said Act and regulations, apportion, as set forth in the schedule hereto appended, to the several divisions in said District of Columbia, the net quota apportioned to said District of Columbia under a draft for the aggregate number of ----- men, ordered by the President on July -----, 1917, by virtue of the authority vested in him by said Act of Congress.

The several local boards established in said District of Columbia will furnish, as required by said Act of Congress and rules and regulations prescribed pursuant thereto, the net quotas apportioned to the respective divisions in and for which said local boards have been established.

SEC. 4. The schedule to be attached to this form when modified as indicated in the preceding section will consist of Form No. 301b, P. M. G. O., carrying the record of the apportionment for the District of Columbia.

FORM No. 301a, P. M. G. O. (See page 15.)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF FORM No. 301a, P. M. G. O.

SECTION 1. This form will be used in making so much of each State and Territorial apportionment as is prescribed in Section 6 (exclusive of the final paragraph) of the Regulations Governing the Apportionment of Quotas and Credits.

SEC. 2. When one sheet of this form is not sufficient to carry the record of a State or Territorial apportionment, additional sheets will be used. The sheets will be numbered consecutively, beginning with No. 1.

SEC. 3. In making State and Territorial apportionments, the following rules are to be observed with reference to entries on *line 1* of this form, viz:

1. In column 1 enter the name of the State or Territory.
2. In column 2 enter the number appearing in column 2, opposite the name of the State or Territory, on the Federal apportionment sheet. That number represents the population of the State or Territory as determined by the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce.
3. In column 3 enter the number 1.000000.
4. In column 4 enter the number representing the adjusted gross quota of the State or Territory, that is, the gross quota (column 4) apportioned to the State or Territory on the Federal apportionment sheet, less the adjustment, if any (column 8), apportioned to the State or Territory on the same sheet.
5. In columns 5 (a), 5 (b), and 5 (c), enter the credits for men of classes (a), (b), and (c), respectively, and in column 5 (d) the aggregate or gross credit to which the State or Territory is entitled for men of classes (a), (b), and (c), as shown by entries in the corresponding columns, opposite the name of the State or Territory on the Federal apportionment sheet.
6. In column 6 enter the adjusted difference for the State or Territory, that is, the difference (column 6) apportioned to the State or Territory on the Federal apportionment sheet, less the adjustment, if any (column 8), apportioned to the State or Territory on the same sheet.
7. In column 7 enter the number 1.000000.
8. In column 8 draw a horizontal line to indicate that no numerical entry is to be made in that column.
9. In column 9 enter the net quota apportioned to the State or Territory on the Federal apportionment sheet.

	1	2	3	9	
	AREA.	POPULATION.	PROPORTION.	NET QUOTA.	
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	10
11	11
12	12
13	13
14	14
15	15
16	16
17	17
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19	19
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21	21
22	22
23	23
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25	25
26	26
27	27
28	28
29	29
30	30

1	AREA.	2	POPULA- TION.	3	PROPOR- TION.	4	GROSS QUOTA.	5				6	7	ADJUST- MENT.	9	NET QUOTA.
								CREDITS.								
								(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)					
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7																
8																
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(d) Mailed registration cards which have not reached destination.

Where persons have attempted to register by mail and it appears that their registration cards have not reached their destination, they should promptly cause themselves to be registered.

(e) Persons who have registered in the wrong jurisdiction.

Where a person through error is registered in a jurisdiction not that of his home, he may apply to have his examination transferred as provided by section 29, Regulations for Local Boards, but if not exempted or discharged he will be called for military service by the board which has jurisdiction of his registration card.

(f) Registration of recently arrived aliens.

Persons not citizens of the United States who have entered the United States for the first time since June 5 are not subject to registration.

(g) Local boards may sit outside territorial jurisdiction in certain cases.

In cities and counties for which there are more than one local board, the boards may hold their sessions in a central building such as a courthouse or city hall, although such building may not be in the technical territorial jurisdiction of the boards, *if such place is convenient for the persons whose cards are within the jurisdiction of the boards.*

(h) Double or multiple registration in same jurisdiction.

Whenever a local board discovers that the same person has two or more registration cards in the jurisdiction of the local board, the case will be reported and all cards forwarded to The Adjutant General as provided in section 9 of the Regulations for Determining the Order of Call (Form 500), and The Adjutant General shall, after verification of the fact of double or multiple registration by reference to the lists in his possession, determine by lot which of the two numbers shall be continued and shall cancel the other and return the uncanceled card to the board with instructions to correct its lists accordingly.

(i) Cancellation of registration of person not subject to registration.

Wherever a claim shall be made to a local board that, through error or fraud, a person is registered who is not subject to registration, the board shall require the person to submit his claim in writing, together with such proof as he may care to submit, and shall forward the claim and the proof to the adjutant general of the State, who shall examine the proof, and, if he is of the opinion that the person was not subject to registration, shall direct the local board to cancel the registration and amend its lists accordingly.

(k) Voluntary enlistment of drafted men.

Registered men may continue to enlist until their names are posted as called for military service, as provided in section 15 of the Regulations for Local Boards (as amended).

PROCEDURE OF LOCAL BOARDS.

(l) No oral argument or appearance by attorney.

Local boards will not permit applicants to appear by attorney, nor *will they* hear oral argument or receive written legal briefs.

by the governor should be in writing and should be addressed to the physician, in care of the board. After having been once so designated by the governor, the physician may be employed by the board as occasion for his use arises. Such extra physicians are not members of the board, and need take no oath. Nor is it necessary that they reside in the area over which the board has jurisdiction. Section 15 of the regulations prescribes the number of examining physicians that may be compensated: Where additional uncompensated service may be had, additional physicians may be employed if they are nominated by the board to the governor and by the governor designated to perform the service.

- (r) **Local board may hold adjourned sessions in different towns where desirable.**

In cases where the territorial jurisdiction of the board is large or where convenience will be served thereby, local boards may hold sessions in such different places in their jurisdiction as will best accommodate the convenience of persons who are to appear before them.

- (s) **Officers and other persons in Federal or State service.**

The following ruling governing the status of officers in contemplation of the Regulations for Local and District Boards is to be followed in passing upon claims for exemption or for discharge under section 4 of the act of May 18, and sections 18 and 20 of the Regulations for Local and District Boards.

I. FEDERAL SERVICE.

SECTION 1. Exemptions (Regulation No. 18, p. 24).—The exemptions extend to all the positions listed below. (In the executive branch they include all positions the appointments to which require confirmation by the Senate. In the legislative branch they include all positions filled by direct election by either House of Congress. In the judicial branch they include all positions filled by direct appointment by the court.)

SEC. 2. A. Executive offices:

1. *Executive Mansion.*—Secretary to the President.
2. *Department of State.*—Secretary of State, Counselor for the Department of State, the Assistant Secretary of State, Second Assistant Secretary of State, Third Assistant Secretary of State, Solicitor, Ambassador, Minister, Diplomatic Agent, Consul General, Consul.
3. *Treasury Department.*—Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, Deputy Assistant Treasurer, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Comptroller of the Treasury, Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury, Comptroller of the Currency, Surgeon General Public Health Service, Captain Commandant of the Coast Guard of the United States, Director of the Mint, Register of the Treasury, Assistant Register of the Treasury, Auditors for Departments, Assistant Treasurers, Collectors of Customs, Surveyors of Customs, General Appraisers of Merchandise, Appraisers of Merchandise, Assistant Appraisers of Merchandise, Special Examiners of Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Collectors of Internal Revenue, Mint and Assay Officers, Federal Farm Loan Board.

18. *Smithsonian Institution*.—Secretary.
19. *Government Printing Office*.—Public Printer.
20. *National Homes for Disabled Volunteers*.—President of Board, General Treasurer, Inspector General, and Governors of Branches.
21. *Pan American Union*.—Director General.

Sec. 3. B. Legislative offices:

1. *Congress*
Senate.—Vice President of the United States, Senators, Secretary, Sergeant at Arms, Chaplain.
House.—Representatives, Territorial Delegates, Resident Commissioners, Clerk, Doorkeeper, Sergeant at Arms, Postmaster, Chaplain, Superintendent of Capitol.
2. *Library of Congress*.—Librarian, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds.

SEC. 4. C. Judicial offices:

1. *Supreme Court*.—Chief and Associate Justices, clerk, marshal, reporter.
2. *Court of Claims*.—Chief Justice, Judges, chief and assistant clerk, auditor, bailiff.
3. *Court of Customs Appeals*.—Presiding and Associate Judges, clerk, marshal.
4. *Circuit Courts of Appeals*.—Circuit Judges, clerks, attorneys, marshals.
5. *District Courts*.—Judges, clerks, attorneys, marshals.

SEC. 5. Discharge (*Regulations No. 20, p. 29*).—All persons holding other Federal positions than the above must apply for discharge under Regulations, section 20, paragraph *e*, as “persons employed in the service of the United States designated by the President to be discharged;” or under section 20 *b*, as “customhouse clerks;” or under section 20 *c*, as “persons employed in the transmission of the mails;” or under section 20 *d*, as “artificers, etc., employed in the armories, etc.”

II. STATE, TERRITORIAL, AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SERVICE.

Exemptions (*Regulations No. 18, p. 24*).—The exemptions extend to the following offices:

SEC. 6. 1. Supreme offices.—Governor, members of the Supreme (i. e., highest) Court, members of the Appellate (i. e., intermediate revisory) Court, members of both branches of the legislature.

SEC. 7. 2. Superior offices.—(1) All offices, other than the above, filled by popular election for the entire State, and (2) all offices filled by appointment by the governor or by the legislature or by the supreme and appellate courts, for the entire State, and having no intermediate superior between them and the appointing power.

As an example of the kinds of positions which would fulfill ordinarily one or the other of these requirements, the following list will serve as a guide: Attorney general, auditor, commissioner of health, commissioner of public utilities, commissioner of prisons, commissioner of insurance, commissioner of forestry, commissioner of labor, commissioner of railroads, commissioner of workmen's compensation,

librarian, lieutenant governor, printer, superintendent of public instruction, treasurer.

Further requirements.—But positions in this class 2 must also fulfill the following requirements: (a) They must form the principal occupation of the incumbent, requiring the substance of his daily work and time; and (b) they must be performed by regular attendance at a building or room furnished by the State, Territory, or District of Columbia.

SEC. 8. Discharge (*Regulations No. 20, p. 29*).—All persons holding in a State, Territory, or District of Columbia, other positions than the above must apply for discharge under Regulations, section 20, paragraph a, as “county and municipal officers” if this description applies to them. If it does not apply, their positions are not within the class for whom either exemption or discharge is authorized.

(c) Number of persons to be called by local boards.

No board can receive final credit on its quota for any selected man until word has been received from the military authorities at the rendezvous or mobilization camp that the man has been accepted into the military service of the United States. Some men passed by the local board will be exempted or discharged on appeal by the district board and some will be discharged for industrial reasons by the district board. Some will be rejected at mobilization camps. The number of persons passed by local boards who will be discharged by district boards or at mobilization camps is tentatively estimated at about 10 per cent of those passed by the local board. Therefore local boards should continue to call men up for examination until they have apparently filled their quota with 10 per cent additional.

Local boards have been ordered to call 200 per cent of their quota for examination. By the seventh day after this call is sent out, all claims for exemption and discharge by men called will be filed in the local board. By examining the number and character of these claims and by considering the number of persons rejected physically the board can roughly estimate the number of men that it will be necessary to call to fill their quotas. Immediately after making this estimate, the board should send out a new call computed on the experience of the first call. This new call should be for enough men to complete 110 per cent of the quota.

(d) Permits for passports.

The State Department issues passports to persons subject to draft only when the application is accompanied by a permit by the Provost Marshal General to leave the country. Until August 5 applications for permits will continue to be made to this office, but after that date such applications shall be made to local boards. If the board is of the opinion that the application is meritorious, it will immediately call the applicant for military service as prescribed by regulations and will examine him physically and receive claims of exemption or discharge made by or in respect of him in the local board. It will take waivers from the applicant of the periods of time prescribed by regulations for notice and for filing claims and will certify the case to the district board, by letter and not on Form 146, together with the application for permit. The district board will hear any appeal or claim for discharge that may be filed in the case, will take waivers of the periods of time prescribed by regulations for notice and for filing claims, and will make its decision with the greatest possible expedition. If the applicant is exempted or discharged, the district board will issue the permit, stating therein that the person has been exempted or discharged, and that the War Department has no objection to the issue of a passport. If the applicant is held for military service, the district board will refuse the permit unless the district board is convinced that the absence will be merely temporary, and that the applicant's order number is so far down the list that he could not be included in the present draft. If the board is so convinced, it may still issue the permit, but the board will require from the applicant a signed statement of his address while absent, and that he understands his obligations under the law and an engagement to keep himself informed of his proximity to call and to return on call by the local board. If the applicant is held for military service, the

district board will not certify the case to the Adjutant General, but will return the papers to the local board, which will keep such papers in a separate file and will certify them to the district board on Form 146 when the order of call of the person so held is reached on the docket of the local board.

(e) Permits to go to Canada.

No passport is required by the State Department to go to Canada, but persons subject to draft who attempt to cross the line are often subjected to delay while their cases are investigated. To obviate this delay, permits to go to Canada temporarily may be issued in proper cases. When any registered person desires to go to Canada temporarily, he may apply to his local board for a permit. The local board will consider the application, and if the person is not likely to be called within the period of the proposed absence, or if the board is otherwise assured that favorable action will not result in evasion of or interference with the execution of the law, the local board will take from the applicant a statement of his address while absent, that he understands his obligation, and an agreement to keep himself informed of any call that may be made upon him and to return immediately upon call. Thereupon, the local board may issue a permit to go to Canada for a definite time stated in the permit or to visit Canada during a definite time stated in the permit.

(f) Service in Red Cross.

Service in Red Cross ambulance companies is not military service within the meaning of the law and is not a valid claim for exemption or discharge.

(g) Physical examination before day called.

If a local board elects to do so and a person called for physical examination desires to have himself examined before the day set in his call, the board may accomplish such physical examination before the day so set. But this procedure shall not abridge the time prescribed in regulations within which claims of exemption or discharge may be filed.

(h) Persons registered in two jurisdictions.

Section 30 prescribes the method by which a person registered in two jurisdictions may have one registration canceled, but that section is not to be construed as authorizing him to choose. There is only one proper registration and that is the one at his domicile. It is only registrations at other places that can be canceled under section 30. If no move is made to cause such cancellation the person must answer to the board that first calls him.

(i) Medical students.

There is no provision in the law under which medical students can be exempted or discharged.

I. DUTIES OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

(a) ORIGINAL JURISDICTION OF CLAIMS FOR DISCHARGE ON INDUSTRIAL REASONS.

To district boards will be entrusted the solution of one of the most vital problems of the war. Two things are to be accomplished—to raise armies; to maintain industries. As the war proceeds more and more men will be required for the battle line, and yet there are certain industries that must be maintained to the end. Any considerable diminution of man power must interfere to some extent with industry. The diminution must be made, and hence it is self-evident, that the problem is not absolutely to prevent interference with industry, for that is impossible; it is to reduce interference to a minimum. A balance must be struck and maintained between the military and the industrial needs of the Nation, and the necessary sacrifice must be distributed with scientific accuracy and in such a way as to accomplish both purposes of the Nation. The very statement of the problem demonstrates most forcibly that in making this economic balance it is the *interest of the Nation solely that must be subserved*; that the interest of individuals or associations of individuals can not be considered as such, and, indeed, *can only benefit from the action of district boards where the individual interest happens to coincide with the interest of the Nation*, and, furthermore, that the *success of the Nation's military operations is the dominant object*, to which the conservation of certain industries is related as *one means to that end*.

The question in an individual case is, then, always twofold:

(1) Is the *industry* in question *necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment or the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of the national interest during the emergency?*

(2) Does the person by or in respect of whom the discharge is claimed occupy such a status in respect of such a **necessary** industry, that his place could not be filled by another without **direct, substantial, material** loss and detriment to the **adequate and effective** operation of the particular enterprise?

There may be cases where, in thoughtlessness or design, discharges will be claimed on circumstances that raise a question of **private loss or hardship**, rather than of **national necessity**. Such cases are without the power of district boards to relieve and it is only necessary to ask "Is this case so far within the national necessity that this man should be relieved of service and another man, whose time would not otherwise have come, should be asked to offer his **life** in order that this man or some other in respect of him shall save the **material benefit** thus claimed?"

(b) GOVERNMENT APPEALS FROM LOCAL BOARDS.

1. *Dependency cases*—

The principal grounds for exemption or discharge in the local boards is that of dependency. These cases should unquestionably

II. MISCELLANEOUS RULINGS.

(c) CLAIMS OF EXEMPTION ON ACCOUNT OF MARRIAGE SINCE JULY 20.

Question. *Can a person married since July 20 base a claim for discharge on that ground?*

Answer. *Marriage is not of itself a valid ground for making claim of discharge.*

A man whose wife is *mainly dependent on his daily labor for support* may claim exemption on that ground. But dependency is a matter of fact. The rule does *not* ask, "Is the husband, *as a matter of law*, liable to support the wife?" It asks, "Is the wife, *as a matter of fact*, mainly dependent on the daily labor of her husband for support?" Only the exemption boards can determine this fact. Where dependency is claimed and the circumstances show a marriage hastily consummated since July 20 by a man whose number is high on the available list the *actual fact of dependency* must be closely scrutinized.

Moreover, by section 6 of the act of May 18, "any person who * * * evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this act" is guilty of a misdemeanor; and local boards are authorized to warn persons who claim discharge on the ground of marriages contracted since the date of the act, that both parties are liable to prosecution under this provision if, in fact, the marriage was contracted solely with the intent to evade the performance of military duty.

(d) PERSONS WHO HAVE DECLARED THEIR INTENTION TO BECOME CITIZENS.

Where an *alien has declared his intention to become a citizen* more than *two years* ago, and has in the meantime never applied for final papers, such an alien is a declarant under the selective service act, and is therefore amenable to the draft, although it may be true that under the naturalization law such an alien would not have been able to take advantage of his declaration of intention for the purpose of obtaining full citizenship by applying for final papers immediately. The statute applies to those who have declared their intention, and makes no distinction as to whether the declaration of intention is one made within two years or not.

(e) FIREMEN, POLICEMEN, AND STUDENTS NOT TO BE CONSIDERED AS "ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY."

In order to claim a discharge under the original jurisdiction of a district board, the claimant must show that he is engaged in one of the *industries*, including agriculture, upon which that jurisdiction is based. Questions have been asked whether—

- (a) Firemen,
- (b) Policemen,
- (c) Students in technical schools and colleges can be considered as engaged in such *industries*. None of these classes can be so considered, and therefore there is no statutory authority for claiming or granting discharges in the case of firemen, policemen, or students in technical schools, under the provision of section 44 of the Regulations for Local and District Boards.

was before. If such is the case, of course, the discharge should not be granted.

(c) Record of physical examination.

Sections 24 and 26, Regulations for Local and District Boards, require Form 14, record of physical examination, to be transmitted to district boards in certain cases. It is an imperative necessity that one copy of this record, in the case of each man examined, be kept in the possession of local boards until the person is actually posted to the colors. Therefore, please notify local boards at once that whenever the report of physical examination is required to be sent to district boards, the local board shall make and retain a certified copy of this report.

(d) Mode of disposing of claims for temporary discharge where drafted men are needed to harvest crops.

Under Presidential Regulations, section 45, providing that certificates of discharge on ground of industrial necessity may be temporary only, attention is called to the needlessness of using such certificates (Form 162) for men whose services are required in gathering the fall crops. Such necessity may be imperative, but is only temporary.

Its termination will vary in the various regions and for the different crops, but can hardly continue beyond the third or fourth week of September, even in the most northerly latitudes.

Under supplementary regulations soon to be issued covering the procedure of mobilization into cantonments, and carrying out the announcement of Presidential Regulations, section 48, last paragraph, the notice to persons accepted for service will not specify a fixed date for individuals to report for duty, but will leave this date to be later fixed. The Adjutant General will notify each local board to summon, say, 20 per cent of its quota for a certain date, another percentage for a later date, and so on. Each local board will select the individuals who shall form the successive contingents thus to be called.

The local board will have received from the district board (see below) a list of the men who have presented claims for temporary discharge on the ground of necessity to gather crops. Certificates of discharge will not have been issued in such case; but the local board, on examining the papers concerning such claims, will be enabled, if it deems fit, to class those individuals in the contingent to be summoned at one of the later dates fixed by The Adjutant General.

Thus the temporary need of leaving those men at the crop work will be satisfied without complicating or diminishing the quota accounts by carrying those men as discharged temporarily.

For this reason it is recommended that certificates of temporary discharge be not given on the ground of crop work, unless in exceptional cases.

District boards, however, are instructed to list the persons claiming temporary discharge on the above ground, and to certify them to the respective local boards, with a note showing the above claim to have been made and disallowed; so that the local board will thus

3. Local and district boards will honor proper requests for information from individuals. Whenever a local or district board receives a request for information which it can not authoritatively answer it will immediately forward the request to the governor of the State.

4. Whenever the governor of a State is in receipt of a request for information from a local or district board which can not be authoritatively answered the request should be immediately forwarded to the Office of the Provost Marshal General, using the telegraph whenever the request arises from circumstances so urgent as to demand an immediate answer.

5. Whenever a request for information is received from the governor of a State by the Office of the Provost Marshal General an answer will be prepared and returned within 12 hours, and wherever a general ruling results it will be given to the press with a request for nation-wide publication and circulated to every local and district board in the United States by bulletins of compiled rulings which will be issued from the Office of the Provost Marshal General from day to day. In urgent cases such information will be telegraphed to the various governors with a request for immediate distribution to all boards within their States. In urgent individual cases the board from which a particular inquiry arose may be answered by telegraph by the governor of the State immediately upon receipt of the ruling from the Office of the Provost Marshal General.

6. When an individual feels that he has a grievance against a board or other information which he desires to report to higher authority, he should address his letter to State headquarters. All such letters should be forwarded by indorsement, containing recommendation and remark by State headquarters, to this office.

7. There has been designated for each local board a person who is authorized to take appeal on behalf of the Government from any decision of local boards. Whenever any individual has information which leads him to believe that any person has imposed upon a local board and improperly obtained a certificate of exemption or discharge, the person having such information should place it at the disposal of the person designated to take appeal on behalf of the Government in order that the fault may be rectified in the district board.

By this system questions arising either in individual cases or from boards will be answered far more promptly than they would under any system of direct correspondence, and also uniformity and consistency in the execution of the law will be secured and boards will become convenient centers of information, obviating the time and expense that would be lost by individuals if any attempt were made to carry on direct correspondence with this office.

for military duty to the commanding officer of a training camp, in which case an official copy of the order will be furnished to the local board and to the adjutant general of the State. Upon receipt of this order, the local board will be credited on its net quota with one drafted man upon presentation of such order in lieu of a drafted man.

Fourth. If a candidate in a reserve officer's training camp is appointed as a commissioned officer *prior to his being called to report to a local board for examination*, he should forward to the local board a certificate of his commanding officer that he has been physically examined and accepted by the military authorities and also the certificate provided for in paragraph D, section 18, together with a claim for exemption based thereon. Upon receipt of these papers, the local board will certify his name to the district board on Form 147 as one who has been called for military service and has been exempted on the ground that he is in the military service of the United States.

(b) Local boards to publish names of those claiming exemption or discharge with a statement of the ground on which the claim is based.

The names of all registered men are on a list arranged in the order in which they will be called for military service. Whenever any registered person imposes upon a local board and improperly secures a certificate of exemption or discharge he advances the time of call of all other uncalled persons on the list.

For this reason every registered person and, to some extent, every person in the community is more or less directly interested in seeing that the true facts are brought to the attention of the Government. For every local board a person has been designated who will receive information of such cases and take appeals to the district board or inform the local board.

For this reason the public is entitled to know the grounds upon which claims for exemption or discharge are being asked by registered men.

Local boards should therefore be instructed immediately to make available to the press from day to day the names of persons claiming exemption or discharges, the ground on which such claims are based, and, in general, the number of cases that are being disposed of by the boards from day to day. This instruction does not apply, of course, to discharges on the ground of physical disqualification.

(c) Voluntary service of aliens.

Reports reaching this office recently indicate that in some quarters the belief prevails that friendly aliens, who have not declared their intention to become citizens but are ready and willing to serve, are disqualified from entering the military service of the United States, and, therefore, that they must take out first papers before *they can be accepted*. The qualifications for voluntary enlistment in

time of war are no more restricted for service in the new National Army than for the Regular Army. Such alien nondeclarants are virtually volunteers. The selective-service act provided for their registration; but it did not regard them as being under any liability to serve, and it therefore gave them full liberty to claim exemption when called by local boards. Now that information reveals their willingness in large numbers to decline this exemption and to accept service in this war against the common enemy of our civilization, it should be fully understood that their service is heartily welcomed, and they should be accepted whenever upon summons they fail to claim their right of exemption.

They are assisting the cause of their own country by aiding the United States to triumph in this war. The more of them that enter the service the better, for in this way will be removed the cause of dissatisfaction heard in some quarters that, although the quota was based on total population, including aliens, the actual draft reached only citizens and declarants.

Local boards are directed to facilitate in every way the acceptance of friendly alien nondeclarants for military service and thus to enable them to do their share to assist the country which has given them a refuge and an honorable living.

(d) Employment of specialists for physical examination.

The local board, in making physical examinations, may appoint more than one physician to examine each individual, one examiner reporting upon the eyesight, another upon the hearing, etc. This may well be the case where numerous specialists are available. Nevertheless, each such examiner should unite in signing the certificate for the individual examined.

No other fee than the one named in section 11, paragraph C, page 4, of the regulations for disbursements can be paid to specialists. It is not expected, however, that specialists will be any less liberal than other physicians in rendering their services for the nominal rate specified.

(e) Persons convicted of a misdemeanor.

A person convicted of misdemeanor is not entitled to exemption on that ground. If the person called is serving a term, unless the authorities release him, he will be required to serve after the expiration of his term.

(f) Cases where person called is related to two members of local board.

Where a person called is related to two members of a local board so as to disqualify them, the affidavits and forms required under section 29 can be altered to suit the case and transfer may be made to an adjoining board to make physical examination and hear claim for discharge or exemption if filed. The affidavit should set up the

carried by them alone is in a position to be distributed for a time among others who are patriotically ready to make in this manner their contribution to military service by setting another man free to enter the Army.

(C) RULING OF THE SURGEON GENERAL ON REGULATIONS FOR PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

The following ruling of the Surgeon General on regulations for physical examination should be observed:

1. Under paragraph 2 (A). No departure from the present standard should be made in the matter of height. In the matter of weight the following additional reductions may be allowed:

61 to 63 inches, inclusive—no reduction from present standard.

64 to 67 inches, inclusive—5 to 6 pounds.

67 to 69 inches, inclusive—7 to 8 pounds.

70 to 74 inches, inclusive—9 to 10 pounds.

Above 75 inches—12 pounds.

A reduction in chest measurement of one-half inch may be allowed in heights of above 68 inches, provided there is no disease of the chest or contained organs.

2. Under paragraph 3—mouth, nose, and fauces. In the case of defective teeth the following may be allowed:

A well-fitting artificial denture (bridge or plate) is allowed to take the place of missing teeth, provided the natural teeth present are sound and serviceable. If dental work will restore the teeth so as to meet requirements of proper mastication, the man should either be accepted or allowed sufficient time to have the necessary work done and enrolled later.

3. Under paragraph 2 (i) the following should be added:

Men may be accepted for the line of the Army when unable with either eye to read correctly all the letters on the 20/40 or 20/100 line, provided that they are able to read some of the letters on the line below.

4. Under the heading "Ears", paragraph 3, eliminate the present paragraph and substitute the following:

Any discharge from the ear. Perforation of tympanum in a dry ear is not disqualifying, provided the hearing is 10/20 or better.

(b) Persons registered and residing in foreign countries.

A person registered and residing in a foreign country, in a place too far for exacting a journey to the United States, should apply by letter to the local board where he is registered, if known to him, or if not, to the adjutant general of the State, if he has registered as a citizen of any State, or if not, then to the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, inclosing a certificate of the American consul that he is a resident there and that two named physicians are experienced licensed physicians there. The adjutant general of a State, if the application is made to him, or the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, if the application is made to it, shall assign such application to a local board. The local board having jurisdiction, or to which the application has been assigned, shall appoint one of the physicians named to make physical examination and shall appoint the other physician named by the consul to make a reexamination without reference to or regard for the report of the first examiner, in the event that the physician first making the physical examination shall find the person physically deficient and not physically qualified for military service. The local board shall send by mail to the said American consul the aforesaid papers of appointment, together with a copy of the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President, forms for use in connection with such Rules and Regulations (Form 100), regulations for physical examination, and form of certificate for physical examination. The certificate of examination shall be sworn to by the physician or physicians in accordance with the regulations, before the consul, who shall forward it to the local board to which the registration card has been assigned, together with the claim, if any, of the applicant for exemption or discharge, together with such affidavits as he may care to submit to substantiate same, and also a certificate of identity of the person examined.

The foregoing rule does not apply to places adjacent to the United States reasonably accessible. In such cases the party should apply, as in the above cases, requesting a transfer to a local board in the United States under section 29 of the Regulations.

All registrants must pay their own expenses in complying with the law. Compensation to examining physicians is provided for under disbursing regulations, section 11, paragraph C.

(c) Method of obtaining addresses of persons who fail to report to local boards.

Where men called to report to local boards for examination or service have not done so and where the mailed notices are not returned from the post office as undeliverable, local boards may request the postmaster for the address to which such mail has been forwarded. If postmasters refuse to give this information, the case should be reported to State headquarters for reference to the Provost Marshal General, whereupon the Postmaster General has agreed to give specific orders directing that the information be furnished.

(d) Dependency cases: Duties of local boards.

Section 2 of the selective-service law exempts no person from military service on the ground of dependency. It only authorizes the President to exclude or discharge from draft "those in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support which renders their exclusion or discharge advisable."

The controlling necessity is to raise an army. It is *advisable* to disturb dependents just as little as the necessity of raising an army

upon him was to prevent such dependents becoming charge upon American people. A dependent residing abroad could not become such a charge. Persons claiming discharge because of such a dependent can not properly be discharged on ground that such discharge is advisable within the meaning of the act of Congress.

(g) Instructions concerning enlistments after call by local board.

An erroneous instruction has been sent by the Navy Department to naval recruiting stations to the effect that persons could voluntarily enlist in the Navy after having been called by a local board. The attention of the Navy Department has been called to this error and it is being rectified by telegram to-day. After a person has been called by the board he can not voluntarily enlist in the Military or Naval Service, and such voluntary enlistment will not protect him from the penalty of the law for failure to report to the local board.

(h) Duties of persons designated to take appeals under section 27 of the Regulations.

1. Person designated to take appeals to be placed on mailing list of the governor.—All rulings, regulations, and instructions from the Provost Marshal General's office or the office of the governor of the State affecting the execution of the selective-service law should be mailed to the person designated to take appeals before each local board. The forms to be used in taking such appeals are Forms 179 and 180. These forms should be furnished to the person designated to take appeals from State headquarters.

2. To file appeal in every dependency case.—For the purpose of securing uniformity in the case of local boards, section 27 of the Regulations provides that every discharge granted on the ground of dependency shall be appealed to the district board. District boards will not and can not reopen each one of these cases on its merits but they will examine all cases to insure that there has been no departure from law, regulations, rules, and rulings. Where the person designated to take an appeal has filed with his formal appeal in dependency cases evidence tending to show that the discharge should not have been granted, the district board will, of course, consider the case anew on its merit.

3. To take appeals in other cases.—The procedure of local boards is not controversial. They proceed on the individual inquiry as agents of the Government and do not sit as a court to decide between conflicting claims. The person designated to take appeals from their decisions should consider himself as one cooperating with the local board rather than as an attorney appearing before it. In many cases persons in the community will furnish him with information indicating that the local board is being imposed upon by particular claimants. In such cases he should inform the local board where a decision has not been reached and where a decision has been reached he should appeal the case. He should also appeal all other cases in which he thinks that the decision is not in accord with the best interests of the Government or the law, regulations, rule-, and rulings governing the case.

4. Designation does not carry compensation.—The designation of the person to take appeals does not carry compensation or the rental of offices. Where the amount of work is great, the governor may authorize clerical assistance, but this expense should be kept down to the requirements of absolute necessity.

Any local board so designated shall thereupon take and have jurisdiction to determine whether or not such person shall be held to be physically qualified for military service and shall proceed in the manner specified in the Rules and Regulations and transmit the record to the local board calling the person for service as therein required.

In the event therefore that any local board above designated is called upon to make such physical examination for a "mariner" on the Great Lakes who presents an order for his physical examination, the local board to which the order is presented should make the examination required by the Rules and Regulations and report the same to the local board issuing the order in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of June 30 1917.

The Rules and Regulations do not prescribe what officer of the corporation shall be required to sign Form 129A. Any officer of the corporation may sign the affidavit.

(b) Members of local and district boards drafted for service.

Under the provisions of section 6 of the Selective-Service Law, members of local boards are quite as effectively drafted for service as such as are the soldiers who are being selected by them. Their responsibilities are so heavy that it is altogether well that this should be so, and it is well from another standpoint: The execution of the law can not be delayed by refusals based on any but the most urgent reasons of necessity. The President will decline to accept resignations except where they are accompanied by a specific statement of the fact supporting them and the recommendation of the governor. Except in urgent cases resignations and recommendations should not be sent by telegram, since the necessity for specification of reasons makes the telegram too long to be economical. In urgent cases, of course, and in the discretion of the governor, the telegraph may be used.

The great sacrifice that this onerous and practically uncompensated service has imposed upon members of boards is fully realized. It has been borne with scarcely a complaint by 15,000 of the best citizens of the country. This record of sacrifice and efficiency stands as a remarkable and significant manifestation of substantial patriotism, for no more valuable service could have been rendered the Nation in its attempt to organize for war.

(c) Enlisted Reserve Corps is in military service.

The Enlisted Reserve Corps is a part of the military service of the United States. Therefore persons who enlist in that corps prior to the posting of their names by a local board under section 15 of the Regulations are exempt from draft under section 18, paragraph *d*, of the Regulations, but such persons must make claim of exemption as prescribed in said paragraph *d*.

(d) Physical examination: Reduction in weight requirements.

The Surgeon General amends his regulations governing physical examinations so as to authorize acceptance of men 61 inches high, weighing not less than 110 pounds; 62 inches, same weight; 63 inches, not less than 112 pounds. The Surgeon General also authorizes acceptance of men 64 inches high and over of less than standard weight provided underweight is due to temporary causes and can, *in the opinion of medical examiner*, be reasonably explained.

(e) Number of persons to be called.

Reports received concerning a few local boards are to the effect that these boards are proceeding to call throughout the whole list of persons registered, then to certify up only those who claim no exemption, regardless of whether their order of obligation places them within the quota, leaving the claims of exemption undecided or merely formally allowing all of them without discrimination. In effect this course permits volunteering among registrants. This method is illegal and unauthorized. All registrants stand in an equality before the law except as the law decrees an inequality. The law decrees an inequality only where exemption boards, after properly exercising their functions, have granted exemptions or discharges. Furthermore, the method results in calling men for military service out of their order. Local boards should certify those who claim no exemption rapidly, but they should also act on claims for exemption rapidly and within the time prescribed by regulations and certify the cases at once. District boards should also certify promptly to local boards those who claim no exemption, but they should also act promptly on the cases of those who do claim exemption, and especially on the cases of persons whose order of obligation is early. The first 30 per cent of the quota may be composed of men whose cases are decided although the case of persons of prior obligation are still pending in the district board, but great care must be taken by the local board to send no one to military duty whose order of obligation is so late as to make it improbable that he will be within the total quota. By September 19, when the second call is made, there will be enough appealed cases and cases within the exclusive jurisdiction of the district boards decided to make up the second 30 per cent from men whose order of obligation is early and who are hence sure to be within the quota. The same will be true of the 30 per cent to be furnished on October 3. The last 10 per cent must be selected with great care, to be sure that no one in the whole quota is sent for military duty while a selected person with an earlier order of obligation for military service is allowed to remain at home.



"In the case of a person in the service of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Institution, or other commission or board or body under one of the 10 executive depart-
method will be followed so far as practicable, with the discharges of drafted men to the minimum with the maintenance of vital national interests during of war."
Pur-uant to the above ignations made in the several departments are as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The following officials are designated for the respective States and Territories:

Alabama.....	Birmingham.....	Collector of internal revenue.
Alaska.....	Seattle.....	Collector of customs.
Arizona.....	Phoenix.....	Collector of internal revenue.
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.....	Collector of internal revenue.
California.....	San Francisco.....	Collector of customs.
Colorado.....	Denver.....	Collector of internal revenue.
Connecticut.....	Hartford.....	Collector of internal revenue.
Delaware.....	Wilmington.....	Postmaster.
Florida.....	Jacksonville.....	Collector of internal revenue.
Georgia.....	Atlanta.....	Collector of internal revenue.
Hawaii.....	Honolulu.....	Collector of customs.
Idaho.....	Boise.....	Postmaster.
Illinois.....	Chicago.....	Collector of customs.
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	Collector of customs.
Iowa.....	Des Moines.....	Collector of customs.
Kansas.....	Wichita.....	Collector of internal revenue.
Kentucky.....	Louisville.....	Collector of customs.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.....	Collector of customs.
Maine.....	Portland.....	Collector of customs.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.....	Collector of customs.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	Collector of customs.
Michigan.....	Detroit.....	Collector of customs.
Minnesota.....	St. Paul.....	Collector of internal revenue.
Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	Postmaster.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.....	Collector of customs.
Montana.....	Helena.....	Collector of internal revenue.
Nebraska.....	Omaha.....	Collector of customs.
Nevada.....	Carson City.....	Postmaster.
New Hampshire.....	Portsmouth.....	Collector of internal revenue.
New Jersey.....	Newark.....	Collector of internal revenue.
New Mexico.....	Albuquerque.....	Postmaster.
New York.....	New York.....	Collector of customs.
North Carolina.....	Raleigh.....	Collector of internal revenue.
North Dakota.....	Fargo.....	Postmaster.
Ohio.....	Cleveland.....	Collector of customs.
Oklahoma.....	Oklahoma City.....	Collector of internal revenue.
Oregon.....	Portland.....	Collector of customs.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.....	Collector of customs.
Rhode Island.....	Providence.....	Collector of customs.
South Carolina.....	Columbia.....	Collector of internal revenue.
South Dakota.....	Aberdeen.....	Collector of internal revenue.
Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	Collector of internal revenue.
Texas.....	Austin.....	Collector of internal revenue.
Utah.....	Salt Lake City.....	Postmaster.
Vermont.....	St. Albans.....	Collector of customs.
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	Collector of internal revenue.
Washington.....	Seattle.....	Collector of customs.
Wisconsin.....	Milwaukee.....	Collector of customs.
West Virginia.....	Parkersburg.....	Collector of internal revenue.
Wyoming.....	Cheyenne.....	Postmaster.

Seventh division (comprising Missouri and Kansas).

Eighth division (comprising California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, and Hawaii).

Ninth division (comprising the main line of the New York Central Railroad between New York, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill., and the lower peninsula of Michigan).

Tenth division (comprising Wisconsin, northern peninsula of Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota).

Eleventh division (comprising Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico).

Twelfth division (comprising Louisiana and Mississippi).

Thirteenth division (comprising Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and Alaska).

Fourteenth division (comprising Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming).

Fifteenth division (comprising the main lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad system from New York, N. Y., via Pittsburgh, Pa., to Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., and collateral lines that may be designated).

4. Affidavits for post-office inspectors who are drafted will be made by the inspector in charge of the division to which the inspector concerned is assigned. The following list shows the different divisions and the States comprising them:

Atlanta division (comprising Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina).

Austin division (comprising Louisiana and Texas).

Boston division (comprising Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.)

Chattanooga division (comprising Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee).

Chicago division (comprising Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin).

Cincinnati division (comprising Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio).

Denver division (comprising Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming).

Kansas City division (comprising Kansas, the city of Kansas City, Mo., Nebraska, and Oklahoma).

New York division (comprising New York).

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Commandants of the several navy yards and naval stations; these are located as follows:

Navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Naval station, Newport, R. I.

Navy yard, New York, N. Y.

Navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Navy yard, Charleston, S. C.

Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Naval station, Port Royal, S. C.

Naval station, Key West, Fla.

Naval station, New Orleans, La.

Naval station, San Francisco, Cal.

Naval station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Naval aeronautic station, Pensacola, Fla.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

RECLAMATION SERVICE:

Frank E. Weymouth, chief of construction, Denver, Colo., as to engineering employees and clerical employees in the engineering branch.

Harry Holgate, assistant chief counsel, Denver, Colo., as to legal employees and clerical employees in the legal branch.

ALASKA (EMPLOYEES UNDER THE GOVERNMENT):

Such as game wardens and special officers to assist in the suppression of liquor traffic.

Gov. John F. A. Strong, Juneau, Alaska.

designated, under the Executive Order, to indorse approval or disapproval of such affidavits. Each case will be presented to the Secretary personally for approval or disapproval. The officials thus authorized to make affidavits (which shall also receive the Secretary's indorsement) are as follows:

WEATHER BUREAU:

Charles F. Marvin, chief, or in the absence of the chief, Charles C. Clark, acting chief.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY:

A. D. Melvin, chief, or in the absence of the chief, John R. Mohler, acting chief.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY:

Wm. A. Taylor, chief, or in the absence of the chief, Karl F. Kellerman, acting chief.

FOREST SERVICE:

Albert F. Potter, Acting Forester—the Forester being now absent in France.

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY:

Carl L. Alsberg, chief, or in the absence of the chief, Walter G. Campbell, acting chief.

BUREAU OF SOILS:

Milton Whitney, chief, or in the absence of the chief, A. G. Rice, acting chief.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY:

L. O. Howard, chief, or in the absence of the chief, Charles L. Marlatt, acting chief.

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY:

E. W. Nelson, chief, or in the absence of the chief, W. C. Henderson, acting chief.

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS AND DISBURSEMENTS:

A. Zappone, chief, or in the absence of the chief, W. J. Nevius, acting chief.

DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS:

Jos. A. Arnold, chief, or in the absence of the chief, B. D. Stallings, acting chief.

BUREAU OF CROP ESTIMATES:

Leon M. Estabrook, chief, or in the absence of the chief, Nat. C. Murray, acting chief.

LIBRARY:

Claribel R. Barnett, librarian, or in the absence of the librarian, E. B. Hawks, acting librarian.

STATES RECLAMATIONS SERVICE:

A. C. True, director, or in the absence of the director, E. W. Allen, acting director.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC ROADS AND RURAL ENGINEERING:

Logan W. Page, director, or in the absence of the director, P. St. J. Wilson, acting director.

BUREAU OF MARKETS:

C. J. Brand, chief, or in the absence of the chief, H. C. Marshal, acting chief.

INSECTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE BOARD:

J. K. Haywood, chairman, or in the absence of the chairman, W. A. Orton, acting chairman.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY:

R. M. Reese, chief clerk, or in the absence of the chief clerk, Fred C. More, acting chief clerk.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR:

Wm. M. Williams, solicitor, or in the absence of the solicitor, R. W. Williams, acting solicitor.

OFFICE OF THE FARM MANAGEMENT:

W. J. Spillman, chief, or in the absence of the chief, E. H. Thompson, acting chief.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

The Secretary of Commerce is not designating anyone to indorse affidavits asking exemption, but is taking up every case in person, and in those cases he approves he will write a personal letter indorsing the application and state his reasons for so doing.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS:

Washington, D. C.—Royal Meeker, commissioner of Labor Statistics, or Ethelbert Stewart, Acting Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

Field Service.—No branch offices.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU:

Washington, D. C.—Miss Helen L. Sumner, assistant chief.

Field Service.—Chicago, Ill.: Miss Estelle B. Hunter.

BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION:

Washington, D. C.—Richard K. Campbell, Commissioner of Naturalization.

Field Service.—

James Farrell, Boston, Mass.—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

C. O'C. Cowley, New York, N. Y.—Northern, eastern, and southern New York, and Hudson County, N. J.

Thomas B. Shoemaker, Philadelphia, Pa.—Eastern and middle districts of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey (except Hudson County).

Oran T. Moore, Washington, D. C.—Alabama, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky (except counties of Campbell, Jefferson, and Kenton), Louisiana, Maryland (except counties of Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington), Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee (except Shelby County), Texas, Virginia, and Porto Rico.

William M. Ragsdale, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Western Pennsylvania, western New York, West Virginia, Ohio; counties of Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington, Md.; and counties of Campbell and Kenton, Ky.

Merton A. Sturges, Chicago, Ill.—Southern Wisconsin, Indiana, northern Illinois, Jefferson County, Ky.; southern peninsula of Michigan, and Mackinac County, Mich.

Morris R. Bevington, St. Louis, Mo.—Arkansas, Oklahoma, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas; Shelby County, Tenn.; and Southern Illinois.

Robert S. Coleman, St. Paul, Minn.—Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, northern Wisconsin, and northern Peninsula of Michigan (except Mackinac County).

Paul Lee Ellerbe, Denver, Colo.—Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Utah, and the counties of Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Bonneville, Custer, Franklin, Fremont, Jefferson, Lemhi, Madison, Oneida, and Power, Idaho.

George A. Crutchfield, San Francisco, Cal.—Arizona, California, and Nevada.

John Speed Smith, Seattle, Wash.—Washington, Oregon, Montana, and Idaho (except as otherwise assigned).

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION:

Washington, D. C.—

A. Caminetti, Commissioner General of Immigration.

Field Service.—

John J. Clark, Montreal, Canada.—Eastern Canadian seaports and Canadian border east of the easterly line of Montana.

H. J. Skeffington, Boston, Mass.—New England States.

Frederic C. Howe, Ellis Island, New York Harbor.—New York and New Jersey (immigration matters only).

Harry R. Sisson, New York, N. Y.—New York and New Jersey (Chinese matters only).

E. E. Greenawalt, Gloucester City, N. J.—Pennsylvania, Delaware, and West Virginia.

Bertram N. Stemp, Baltimore, Md.—Maryland and the District of Columbia.

W. R. Morton, Norfolk, Va.—Virginia and North Carolina.

Joseph H. Wallis, Jacksonville, Fla.—Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and South Carolina.

John P. Mayo, New Orleans, La.—Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Tennessee.

James P. Bryan, Galveston, Tex.—Territory bounded on north and east by the Louisiana-Texas border and the Gulf of Mexico; on west by the westerly boundaries of the following counties in Texas: Shelby, Nacogdoches, Angeline, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Fort Bend, Wharton, Jackson, Victoria, Refugio, San Patricio, and Nueces; and on south by the southerly boundary of Nueces County, Tex.

Alfred Hampton, Hot Springs, N. C.—United States mainland, Porto Rico, and Hawaii (in all internment matters).

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION—Continued.***Field Service—Continued.***

Arthur J. Fluckey, Cleveland, Ohio.—Ohio and Kentucky.

P. L. Prentiss, Chicago, Ill.—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

Charles W. Seaman, Minneapolis, Minn.—Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

James R. Dunn, St. Louis, Mo.—Missouri, Iowa, eastern Nebraska, eastern Kansas, and eastern Oklahoma.

Henry H. Moler, Denver, Colo.—Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, western Nebraska, western Kansas, and western Oklahoma.

C. K. Andrews, Helena, Mont.—Montana and Idaho.

Henry M. White, Seattle, Wash.—State of Washington, and Canadian border west of the easterly line of Montana.

R. F. Bonham, Portland, Oreg.—Oregon.

Edward White, San Francisco, Cal.—North California and Nevada.

William G. Strench, Ketchikan, Alaska.—Alaska.

Lawson E. Evans, San Juan, P. R.—Porto Rico.

Richard L. Halsey, Honolulu, Hawaii.—Territory of Hawaii.

George J. Harris, El Paso, Tex.—Texas, except as above; New Mexico, Arizona, and southern California.

the three official copies of his order. The military authority to whom he reports will indorse upon each of the three copies of the order a certificate addressed to the local board to the effect that the man has reported and been accepted for military service, and will forthwith mail the three copies so certified to the local board where designation and address are shown on Form 103. Upon receipt of these three copies the local board will retain one copy and send the other two copies to the mobilization camp in lieu of a drafted man, entering the name on Form 164A, and treating the case in all other pertinent respects precisely as though they were sending a man instead of a voucher for a man. Upon receipt of the orders so indorsed and certified, together with Form 164A in respect of the case, the local board will receive credit on its net quota for one drafted man.

(b) PREFERMENT OF INDUSTRIES AS PRESCRIBED IN SECTION 44, REGULATIONS.

In response to inquiries from many district boards the Secretary of War directs that the following information be furnished district boards:

1. The President will not at this time make any determination of what industries are to be considered necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment, the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of the national interest during the emergency for the purpose of preferring those industries as outlined in section 44, regulations. Except for the necessity of seeing to the retention of administrative or mechanical specialists it is not thought that the present draft will so materially affect the gross labor supply of any industry, considered nationally, as to warrant any general adjustment of labor supply in favor of some industries and at the expense of others. For this reason it is not deemed best to make a statement of preferred industries at this time. Such adjustment as may be necessary locally will be made by the district boards after consideration of the industrial situation in their localities.

2. The issue of fact as to whether any industry is engaged in work necessary to the successful operation of the military forces or the maintenance of the military establishment is capable of being determined locally by affidavit proof or inspection by the district board and inquiries by district boards as to whether particular industries are so engaged ought not to be answered by executive departments in Washington.

3. In short, the cases in district boards present local industrial problems which can and ought to be solved by those boards on information available to them in their locality.

(c) NOTICES NOT REQUIRED TO BE REGISTERED.

While "Suggestions to local boards," Form 19, mentions registration of mailed notices, the regulations do not require such registration. The regulations supersede the suggestions and notices should not be registered, but should be sent by ordinary mail in all cases. The only registration is that required by section 15, mobilization regulations. Stamps for this purpose should be purchased by State disbursing officers and furnished to local boards.

and they will not be permitted to select the mobilization camp to which they will report.

(e) FLAT FOOT AND OTHER PHYSICAL DEFICIENCIES.

The following ruling of the Surgeon General is published for the information of local boards:

“The rules governing the matter of flat foot for men subject to the selective draft are fully set forth under the heading, ‘Lower extremities,’ paragraph 3 of the Regulations Governing Physical Examinations. In this paragraph it is specifically set forth that a broad, flat sole is common in laboring classes, *particularly among negroes*, and it is in no way disabling.

“In this connection attention is invited to paragraph 4 of the regulations. It would seem, if the provisions of this paragraph are closely observed, that there would be no necessity for asking many of the questions now sent in by members of the local boards. This paragraph is as follows:

“‘Any of the physical deficiencies mentioned above must be present in such degree as to clearly and unmistakably disqualify the man for military service before he can be found to be physically deficient and not physically qualified for military service.’”

Examining physicians of local boards should consider the regulations as a guide to their discretion rather than a set of arbitrary rules destroying their discretion. The object is to procure men who are physically fit for the rigors of field service and the determination of this question is left to the guided and learned discretion of medical men and not wholly to a chart of arbitrary rules.

(f) APPEALS TAKEN BY PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

Local boards should give notice to persons called that appeal has been taken by the Provost Marshal General in all cases where the taking of appeal is discretionary on the part of the person designated to take appeals in behalf of the Provost Marshal General. It is not necessary to give notice in cases under subdivision “h” of section 20 since that paragraph of the regulations is itself notice to all persons that every dependency discharge is appealed, especially since, if any new affidavits are filed, copies thereof, in accordance with section 43, must be furnished persons claiming discharge.

(g) DEPENDENCY: DEPENDENCY AND NOT RELATIONSHIP THE DETERMINATIVE FACT.

A feeling has been expressed that, in passing on claims for discharge on the ground of dependents, local boards ought, in no case, to refuse a discharge to a married man or to the head of a family. The law under which local boards act requires that, before such a discharge can be granted, dependency as well as relationship must be established. The matter having been presented to the President the following are his orders thereon:

“We ought as far as practicable to raise this new National Army without creating the hardships necessarily entailed when the head of a family is taken and I hope that for the most part those accepted

(j) CORRECTIONS OF ERRORS MENTIONED IN PARAGRAPHS (h) AND (i).

Instances in which local boards have been in error in respect of these two classes of cases are believed to be rare. It was to be expected that with some 4,500 local boards there would be a certain amount of ununiformity of decision in this regard. To provide against this ununiformity the regulations allow an appeal from every case in which a discharge has been refused and provide for the automatic appeal to the district boards of all dependency cases in which discharges are granted. It is assumed that all illegal decisions adversely affecting an individual will be appealed by the person concerned, but the person designated to take appeals for the Government should also guard the interests of ignorant people who might suffer from such illegal decisions and who might not be sufficiently informed to take an appeal therefrom to district boards.

District boards should scan decisions of local boards on the question of dependency, and where it appears that such decisions are illegal (as in the two cases just mentioned or otherwise) or where these decisions seem to be so far ununiform as to result in an unequal operation of the law the district board should reverse or modify the decision of the local board.

(k) REGISTRATION CARDS RECEIVED AFTER JULY 10.

Registration cards received by local boards after July 10 or registration cards of the character described in Form 500 which are forwarded to Adjutant General and given new serial numbers will continue to be forwarded to local boards and be given their order numbers in accordance with their serial numbers. If, however, the quota of any local board receiving such cards has been actually and completely filled and the men dispatched to and accepted by mobilization camps, such cards, no matter what their order numbers, will be held for next quota.

(l) UNAUTHORIZED BULLETINS.

The attention of this office has been invited to communications emanating from various sources and sometimes from persons in semiofficial capacities which are addressed to district and local boards and purport to give instructions governing the execution of the selective service law. Press reports have also carried what seem to be interpretations of the law by very high officials. In many instances these reports and communications are inaccurate and sometimes totally subversive of the regulations and the actual instructions that have been issued. This occasion is taken to inform all officials engaged in the execution of the law that authorized rulings are communicated by telegram to governors and by them disseminated to boards and that where these rulings are of a general nature they are promptly printed and published from this office. Local and district boards should disregard unauthorized interpretations and rulings and should consider as official only those reaching them from the governor of the State or from the office of the Provost Marshal General.

Form 42.

OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., September 4, 1917.

COMPILED RULINGS OF PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

No. 11.

To governors, adjutants general, and members of local and district boards:

To secure uniformity of interpretation, compiled rulings of the Provost Marshal General on questions concerning the execution of the selective-service law will be published from time to time and forwarded to the governors of the several States for distribution to local and district boards. Ten copies of each should be sent to each board. These compilations will be numbered in a series of which the present compilation is No. 11.

E. H. CROWDER,
Provost Marshal General.

PART I.

(a) REQUESTS OF SELECTED MEN WITH SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS OR TO CHOOSE A BRANCH OF THE SERVICE.

Men are not drafted for any special branch of the service or for any special work. All must report to a mobilization camp with the contingent of their local board. When they arrive at camp a careful inquiry will be made into their special qualifications and, in so far as it is compatible with the public interest, each man will be assigned to that duty or to that branch of the military service where he can render the greatest benefit.

(b) SELECTED MEN NOT TO BE TRANSFERRED TO THE NAVY.

The selective-service law does not authorize a draft for the Navy. Therefore selected men may not be transferred from the Army to the Navy.

(c) REQUESTS FOR DELAY IN REPORTING TO MOBILIZATION CAMPS IN ORDER TO CLOSE UP BUSINESS OR ADJUST PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

From the day of the drawing every registrant knew the approximate order of his liability for military service. Even though he had a claim for exemption or discharge pending, prudence should have dictated a shaping of his affairs with the purpose of closing them up quickly. The interests of the Nation will not permit any delay in the furnishing of the several increments of the quota from each local board.

Tentatively, however, the dates on which the increments are to go from home are: Five per cent of the net quota September 5, 40 per cent September 19, 40 per cent October 3, 15 per cent as soon after October 3 as practicable. As long as local boards insure that no man is sent to military duty whose order of liability is so late that he will not be within the quota, such boards are not absolutely controlled by the order of liability in sending men to military duty. While, ordinarily, men should be sent to the colors in the exact order of their liability to be called for physical examination, there is room for the adjustment of very great hardship, and local boards have authority, in cases of such hardship, to defer the call of an individual until a later increment if, by so doing, they will not impose great hardship on others and if the applicant for this favor is himself without fault or negligence.

Local boards must furnish the precise number of men called for by the adjutant general of the State on the day named by such adjutant general and they have no authority whatever to defer the call of an individual if such deferment will reduce or delay the increment to be so furnished.

(d) ACCEPTANCES ON PHYSICAL EXAMINATION BY LOCAL BOARDS OF MEN WHO HAVE PREVIOUSLY BEEN REJECTED ON PHYSICAL EXAMINATION BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

Some men who have been rejected as physically unfit by military authorities on examination for commissions, officers' training camps, and otherwise have been accepted by local boards as physically qualified for military service. The selected man usually feels that his case has been prejudiced by this result. It is to be remembered that no man's physical condition remains constant from month to month or even from day to day. Local boards can not be controlled by the result of prior physical examinations, and no exception in the operation of the selective-service law can be made in such circumstances. It is to be remembered, however, that a man may be commissioned or

(i) DISPOSITION OF MEN WHO HAVE FAILED TO REPORT TO LOCAL BOARDS UPON CALL BUT WHO REPORT TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL WHEN CALLED BY HIM AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 3, FORM 25.

In some cases persons reported by local and district boards on Form 146-A as having failed to report for physical examination, will report to the adjutant general of the State when called as prescribed in section 3, Form 25. In such cases the adjutant general should direct such persons to report at once to their local boards. The local board should order such persons to mobilization camps as provided in mobilization regulations, entering their names on Form 164-A and treating them in all respects as though they had been certified to the local board from the district board on Form 164.

The dereliction of such persons in failing to report for physical examination should be investigated by the local board and the result of the investigation should be reported to the commanding officer of the mobilization camp to which they are sent.

(j) REGISTRANTS CALLED BY A LOCAL BOARD WHO HAVE ENLISTED OR WHO HAVE JOINED SERVICE ABOARD.

All persons called for physical examination who fail to report are to be reported by local boards on Form 146-A. See Form 25. In case the local board has any information of the whereabouts of such persons, it should inclose a statement of such information.

In some cases such persons have already enlisted in the military or naval service of the United States: in some cases they have enlisted in hospital or ambulance units abroad; in some cases they have enlisted in the armies of an allied power. In all such cases they are in default, but the final disposition of their cases will be decided by the War Department after the cases with all attending circumstances have been reported to The Adjutant General of the Army as provided in section 4 of Form 25. Such persons are automatically inducted into the military service of the United States as provided in section 3 of Form 25, and if they are located and accepted into actual military service of the United States the local board to which they pertain will receive credit for them by a means soon to be announced. But until they are so accepted, and until such means are announced, local boards should disregard them as a credit item. **The general rule, from which there is and will be no departure, is that a local board receives credit on its net quota only for those men credited to them on Form 164-A from a mobilization camp. A second general and invariable rule is that local boards can not be credited on their NET quotas for VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENTS because all**

(p) ENLISTMENT OF PERSONS AFTER EXEMPTION OR DISCHARGE.

Persons may not be "exempted to permit them to enlist," nor, under the President's regulations, may a person who has once been called by a local board thereafter enlist, even after he has been exempted or discharged from draft. This regulation may be modified by the President after all quotas are filled but, for the present, exempted or discharged registrants may not enlist voluntarily. It is further to be remarked that an application of an exempted or discharged man to enlist would be ground upon which a local board might inquire whether his certificate of exemption or discharge ought not to be revoked.

(q) APPEALS TO PRESIDENT NOT TO BE SENT DIRECT BY INDIVIDUALS.

Some appeals have been made from decisions of both local and district boards direct to the President. There is no authority for this. There is no appeal to the President from the decision of a local board, and appeals to the President from the decision of a district board must be filed with the district board as prescribed in section 47 of the regulations and may not be sent direct to the President. To so send them will merely result in their return for compliance with the prescribed procedure.

(r) MEAL TICKETS TO BE USED AS LODGING TICKETS.

Section 6 of the mobilization regulations (Form 31) provides that meal and lodging tickets will be furnished local boards. No lodging tickets were sent as indicated by this paragraph, but meal tickets may be altered to fit the requirements of lodging tickets and handled in the same manner as for meals.

(s) CERTAIN CLASSES INCLUDED IN THE TERM "MARINERS."

Masters, mates, and licensed engineers are entitled to file claims for discharge as in the case of mariners under subdivision G, section 20, Rules and Regulations, Form 13. Claim for discharge and affidavits prescribed by such subdivision may be accepted when appropriately modified to cover such cases.

(t) MEN ORDERED TO MILITARY DUTY TO TAKE COMFORTABLE SHOES.

The Secretary of War directs that men reporting to mobilization camps be advised to take with them a pair of comfortable shoes, so as to afford them a change from their new regulation marching shoes.

**(x) DUTY OF DISTRICT BOARD TO CERTIFY
THE CLOSE OF EACH DAY'S BUSINESS.**

Some district boards are not certifying cases on Form 164 at the close of each day's business. See paragraph 2, section A, Form 28, and page 13, Form 29. Since this certification constitutes the giving of notice to registrants that they have been selected for military service, it should be made as promptly as possible in order that each man may have the maximum time to compose his affairs before being ordered to military duty. It is also of extreme importance that each local board should have as soon as possible a list of selected men in order that calls for increments can be filled without delay and with some room for

(y) CALLS TO MILITARY DUTY TO BE DEFERRED PENDING DEFINITIVE INFORMATION.

Due to the lack of absolutely certain information of the percentage of completion of mobilization camps, it is not deemed wise to issue on Forms 164-A and 164-C the actual call to military duty for the increments to go on September 19 and October 3 until this office has been definitely informed and has definitely informed the governor of each State that the camps will be ready on the dates mentioned for the receipt of the increments. It is not contemplated that there will be any change from tentative dates already announced but, as a measure of insurance against change, the actual call to duty should await this information, which will be given at least 10 days in advance of September 19 and October 3.

(z) MEDICAL STUDENTS AND HOSPITAL INTERNES.

The President prescribes the following supplemental regulations governing the execution of the selective-service law.

1. Hospital internes who are graduates of well-recognized medical schools or medical students in their fourth, third, or second year in any well-recognized medical school who have not been called by a local board for physical examination may enlist in the Enlisted Reserve Corps provided for by section 55 of the national-defense act under regulations to be issued by the Surgeon General, and if they are thereafter called by a local board they may be discharged on proper claim presented on the ground that they are in the military service of the United States.

2. A hospital interne who is a graduate of a well-recognized medical school or a medical student in his fourth, third, or second year in any well-recognized medical school, who has been called by a local board and physically examined and accepted and by or in behalf

discharged from military service to permit him to enlist in the enlisted reserve corps, the discharge will be consummated by the military authorities.

6. This method applies only in the cases of medical students and hospital internes as above provided. *It does not apply to dental or veterinary students or to students in other technical schools.*

PART II.

(a) INSPECTORS OF LOCAL BOARDS.

Reports from some States indicate that there are a few local boards that have been delinquent in forwarding their lists of selected men at the close of each day's business, or that have otherwise made error or default in the performance of their duty. Often this is due to a lack of understanding of the regulations. An examination of the lists sent forward from day to day by district boards on Form 164 will disclose whether each board in the State has accumulated a considerable list of selected men with which to fill increments of their quota. Where such examination discloses delinquency or default the governor is authorized to employ, compensate, and send to such local boards an inspector. It shall be the duty of the inspector to examine the records of such local boards, to inquire into their methods, and to report on the case. If the delinquency is due to a lack of understanding, the inspector should instruct the local board in its duty and should remain with it until its procedure is properly under way. In case the delinquency is due to neglect of duty or other culpable causes, the inspector will promptly report the matter to the governor, who may, if he deems the public interest requires, lay the case before the nearest representative of the Department of Justice, remove the board, or take such other action as he deems necessary.

It is thought that by this time there are many members of local boards who are thoroughly conversant with the regulations and who could be relieved from their duties as members of local boards to serve as inspectors.

(b) SELECTED MEN FOUND TO BE EMPLOYED IN SOME AUXILIARY WAR WORK.

Cases have come to the attention of this office where a man called to military duty is found to be engaged in service in connection with the Army in the Young Men's Christian Association or in other similar service. Requests have been made to discharge or exempt such men or to assign them to this duty. There is no authority for

(e) PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE HAS NO AUTHORITY TO EXEMPT OR DISCHARGE ANY PERSON ON ANY GROUND.

Many letters are received here requesting an intervention of the Provost Marshal General's Office in particular cases before local and district boards. The law places the determination of the various exemptions and discharges within the jurisdiction of local and district boards, and no administrative officer has any jurisdiction to decide particular cases. Such letters will in all cases be returned to the writer without any action taken by this office to influence the decision of local or district boards.

(f) MISSING PERSONS.

Many requests are received at this office to go through the lists of persons registered in an effort to locate missing persons. The registration lists comprise 10,000,000 names segregated into 4,557 groups scattered in as many localities. It is manifestly impossible to comply with a request to search these lists for the names of missing persons, and no such attempt can be made in any case.

(g) DISCHARGE FROM, OR PRIOR SERVICE IN, THE ARMY OR NAVY NO GROUND FOR EXEMPTION OR DISCHARGE.

Many registered men who have been selected for military service have applied for exemption or discharge on the ground that they have been discharged from the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, sometimes for physical disqualification and sometimes merely upon expiration of enlistment. It seems scarcely necessary to say that prior service or discharge from the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps is not ground for exemption or discharge from draft, and that such applications can receive no consideration.

(h) LOCAL BOARDS FROM WHICH CASES ARE TRANSFERRED UNDER SECTION 29 AND SECTION 16 OF THE REGULATIONS TO WITHHOLD ACTION PENDING ADVICES FROM DISTRICT OR LOCAL BOARD OF TRANSFER.

Under section 16 of the Regulations, physical examinations of one called to report for physical examination may be transferred to another local board. After the local board of transfer has passed upon the case it will return the case to the local board of origin.

Under section 29 of the Regulations the entire determination of the case may be transferred to another local board. After transfer the local board of transfer will forward the case to the district board of transfer. After passing on the case, the district board of transfer certifies the case to the local board of origin.

In either of these cases the local board of origin should not move further in the matter until it receives the case back from the local or district board of transfer, nor should the local board of origin defer action on filling up its quota pending receipt of such advices. If there is a long delay after transfer of the case, and before receiving any information regarding it, the local board of origin should address a letter to the local board of transfer requesting information concerning the case.





Form No. 44.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., September 27, 1917.

COMPILED RULINGS OF PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

No. 12.

To governors, adjutants general, and members of local and district boards:

To secure uniformity of interpretation, compiled rulings of the Provost Marshal General on questions concerning the execution of the selective-service law will be published from time to time and forwarded to the governors of the several States for distribution to local and district boards. Ten copies of each should be sent to each board. These compilations will be numbered in a series, of which the present compilation is No. 12.

E. H. CROWDER,
Provost Marshal General.

(a) President has no authority to exempt or discharge classes not specified in the statute.

Registrants stand in an equality before the selective-service law except as the law decrees inequality. The President is authorized to provide regulations under which local and district boards may make exemptions or discharges in certain classes of cases specifically mentioned in the law. In the absence of specification of a class in the statute, the President has no authority to include that class by regulation. There is authority under the law to exempt or discharge divinity students and ministers of religion. This is the only class of students, and this the only learned calling or profession in which the law authorizes an exemption or discharge. Consequently, it may be said that there is no authority to exempt or discharge as such, students in any school or college except divinity students, men in any learned profession or calling except ministers of religion, individual specialists of any class, or professors and instructors in schools or colleges except as they may fall within some other class in which an exemption or discharge is specially authorized by the law.

The same considerations which prevent these discharge or exemptions also prohibit the postponement of the call to military duty of students of the above classes to permit them to complete their education.

(b) Aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States since June 5.

The Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization advises this office that thousands of alien registrants who were not declarants on June 5 have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States since that day. If such persons were registered on June 5, and if since that day they become declarants, they are subject to the draft. In particular cases local boards can determine whether or not persons have declared their intention by writing to the Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization, Washington, will be glad to furnish the information very promptly.

(c) Claims of appeal must be filed with district board.

By the regulations of the President governing appeals from the action of district boards the claim of appeal must be filed with the district board and can not be received if sent direct to the President, the Provost Marshal General, Members of Congress, or to any other place than to the district board itself.

Papers, evidence, and affidavits not considered by the district board can not be considered on appeal from the district board.

The only cases in which there is an appeal to the President are cases in which a claim for discharge on the ground of engagement in agriculture or industry has been made in the district board. There is no appeal to the President from the action of the local board in dependency or other cases whose determination is within the jurisdiction of the local board.

All attempts to appeal cases other than those involving the decision of the district board on agricultural or industrial exemptions from whatever source received; all affidavits, letters, arguments, evidence, papers, or other matter not considered by the district board; all appeals made to the President direct or sent to any other official or person in Washington, will have to be returned to the sender.

(d) Local boards may postpone physical examination of divinity students or duly or regularly ordained ministers of the Gospel.

The President directs that where the local board is convinced that a person called before it is subject to exemption or discharge as a divinity student or as a duly or regularly ordained minister of the Gospel, it may postpone his physical examination until after it has heard and decided his claim for exemption or discharge on the ground of his civil status, and if claim is sustained may dispense with physical examination.

(e) Charts used for testing vision to be illuminated.

Attention is called to the necessity of properly illuminating the charts used for testing vision in connection with physical examination. These charts should, if possible, be illuminated by artificial light in order to secure an uniform lighting at all times. Where artificial light is not available the tests should be deferred when sufficient daylight is not obtainable, such as found on dark or overcast days and late in the afternoon.

(f) Entire record in respect of claim for appeal to be forwarded by the district board.

Some district boards in forwarding appeals to the President have overlooked the requirement of section 47 that the entire record in

therefrom under authority of the selective-service law, but discharged by the Secretary of War under his plenary authority to discharge men from military service. In the cases of hardship are now considering, a discharge from military service may be granted on the ground that the exemption or discharge from d

to the number of men traveling and they should not be refused these meal tickets in cases where volunteers have provided meals at some immediately preceding station and at the last minute. This is a matter that can only be handled locally after consultation with the railroad representative, but to encourage the railroads to make these arrangements complete they should be protected against loss.

(m) Discharge of drafted men erroneously held for service.

There is urgent necessity for a systematic method of relieving hardship in cases where, either through a misinterpretation of the law by a local or district board or through the nonculpable ignorance of the registrant, a person who clearly ought to have been exempted or discharged has been held to service. After a man is inducted into the military service, the local and district boards have no authority to discharge him from the military service. Before he is so inducted they have authority to discharge him from draft. There are two general classes of cases of such hardship. In the first class the man has not been inducted into military service. In the second class he has been inducted into military service.

I. WHERE THE MAN HAS NOT BEEN INDUCTED INTO MILITARY SERVICE.

A man is inducted into military service from and after the day and hour specified by the local board or the adjutant general of the State for him to report for military duty.

This general class divides itself into two special classes:

(a) Where the person has been certified by the local to the district board on Form 146 as having been called by a local board and not exempted or discharged but has not yet been certified back from the district to the local board in accordance with section 2, Mobilization Regulations.

In case (a) the local board may reopen the case upon its own motion or upon request of The Adjutant General subject to the condition that the local board shall immediately notify the district board that it has extended the time for filing proof and has reopened the case.

(b) Where the person has been certified from the district to the local board as called for military service but the date specified by the local board for induction into military service has not yet arrived or where the local board has not specified the date for induction into military service.

In case (b) either the local or the district board may reopen the case upon receiving permission to do so from the adjutant general of the State or, upon request from the adjutant general of the State, and the local board may defer orders into military service pending receipt of permission from the adjutant general. In case the adjutant general so requests, or grants permission, he will notify both the local and the district board.

II. WHERE THE MAN HAS BEEN INDUCTED INTO MILITARY SERVICE.

A man already inducted into military service can not be discharged therefrom under authority of the selective-service law, but he can be discharged by the Secretary of War under his plenary authority to discharge men from military service. In the cases of hardship which we are now considering, a discharge from military service may be granted on the ground that the exemption or discharge from draft should

forward it to the commanding officer at the mobilization camp with the request that the man be discharged from military service on the ground that he should have been discharged from the draft. Thereupon the commanding officer at the mobilization camp will discharge the man from military service.

All concerned are cautioned that the authority here granted is intended to relieve cases of hardship where, either through error in law or through the nonculpable ignorance of the registrant, a man has been held to service who should have been discharged or exempted. Great care must be taken to see that this authority is not abused or used as a method of obtaining rehearings in cases where the only question is one of the determination of fact by the boards or in any other class of cases than those specified herein. There are relatively very few of these cases and neither the military authorities at the mobilization camp nor the adjutants general of States are hereby constituted as boards of review of the action of local and district boards.

(n) A reward of \$50 to be paid for the delivery of a deserter at an Army camp or post.

A reward of \$50 is payable for the delivery at the nearest Army camp or post of a deserter. This reward is in full satisfaction of all expenses incurred in said delivery. A person who fails to report to his local board for military service at the time specified in his order to report is a deserter. A person who fails to report for military service to the adjutant general of the State by the date specified in the order of the adjutant general to said persons is a deserter. It is highly desirable from every standpoint that an effort now be made to round up all persons who are delinquent in reporting for military service. It is thought that if the fact of reward is given the widest publicity we shall have a great force of police officers and even of private individuals interested in bringing such delinquents under military control. If, after such persons are brought to a military authority, it appears to the military authority that their delinquency is not willful they will be forwarded to a mobilization camp and their local board will be given credit. If it appears that the delinquency was willful they will be prosecuted before courts-martial as deserters. In either case the reward is payable.

(o) Y. M. C. A. and similar workers not exempt.

Cases have come to the attention of this office where a man called to military duty is found to be engaged in service in connection with the Army in the Young Men's Christian Association or in other similar service. Requests have been made to discharge or exempt such men or to assign them as soldiers to this duty. There is no authority for this procedure and such men when selected must report to their local boards for military duty.

Summary sheets A, B, and C are so printed that, on arrival at Washington, the several Tables I, II, III, IV, V, VI can be sheared apart and handled separately, adding machines being used to summarize simultaneously the figures for all of the tables from all the boards. The sheets should therefore be handled so as not to tear, fold, or crease them.

The Occupation Code is to be used in the blue pencil numbering described under Division I.

The Code should be studied beforehand, and many of its common numbers can be memorized. If this is done, the speed can be rapid.

5. The cards are now *ready*; they have been marked in red pencil C (if called), or CA (if called and accepted); and have been marked in blue pencil, the Occupational Code number; and they lie in three piles.

They are now ready to be summarized, as shown in Division III. Meanwhile, the work of Division II should be going on.

Be sure to fill in the blanks on each Summary Sheet identifying the State, County, Town or City, and Local Board No. Do this first, before making any entries on the sheets.



Then count the cards in each of these 28 piles, and enter the total in the summary sheet for Table V ("Nationality"), in Column X ("registered but not called"), on the lines bearing the names of the respective countries.

Then take all the "citizen native" cards, just used in operation 2, and look for the entry in line 10 of the registration card, "Race," dealing out into one pile all those bearing the entry "African," "negro," "colored," or the equivalent. Count these, and enter the total in line 29 of Table V, in Column X.

Then place together again all the cards of Pile I ("Registered but not called"), ready for use later in the operation below under "Occupations."

PILE II (CALLED BUT NOT ACCEPTED).

(This operation can be carried on by another person at the same time that Pile I is being used, as in paragraphs 1-3, above).

1. *Marriage*.—Take Pile II (Called but not Accepted), containing cards bearing the red pencil mark "C" only. Deal them out, one by one, into *two* smaller piles, watching for the entry "married" or "single," in line 10 on each card, and placing the "married" in *one* pile and the "single" in the other pile.

Then count the cards in each of these two smaller piles, and enter the total number on the summary sheet for Table III ("Marriage"), in Column Y ("Called but not accepted"); on line (1) will be entered the total number in the "married" pile; on line (2), the total number in the "single" pile.

2. *Citizenship and alienage*.—Put together again in one pile all the cards of Pile II ("Called but not accepted"). Then proceed to deal them out again, one by one, into *four* smaller piles, watching for the entry in line 4 on each card, "citizen native," "citizen naturalized," "alien," "alien declarant," placing those having the same entry in the same pile.

Then count the cards in each of these four smaller piles, and enter the total number on the summary sheet for Table IV ("Citizenship and alienage"), in column Y, "called but not accepted"; on line (1) will be entered the total number in the "citizen native" pile, and so on for the remaining three lines.

3. *Nationality*.—Take the "alien" cards just used in the operation with Pile II ("called but not accepted"). Deal them out again into *twenty-eight* smaller piles (if there are that many nationalities represented), watching for the entry on line 6 on the card, "Of what country, etc." Place those of the same country in the same pile, as described in paragraph 5 above.

Count the total in each pile, and enter it on the summary sheet for Table V ("Nationality"), in column Y ("called but not accepted"), each total on the line for the respective country.

Then take all the "citizen native" cards, just used in operation 2, and look for the entry in line 10 of the registration card, "Race," dealing out into one pile all those bearing the entry "African," "negro," "colored," or the equivalent. Count these and enter the total in line 29 of Table V, in column Y.

Then place together again all the cards of Pile II ("called but not accepted"), ready for use later in the operation below, under "Occupations."

Summary sheets B1 and B2 are then ready. A duplicate should be made and retained by the Board. The originals should be promptly sent by registered mail to the Provost Marshal General.

Be sure to fill in the blanks on each sheet showing the State, county, town, or city, and local board number.

OCCUPATIONS.

[Table VI.]

1. Take Pile I ("Registered but not Called"), containing all cards *not* bearing a red C or CA, and proceed to sort it as follows:

Separate the cards into 30 piles, according to the blue pencil number.

The entire set of cards, when sorted, will lie thus:

10	20	30
9	19	29
8	18	28
7	17	27
6	16	26
5	15	25
4	14	24
3	13	23
2	12	22
1	11	21

Then count the total cards in each pile (1's, 2's, etc., up to 30's).

As the total of each pile is ascertained, enter it in the summary sheet C, "Occupations" (Table VI), under "Registered but not called" (col. X), entering the total 1's on the horizontal line 1, the total of 2's on line 2, and so on, throughout the 30 piles.

(Different persons can be working on Piles I, II, and III at the same time.)

2. Then take Pile II ("Called but not Accepted")—the cards bearing a red C. Separate them similarly into 30 piles, according to the blue pencil number; count the totals in the same way, and enter them in the summary sheet C, "Occupations" (Table VI), under "Called but not accepted" (col. Y), on lines 1, 2, 3, etc., to 30.

3. Then take Pile III ("Called and accepted")—the cards bearing a red CA. Separate them similarly into 30 piles, according to the blue pencil number; count the totals, and enter them in the occupations sheet (Table VI), under "Called and accepted" (col. Z), on lines 1, 2, 3, etc., up to 30.

4. When the totals of all three Piles I, II, III have thus been entered, take the summary sheet C, "Occupations," and make the additions to fill the fourth and fifth columns; i. e., on line 1, add columns X, Y, and Z and enter the total in line 1, column XYZ; then add columns Y and Z and enter the total in column YZ, in line 1.

Then do the same for line 2, line 3, and so on through the 30 lines.

5. The occupation sheet is then complete. Make a duplicate and retain it. Send the original promptly by registered mail direct to the Provost Marshal General.

Be sure to fill in the blanks on each sheet showing the State, county, town or city, and local board number.

U. S. Standard medical records form.

Regulations Governing Physical Examinations

PREScribed BY THE PRESIDENT UNDER
AUTHORITY OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS
APPROVED MAY 18, 1917

FORM NO. 11, P. M. G. O.

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1917

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 2, 1917.

Under authority vested in him by the act of May 18, 1917, the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES prescribes the following Regulations Governing Physical Examinations under said act, and directs that said Regulations be published for the government of all concerned and that they be strictly observed.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

The following variations below the standard given in the table are permissible, when the applicant is *active, has firm muscles, and is evidently rigorous and healthy*:

Height.	Chest at expiration.	Weight.
<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
61 and under 64.....	1	8
64 and under 68.....	2	10
68 and under 69.....	2	12
69 and under 70.....	2	15
70 and under 73.....	2	20
73 and upward.....	2	24

To be acceptable, men below 64 inches in height must be of good physique, well developed, and muscular.

Variations in weight above the standard are not disqualifying, unless sufficient to constitute obesity. Unless exceptionally well proportioned, men above 6 feet 6 inches in height should be rejected.

(*b*) The arms being extended above the head, backs of hands together, the applicant is required to cough vigorously; any form of rupture may now be discovered by the hand and eye, but still better by the index finger passed up to the external ring.

(*c*) The arms remaining extended above the head, the applicant is required to take a long step forward with the right foot and bend the right knee; the genital organs are now conveniently exposed and varicocele and other defects in the scrotum may be recognized.

(*d*) Arms down and the man required to separate the buttocks with his hands, at the same time bending forward; this exposes the anus.

(*e*) Examine heart and lungs; rate of pulse and respiration.

(*f*) Upper extremities: Make sure that all joints are free and supple, from the phalanges to the shoulder.

(*g*) Lower extremities: The person under examination is required to leap directly up, striking the buttocks with the heels, to hop the length of the room on the ball of first one foot and then the other, to make a standing jump as far as possible and repeat it several times, to run the length of the room in double-time several times; after which his heart and lungs are reexamined.

(*h*) *Mental*.--The mental examination should be such as to develop whether or not the man examined is possessed of normal, sound understanding.

(*i*) *Vision*.--To determine the acuity of vision, without glasses, place the person under examination with back to window at a distance of 20 feet from the test types. Examine each eye separately, without glasses, covering the other eye with a card (not with the hand). The applicant is directed to read the test types from the top of the chart down as far as he can see, and his acuity of vision recorded for each eye, with the distance of 20 feet as the numerator of a fraction, and the size of the type of the lowest line he can read correctly as the denominator. If he reads the 20-foot type correctly, his vision is normal and recorded 20/20; if he does not read below the 30-foot type, the vision is imperfect and recorded 20/30; if he reads the 15-foot type, the vision is unusually acute and recorded 20/15, etc.

service. Sunken or scarred nose is often indicative of syphilis, while a red bulbous nose suggests alcoholism or indigestion.

Neck.—Pronounced goiter, great enlargement or ulcerations of the cervical glands.

Chest.—Disease of lungs and heart, especially in flat or narrow or malformed chest. In examining the heart care must be taken not to ascribe to disease the hurried, sharply accentuated action sometimes due to nervousness, fright, or embarrassment, or the irregular action caused by the excessive use of tobacco. Nor should the examiner attach undue importance to the soft systolic murmurs often heard in growing athletic youths, functional and temporary in their nature.

Abdomen.—Chronic inflammations of the gastro-intestinal tract, including chronic diarrhea and dysentery and other diseases of the contained organs; great care should be exercised before exempting for these conditions; hernia in all situations.

Anus.—Hemorrhoids of a pronounced type, prolapsus, fistula and fissures.

Genito-urinary organs.—Syphilis when discernible by inspection and physical examination; tight urethral stricture, undescended testicle, chronic orchitis, marked hydrocele; chronic disease of the bladder and kidneys. Varicocele does not constitute a cause for rejection unless it is so large as to interfere with locomotion; it frequently occurs among the most robust men and often without their being aware of its existence. Gonorrhea, acute and chronic, is not disqualifying, but individuals so affected should be advised immediately to secure appropriate medical treatment pending receipt of orders to report for duty.

Affections common to both extremities.—Chronic rheumatism and diseases of the joints of disabling type, irreducible dislocation or false joints, old dislocations if attended with impairment of motion or distortion of the joint, severe sprains, chronic synovitis, badly united fractures, caries, necrosis, atrophy or paralysis, extensive or adherent scars, permanent contraction of muscles.

Hands.—Webbed fingers, permanent flexion, extension or loss of motion of one or more fingers; loss or serious mutilation of either thumb, total loss of index finger of the right hand, total loss of any two fingers of the same hand, or loss of the second and third phalanges of all the fingers of either hand.

Lower extremities.—Pronounced varicose veins, especially when attended with edema or marks of ulceration, pronounced knock-knees, club feet, flat feet, webbed toes, bunions, over-riding or marked displacement or deformity of any of the toes, hammertoes.

The shin bone, if rough, nodulated, and tender, suggests syphilis.

A broad, flat sole is common in laboring classes, particularly among negroes, and is in no way disabling. In the flat foot which renders a man unfit for service the arch is so far gone that the entire border rests upon the ground, with the inner ankle lowered and very prominent and the foot apparently pushed outward. Flat feet are not infrequently the result of tuberculous process.

4. Any of the physical deficiencies mentioned above must be present in such degree as to clearly and unmistakably disqualify the man for military service before he can be found to be physically deficient and not physically qualified for military service.

5. Temporary effects of acute disease or of an injury are not to be regarded as justifying a finding that the person so affected is physically deficient and not physically qualified for military service, but may be regarded as justifying a reasonable delay in completing the physical examination in order that an opportunity for recovery may be afforded.

6. Upon the recommendation of the Provost Marshal General, medical officers will be directed, from time to time, to visit local boards for the purpose of observing the manner in which physical examinations are being conducted and conclusions based thereon. Such medical officers will be authorized to reexamine men whom the local boards have found to be physically deficient and not physically qualified for military service, and will be required to make a report of each such reexamination.

7. These regulations may be modified at any time by the President of the United States.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION
UNDER THE
SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT OF MAY 18, 1917
(See instructions, page 4)

(Surname)

(Christian name.)

Serial No. -----

STATEMENT OF PERSON EXAMINED

Have you found that your health and habits in any way interfere with your
success in civil life? If so, give details: -----

Do you consider that you are now sound and well? If not, state details -----

Have you ever been under treatment in a hospital or asylum? If so, for what
ailment? -----

I certify that the foregoing questions and my answers thereto have been
read over to me; that I fully understand the questions and that my answers
thereto are correctly recorded and true in all respects.

I further certify that I have been fully informed and know that making
or being a party to making any false statement as to my fitness for military
service renders me liable to punishment by imprisonment.

(Signature of person examined.)

----- M. D.,
Examining Physician.

Place, -----

Date, -----

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION BY EXAMINING PHYSICIAN OF LOCAL BOARD

(Person under examination stripped.)

Weight,lbs.; height,inches.

Girth of chest (at nipples): At expiration,inches.

At inspiration,inches.

General examination (head, chest, abdomen, extremities):

.....

.....

Nose and throat:

.....

Heart:

.....

Genito-urinary organs (urine will be examined in suspicious cases):

.....

Hernia:

.....

Hemorrhoids:

Flat foot or other deformities of feet:

.....

Eyes:

Vision—Right eye,; left eye,

Ears:

Hearing—Right ear,; left ear,

Teeth:

		Right.								Left.							
Missing Teeth:	Upper,	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Lower,	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(Strike out those that are missing.)

Remarks:

.....

.....

.....

I certify that I have carefully examined the person named on the first page hereof and have carefully recorded the results of the examination, and that it is my judgment and belief that he is *physically qualified for military service *physically deficient and not physically qualified for military service

by reason of

.....

..... M. D.,
Examining Physician.

Place,

Date,

*Strike out clause not applicable.

FINDING OF LOCAL BOARD

Place,

Date,, 191

The Local Board finds the person named on the first page hereof *physically qualified for military service *physically deficient and not physically qualified for military service by reason of

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
Clerk, Local Board.

.....
Executive Officer, Local Board.

*Strike out clause not applicable.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION AT PLACE OF MOBILIZATION

(Person under examination stripped.)

Weight, lbs.; height, inches.

Girth of chest (at nipples): At expiration, inches.

At inspiration, inches.

General examination (head, chest, abdomen, extremities):

.....
.....
.....

Nose and throat:

Heart:

Genito-urinary organs (urine will be examined in suspicious cases):

.....
.....

Hernia:

Hemorrhoids:

Flat foot or other deformities of feet:

Wassermann reaction:

Eyes:

Vision—Right eye,; left eye,

Ears:

Hearing—Right ear,; left ear,

Teeth:

		Right.								Left.								
Missing Teeth:	{	Upper,	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Lower,	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(Strike out those that are missing.)

Remarks: -----

I certify that I have carefully examined the person named on the first page hereof and have carefully recorded the results of the examination, and that it is my judgment and belief that he is *physically qualified for military service *physically deficient and not physically qualified for military service by reason of -----

Place, -----**Date,** -----

*Strike out clause not applicable.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The name of the person examined and the serial (red ink) number of his registration card will be entered in the spaces for that purpose on page 1 exactly as they appear on his registration card.

2. The questions under the heading "Statement of Person Examined" will be asked by the examining physician and the answers recorded by him before the person to be examined has been stripped. Any answer indicating a possible disqualification will be followed up by searching inquiry and examination and the result noted in the examining physician's report.

3. The physical examination will conform strictly to the requirements of this form and all prescribed regulations and instructions governing physical examinations under the Selective Service Act of May 18, 1917.

4. Deviations from normal, though not cause for finding the person examined physically deficient and not physically qualified for military service, will be noted under the proper headings.

5. The space under the Remarks will be used for continuation of an answer if the allotted space is insufficient, and for any further statement that the examining physician may desire to make.

6. In each case in which, after examination by one examining physician, a reexamination by another is required by regulations, an independent report of the reexamination will be made on this form; and the word "Reexamination" will be entered in red ink under the words "Serial Number" on the first page of the report of the reexamination. After completion of the reexamination the report thereof will be permanently attached to the report of the original examination.

firmly below the tip of the mastoid process of the good ear until the recruit flinches. Then the examiner says, "If you will open your mouth it will not hurt you." The recruit usually opens his mouth. If he does so, he is feigning deafness.

5. The Wagner Malinger Phone will be supplied to each base hospital.

By order of the Surgeon General:

H. P. BIRMINGHAM,
Colonel, Medical Corps.

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL
WASHINGTON

August 23, 1917.

MEMORANDUM NO. 6.

ON THE EXAMINATION OF DRAFTED MEN
IN NATIONAL ARMY CANTONMENTS
FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

1. Each soldier should be required to exhale his breath, cough, and immediately breathe in. The chest should be auscultated during this process. All men who show moist sounds during cough, or during respiration, should be classed as doubtful cases. All cases should also be classed as doubtful in which there is well-marked dullness on percussion, increased transmission of voice, harsh respiration, and prolonged expiration, even though there be no rales present. Men under weight, or with sunken or deformed chests, should be considered with special care, and if the conditions are marked, should be classed as doubtful, even though definite signs of tuberculosis are not detected.

2. Regulations for the information of medical officers for use in connection with examinations for pulmonary tuberculosis are covered by Circular No. 20, S. G. O., 1917.

By order of the Surgeon General:

H. P. BIRMINGHAM,
Colonel, Medical Corps.

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL
WASHINGTON

June 13, 1917.

CIRCULAR NO. 20.

The following is published for the information of medical officers for use in connection with examinations for pulmonary tuberculosis in the military service.

The duties of the examiner are:

1. To exclude cases of manifest tuberculosis from the army.
2. To hold to service men who allege tuberculosis as a ground for exemption or discharge on the basis of insufficient or incorrectly interpreted signs and symptoms.
3. To determine in the case of soldiers accepted for the military service the existence of pulmonary tuberculosis, and to decide whether or not the disease has been incurred in the line of duty.

**WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL
WASHINGTON**

August 12, 1917.

CIRCULAR NO. 23.

The following instructions are published for the guidance of medical officers in connection with physical examinations in the Army.

ORTHOPEDIC EXAMINATION.

In the examination of large numbers of recruits there will be many cases arising which must be classified as "border line." They will require careful consideration, and it is important in reaching a decision to discover the attitude of the recruit. A man anxious to enlist will minimize the importance of an apparent disability. On the other hand, a man may attempt to avoid service, or to secure discharge on disability, by complaining of symptoms which, in the mind of the public, are disabling features. The attempt to avoid service may come among drafted men who at their homes have claimed exemption without effect. Many will undoubtedly fortify their claims by certificates of physicians. It will, therefore, be necessary to consider each case with the greatest care, and, whenever possible, radiographs shall be taken to assist in making diagnoses.

In the examination of men already enlisted every effort will be made by examiners to retain in service those in whom remediable orthopedic abnormalities exist.

Major orthopedic conditions, due to structural changes, such as will impair the functions of joints, deformities from previous disease, extreme mal-postures, with accompanying deformities, etc., should be regarded as disqualifying.

Minor abnormalities are frequently remediable. Among these are some forms of flat foot; hammer toes; callosities; corns, hard and soft; claw toes (contractures in dorsal flexion); over-riding toe; "Morton's toe"; ingrowing nails; irregularities of the nails; bunions and hallux valgus.

In such cases, men already in the service should be referred to the orthopedic surgeon on duty, for treatment. If there be no orthopedic surgeon at the station, the soldier will be transferred to the nearest cantonment, base or general hospital for observation and treatment.

FOOT EXAMINATION.

The examination of the foot is the most important feature of the work demanded of the examiner. It should be remembered that civilian life does not always demand great foot efficiency, and that a person with a pathological foot, or other abnormalities, may perform his daily tasks without great difficulty. *In the case of a soldier, however, it is of extreme importance that he be physically fit in every respect, and that no abnormalities be present which would prevent the performance of any part of his duty.*

RELATION OF FOOT TO LEG.

Dorsal flexion: If this is limited to 90° or less, it is a factor of potential weakness, and becomes important if associated with other abnormalities. This limitation (90°) is not of itself disabling; the condition is often remediable, but may be due to disease conditions in the ankle joint.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF WAR RISK INSURANCE
DIVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL INSURANCE

Bulletin No. 3

**FAMILY ALLOWANCES, ALLOTMENTS, COMPENSATION, AND
INSURANCE FOR THE MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES OF
THE UNITED STATES PROVIDED UNDER ACT OF CON-
GRESS APPROVED OCTOBER 6, 1917**

Explanation submitted by Hon. Julian W. Mack, of the provisions of the Military and Naval Insurance Act, presented at a conference of officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy, held in Washington on October 16, 17, and 18, 1917

This explanation has the full approval of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance

William C. De Lanoy

Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance

Approved:

W. M. Meadows

Secretary of the Treasury



But, before starting on an explanation of the law, it behooves me without the slightest degree of undue humility to say that the remarks that were made about me this morning as to my connection with the law were greatly exaggerated. I do not underestimate them at all. I deem it the greatest opportunity, the greatest privilege of my life, to have been given this opportunity to do my bit toward the war service in this particular constructive way. But it is not my law at all; I was only one of many. Happening to be selected as chairman of a committee, naturally I had to guide the drafting of the measure and the piloting of it through Congress. But a great many had a larger or smaller share in the work; it is no one man's law, and no one man's name ought ever to be associated with a law of this kind. It is the soldiers' and sailors' compensation and insurance act. It is for them, and every one of us who has had anything to do with it wants to have his individuality sunk and his connection with it forgotten, so that the fact that it is for the soldiers and sailors may always be remembered. And for that reason I am not going to mention the names of those who had to do with the act; for the further reason, too, that I might forget one or the other, and that would be unfortunate, there were so many.

Now, then, to take up the act itself. And perhaps it would be clearer to sketch first the underlying principles and then the general scope, and then in a general way each article, and then to get down to the details of each article.

As I said this morning, the underlying purpose was to grant a measure of justice to the fighting forces on behalf of the whole people, and, secondly, in granting that measure of justice to do it in a way that would hearten the men by freeing them of the one great dread that every man has. Men who go out to battle, even though they are not in the slightest degree physical cowards, may have a fear of what may befall them. But that isn't the real fear that confronts most of them. The real terror for men is that their families may suffer or become objects of charity. That fear the Government aims to dispel by letting the men know in advance that their families are not going to become objects of charity; that while, of course, the Government can not keep each one of them in the comfortable situation in which many of you men maintain your families, it can and it will at least do this: It will save them from abject poverty—save them from having to go out and to ask others for the necessities of life.

Now, some emphasis was placed in some of the talks this morning on compensation to the men. The contrast was made between pensions and compensation, and the analogy of the workmen's compensation act was referred to. All of that is true. I do not want, however, to overemphasize this thought of compensation. Rather I should like to have you feel that all of those who had anything to do with this act have always appreciated that, whatever the Government may do, it can not give real compensation for the services that soldiers and sailors render, and that their only compensation, their only real compensation, is the legacy that they are going to transmit to their children, the knowledge that they have stood up and done the fighting for the rest of us. But in some reasonable measure the rest of the country must give them a compensation, and we have used the

cost of living is above the average it is only fair and right that the State or the community should step in and supplement what the Government is doing, and we felt that that is a matter that ought to be left to the State or the city.

Then there are going to be extraordinary conditions in individual families. There are going to be men who have made commitments for the future, which because of the loss of their income they are unable now to meet. It is expected that the bill that Secretary Baker referred to this morning, and which, by the way, was never part of this bill but was always a separate and distinct bill, will be enacted at the next Congress, and that bill, which is like those called in Europe moratorium measures, will grant relief to some extent by giving men who have made definite commitments, mortgages, interest, insurance policies, and other things, at least some leeway in paying them.

But, apart from that, it is hoped that men with families in those circumstances may be helped through loans by private organizations, patriotic bodies, such as the Red Cross and organizations of a similar character.

And so, too, there are families who have been and are now on the rolls of various philanthropic organizations. It is not meant to relieve those organizations of what they have been doing except in so far as what the Government gives will naturally relieve those organizations. But there will be extraordinary cases, extraordinary conditions in many families demanding more than that reasonable average measure of justice which the people of the United States as a whole ought to be and are ready to give. And in those extraordinary cases the appeal will have to be made in the future as it has been in the past either to the State, county, or city or to private philanthropic organizations. But for the great mass of the people, and for the people who will be helped and satisfied with this average reasonable assistance from the Government, we wanted, and Congress wanted, it understood that it is not a gift; it is not charity at all: it is additional compensation.

Coming now to the subject of the family allowance, a man's wife and children are entitled to the family allowance that the Government provides from the mere fact that they are his wife and children and there will be no examination into the question of their financial condition. If they want this aid from the Government they will get it without question. Of course it is not supposed, and therefore Congress finally consented to let the provision stand in the way it was drafted—it is not supposed that the wife of a millionaire is going to make application to the Government for \$15 a month in addition to the compulsory allotment that her husband must make to her. In fact it is assumed that she is not going to have her husband give her this allotment out of his pay to be deducted from his pay. In other words, it is not to be supposed that those people who are in comfortable circumstances, who have independent incomes, either the wife or the husband, and who do not require anything from the Government, are going to make application for this family allowance. In fact, it is expected that such people will come in and waive the allotment that the husband would otherwise be compelled to make out of his pay.

VOLUNTARY ALLOTMENT.

Now, it is only as to the wife and children and to the divorced wife that the Government makes this deduction, whether the man wishes it or not. In other words, it is only as to them that the allotment is compulsory. Subject to any regulations that the Secretary of War or Navy may make, a man may allot as much or all of his pay as he pleases for any other purposes. He can't allot it away from the wife, children, or divorced wife to the extent that they are entitled to it under law; but the rest of it, or if he has not any of them, then all of it, he may allot as he pleases for any purpose he pleases; this, however, is subject to regulations, because the Secretary of War may well say a man must not deprive himself of all of his spending money. Now, while he may allot, subject to these regulations, to any person and for any purpose that he pleases, there are certain persons to whom he ought to allot, to whom he may feel that he ought to allot, and there are certain persons to whom if he does make a proper allotment the Government will add an allowance.

Now note the distinction. To the wife and to the children and to the divorced wife the allotment is compulsory. He has not any option except, as I said, the waiver and the exemption. To these other people there is no compulsion. If he does not want to support his aged mother, who is dependent upon him, the pressure of public opinion will have to make him support her—the pressure from his fellows. The Government will not, without his consent, deduct it from his pay. But as an incentive for a man to support or to help support his father, his mother, his grandchildren, his brother, or his sister, if they need his support, the Government says, "If you will contribute to their support and they need still more, we will add something to it." So that while the allotment to these people, these relatives, is not compulsory, it is a condition precedent to the Government giving an allowance. It is compulsory if the man wants them to get the Government allowance in addition to what he gives them, and if he does not want them to get the Government allowance, then he can do as he pleases.

AMOUNT OF ALLOTMENT AND ALLOWANCE.

Now, to get down to the figures. First, as to the compulsory allotment. A man must allot to his wife and children at least \$15 a month. That is the minimum. That leaves a private, even in the United States, \$15 for himself.

I ought to have said long ago that this allotment and allowance article of the act does not apply to commissioned officers and it does not apply to Army and Navy Nurse Corps. It applies only to enlisted men, which, of course, as you know includes the noncommissioned officers, and in the Navy the petty officers, and it also applies, by express statement that it shall so apply, to the men in the training camps. Of course, men in the training camps are not officers and are not ordinary enlisted men; but we have defined them for the purposes of the act under the words "enlisted men." Now, the reason for the distinction again is obvious. The commissioned officers get more pay, and the Army and Navy nurses are really employees and get the same salary that they get when there is no war, and therefore it was believed that their families were not entitled to this extra help.

Government unless her husband gives her an allotment; and if she waives the allotment, she can not get anything from the Government.

Let me suggest that as I am going on to something else it might be just as well to interrupt me if you want to ask any question about the things I have just talked about. You will not disturb my train of thought.

A MEMBER. In this allotment to the wife with no children of \$15, and the husband makes an allotment of \$15, that means the wife will receive \$30 from the Government.

Judge MACK. Yes. I do not like to put it that way. The husband is giving \$15 and the Government is adding another \$15.

A MEMBER. That is with no children.

Judge MACK. Yes. If there is a wife with one child the Government will add \$25 to what the husband gives, and so on up the scale.

I ought to say a word as to the divorced wife. A divorced wife can get the same as a wife—that is, \$15 a month—and the husband must make the same allotment to her. Of course a man's children by a divorced wife are his; there is no difference between children. The divorced wife without children can get at the best what a wife can get, namely, \$15 a month from the Government and \$15 from the man. But there are certain limitations to what she can get. In the first place she can not get more, counting the allotment that he must make and the allowance together, than the alimony which the court decree provides. Now, suppose the court has said that the husband shall pay to her \$20 a month alimony. That \$20 a month would be made up first out of the \$15 that the husband must himself allot and then \$5 that the Government would add. On the other hand, if the divorce decree said \$30 a month, then she would get \$15 from the man and \$15 from the Government.

But the divorced wife is subordinated to the present wife and the children, and if the entire amount that the husband must give is needed by them, then the divorced wife can not get anything from him; she would still get a Government allowance, subject, however, to their prior rights. She comes next to them, ahead of those others that I am going to talk about, but she does not come equal to them or ahead of them. Let me put that in an example. Take a man making \$90 a month. Suppose he has got a wife and three children and a divorced wife, and the divorced wife is entitled to \$30 a month alimony. Well, now, the wife and three children would be entitled to \$37.50 from the Government. They are entitled to the same thing from the husband. I said he was getting \$90 a month. He would be compelled to give the same as the Government gives, but not more than half his pay. So that she would be entitled from him to \$37.50 a month, the same as the Government gives. But as half his pay is \$45, he can be compelled to give the balance, \$7.50, to his divorced wife. That takes up half his pay, and that is the extent that he can be compelled to give.

Now, then, the Government has given \$37.50 to the wife and the children; but the Government is ready to give when necessary up to \$50; this, however, is the maximum that the Government gives to all put together. Now, as it has given only \$37.50 to the wife and children there is still \$12.50 left that can be gotten from the Government by the divorced wife. She would thus have \$7.50 from the man and \$12.50 from the Government, making \$20 a month; she

divorced wife. Therefore the divorced wife gets \$12.50 instead of \$15. Does that make the situation plain?

A MEMBER. Yes, sir.

Another MEMBER. A man getting \$70 a month can allot more than half? He can make an allotment of \$50?

Judge MACK. He can make any allotment he pleases, subject only to the Army regulations.

A MEMBER. My question is this, then, whether a man who gets \$70 a month, and has a divorced wife and a wife, could defeat payments to the divorced wife by allotting \$50 to the present wife?

Judge MACK. No; that is answered by what I said; that while a man can allot any of his pay he can not allot it until after the compulsory deduction is made. Now, the compulsory deduction would be for wife and children and divorced wife, and therefore those must come first and come out of his half pay alone. His other half pay is perfectly free. Now, a man with \$70 pay, having a wife and three children and a divorced wife, can not be compelled to give anything to the divorced wife because the \$37.50 which the Government gives the wife and three children would be supplemented by all that he can be compelled to give—half his pay; that is, \$35; his wife and three children would be entitled to that entire amount; all the divorced wife could get would be the balance between \$50, the Government maximum, and the \$37.50 allowance which the wife and three children get.

A MEMBER. If a man wants to give more than the compulsory allotment does the Government prevent him?

Judge MACK. No; a man can give as much as he pleases but the amount which the Government adds is definitely fixed for each case.

A MEMBER. In case of a fine, what happens? Suppose a soldier is fined. [Laughter.]

Judge MACK. We are going to try to arrange for that by regulation. I don't know whether the interdepartmental committee has taken it up or not.

Col. LORD. We have discussed it.

Judge MACK. What we are going to try to do is to have the Army and Navy Regulations provide that it will come out of the other half of the fellow's pay. [Laughter.]

A MEMBER. In the Navy there are certain conditions under which a man's pay stops, where illness has been contracted through some fault of his own, and he may go to a hospital for some period of time, and during that period he loses all pay. What would be the result under those conditions?

Col. LORD. May I answer that? That can be covered by regulation.

A MEMBER. Pardon me, in the Navy it is in the law.

Judge MACK. Have you taken that up for discussion?

A MEMBER. It was passed in the Navy two years ago.

Col. LORD. They have the same law in the Army.

Judge MACK. Have we the judge advocate's representative here? He can answer that question.

A MEMBER. May I ask that a memorandum be made of that?

Col. LORD. I will make a note of that.

A MEMBER. Suppose the court allows a divorced wife a certain amount and the Government allotment does not come up to that amount, does the man have to make up the rest from his own pay?

Judge MACK. There is this provision in the law, that exemption can be given by regulations.

A MEMBER. It hardly appears fair for the dependents.

Judge MACK. What I have been saying does not apply to the allowance but only to the allotment; but if the man is discharged for misconduct he necessarily injures his family. So, too, if he becomes disabled through his willful misconduct his family as well as himself are cut out of the compensation provisions.

A MEMBER. A man is absent without leave. Under certain conditions he is treated as a deserter and his pay is then withheld until the question is determined whether he is or is not a deserter. Does the family allowance go on?

Judge MACK. Until it is decided, the family allowance goes on, if he is in the service. Has he deserted?

A MEMBER. No; he has come back, but the question is not decided. He is taken from the pay roll. How can they take out the allotment?

Col. LORD. Take it out when they get a settlement. I do not understand that we are going to wait until we hear from the field or the ships. We are going to plan to pay in the Army as soon as the money is due. We will hear from the field afterwards.

A MEMBER. I would like to know about the family allowance. I have gained the idea that the family allowance was something given by the Government depending not at all on something else. It is the Government's business to collect the allotment. If they fail to do it that ought not to affect his allowance. If a man does not get any pay the Government can't take anything from him. In the meanwhile the man is in the service until he is discharged.

Judge MACK. Possibly I do not quite understand you when you say "family allowance." Do you include in the words "family allowance" that part which he himself allots or do you mean only the additional amount?

A MEMBER. I have made in my own mind this distinction: That having found out that a man has a family the Government contributes to the support of the family and then they are going to make the man contribute as a secondary proposition.

Judge MACK. The Government payment of allowance is conditioned upon the making of the allotment. That is the express statement of the law. Now, the making of that allotment may be waived; may be exempted by the Government. But unless the Government exempts him from paying that allotment the allotment must be made if he gets pay in order to get the allowance.

A MEMBER. Yes; but if the allowance is conditional upon the allotment, the allotment itself being compulsory, it follows that the allowance must be compulsory.

Judge MACK. The allotment is compulsory if a man is earning it; if a man has no pay, there can be no allotment.

A MEMBER. But he is in the service just the same. He is serving his country for hire.

Judge MACK. In the case you put he is serving his country, is he?

A MEMBER. So long as he is in the service he theoretically is.

Judge MACK. You are assuming the case that a man is in the service, but nevertheless his pay is suspended.

A MEMBER. One more question: Take the case of a man with a wife and one child. She would receive \$25?

Judge MACK. Yes.

A MEMBER. And no matter what the man's pay is, if his allotment is added to that \$25 she gets pay from the husband and pay from the Government—two sources?

Judge MACK. Yes.

A MEMBER. And if the man is a private the husband would give her \$15, because that would be half of his pay?

Judge MACK. You see, pay is defined in the act as pay for service in the United States, according to his rank and according to the period of his service; allowances are cut out; the \$3 extra for foreign service, etc., in determining this half pay. It is the pay that a man gets while serving in the Army in the United States. You will find that definition in section 22, and I will come back to some of these other definitions in a few minutes—"Pay for services in the United States, excluding all allowances."

A MEMBER. Under your definition of enlisted men I see where it says "enrolled, drafted, and otherwise." I will ask you what is meant by enrolled?

Judge MACK. That is a Navy term. The Navy put that in.

A MEMBER. That would not include field clerks?

Judge MACK. It was thought to refer only to certain men in the Navy. But I am advised by The Judge Advocate General of the Army that field clerks, and field clerks Quartermaster Corps, are enrolled in the Army. They are therefore within the act under the definition of enlisted men.

We come next to other relatives, for whom, as I said, an allotment is not compulsory. But it is a condition precedent to getting the allowance, unless an exemption from making the allotment is granted. Now, the situation as to this is totally different from that as to wife and child. The millionaire mother, father, brother, or sister could not get anything from the Government, because the Government allowance to these other relatives is subject to several conditions, and, first, that they must be actually dependent, in whole or in part, upon the man. If they are not dependent, they can not get anything, no matter whether he makes them an allotment or not. And, second, they can not get from this allotment and the allowance combined more than the man himself has been habitually contributing during the period of dependency, but not exceeding the past year. In other words—but let me give you an example. The amount of the Government allowance is \$10 to one parent, \$20 to two parents, and \$5 additional to each additional parent—because a man can have half a dozen parents as the word "parent" is defined by this act—\$5 to each grandchild, brother, or sister. Now, as I said, none of those payments are made unless the individual is dependent in whole or in part upon the man, and, second, none of those payments are made unless the allotment that the man himself must make, if he wants anything to be paid by the Government, is less than what he has been habitually paying to them.

How much must the man allot in order to get this allowance? Well, that depends. If he is giving a compulsory allotment to wife,

allots. The wife and the children come first, the divorced wife next, and then come these parents, brothers, and sisters in sharing in that possible \$50 that the Government gives.

A MEMBER. What form of proof is required of the amount that has been paid by the man to his family?

Judge MACK. That is a matter that will be prescribed by regulations, but until the bureau can investigate further it is apt to take the statement of the man and his mother as to what has been actually paid, because a man is going to the penitentiary if he knowingly makes a wrong statement.

Col. LORD. The Army had the same proposition to meet in connection with the \$5,000,000 that was distributed in connection with the Mexican mobilization, and that was a troublesome problem that we had to solve, to establish definitely and with certainty how much had been customarily contributed by the soldier toward the support of the designated beneficiary. But we solved it.

Judge MACK. It is a difficult problem, and we have endeavored in this act to get away as far as we could from the necessity of investigating questions of dependency. That was one of the reasons why we said, Give the wife and children, if they ask for it, without going into the question of whether they really need it or not, because as was said in answer to arguments of Congressmen and Senators, it will cost the Government more to investigate whether these wives and children are really dependent than the amount that would be saved from those who did not need it and nevertheless asked for it.

A MEMBER. In the case of petty officers, many of them leave an allotment of \$75 for their families. Maybe they earn \$90. Now, we say that they are compelled to leave one-half of their pay. We will say that it will be \$50 in the case of \$100 pay, and that he had a wife with no children. Would the Government still give \$15 in addition to the \$50? The \$50 would not be compulsory.

Judge MACK. It would not be \$50 compulsorily. Let me try to put it again. A man must allot only the same amount that the Government itself is paying. But even that is subject to two limitations; that he must allot \$15 a month and that he need not allot more than half his pay. Suppose that man has a wife and no children. How much is the Government going to give her? \$15 a month. So, then, the man must allot the same amount that the Government gives, that is \$15, isn't it? That is all that the man must allot, because it is also the minimum that he can allot. But the maximum half pay is only if the Government were to give up to that.

A MEMBER. But what I meant, the point is this, that he has been leaving \$70, but irrespective of the amount that he allots, the fact that he has a wife, the Government allots, then, \$15, irrespective of what he has been leaving for her.

Judge MACK. Irrespective of what he gives, in excess of \$15, the Government will give only \$15. Now, he may give her another \$5 or he may give her his entire pay if he wants to, but the fact that he gives more than \$15 does not influence the Government in giving any more. The Government amount is fixed.

A MEMBER. A mother has more than one son, say three, in the service. Does she get allowance from all three sons? [Laughter.]

Judge MACK. It is possible that the words of the law could be stretched to cover that case. I say it is possible, but not certain, because we have expressly provided for that sort of case in the compensation article. You will find, when I come to that, in article 301 (g), at the top of page 9, that such compensation shall be payable whether her widowhood arises before or after the death of such person and whenever her condition is such that if the person were living the widowed mother would have been dependent upon him for support. Now, that is a case similar to the one you are putting. Suppose she was not dependent upon him at any time during the year before he went into the service, but she would have been dependent upon him at the present moment because the family status has changed; suppose her husband has died; if this boy had not been in the war, she would have been dependent upon him.

That may be one of the omissions in the act, or it may be that the bureau can cover it in a reasonable way by a broad construction of the act.

A MEMBER. It would be well to discharge that man and let him go home.

Judge MACK. That would be one solution. [Laughter.] Because a man can be discharged if after he has entered his people become dependent upon him.

A MEMBER. His regimental commander is the judge of that under the War Department's letter of April 4, 1917.

Judge MACK. Now, you have, none of you, asked about something provided for in section 208, but I will call your attention to it. How are you going to divide this between wife and children and between parents, grandparents, and the others? Well, the bureau will provide regulations. The bureau can apportion it as it pleases. Those regulations are not yet provided. Experience will have to demonstrate how best it can be done.

A MEMBER. Judge Mack, if a man's wife is working and makes enough money to take care of herself, will she get that \$15 paid as an allotment?

Judge MACK. Yes, I will say again; because it is evident I have not made myself perfectly clear to everybody; just as that millionaire's wife can get it if she wants it, so can the working woman. And she has a perfect right to get it. Is that clear?

A MEMBER. Yes, sir.

Another MEMBER. Judge, suppose a man gets married after this goes through?

Judge MACK. It does not make any difference when he gets married.

A MEMBER. I wanted to get to this point: Is \$15 that the Government allows at the start allowed on the day you get married?

Judge MACK. Yes. [Prolonged laughter.] I may say that there was one sailor boy who was as enthusiastic and punctual in his attendance at the meetings of the committee while this was going through as I was, and the moment I told him it was through and they had not compelled the wife to be actually dependent upon him—the Senate already had put in a provision, and it was only at the last moment that they struck it out, that the wife or child must be just like the rest of the relatives, actually dependent—the moment I told him that they had stricken that out and that it would not make

against an enlisted man's pay simply because the fact has been developed that he has a wife and children?

Judge MACK. Oh, yes; I almost forgot one thing before leaving this subject; the matter of compulsory allotment and Government allowance begins November 1. That means that the first deductions will be on the November pay roll, so that we have quite a bit of time to gather all of this information.

A MEMBER. Judge Mack, could I ask a question about methods? Now, from the standpoint of a company commander, suppose he checks his men up and assorts the bachelors and benedicts, and has his two lists.

Judge MACK. Let me suggest to you that you put that question to-morrow or Thursday, because I am not now prepared to discuss it, and that is one of the most important things that you gentlemen are here for—to consider together and to consider with the administrative officials the best methods of actually distributing all of this information.

A MEMBER. My point was that if you take your list of married men, and some of them do not make this application, is it then the company commander's duty to send the application to the wife to see whether she wants to make the application or not?

Judge MACK. Well, I do not know, but it is the duty of the man to fill in the information. Now, that is a matter to be determined and is a very interesting question, and suggests the possibility of putting it up to the wife if she wants it and the man does not want it, because the beneficiary may apply.

That is the point I make, because the beneficiary may apply.

A MEMBER. Judge Mack, not desiring to interrupt you too much, I should like to ask with regard to this matter that frequently in the Army they have had cases come through the office of complaints from the wife that she is not being provided for by allotment from the husband. I know of very few cases in which the Army commanders have not been able by moral or other suasion to see that the proper allotment was immediately made.

Judge MACK. The danger is in the case of deserted wives. Now, one of the very important things for you to put up to the men in explaining their absolute duty under the law to fill out these statements is that they must tell the truth about that and not play off as bachelors.

A MEMBER. How about deserted husbands; I know of cases like that?

Judge MACK. Deserted husbands?

A MEMBER. She gets this money?

Judge MACK. Oh, no; a deserted husband would have to ask for exemption from allotment and show that he had been deserted by his wife. After she has had an opportunity to be heard on the subject, undoubtedly exemption would be granted to him, and she would get neither allotment nor allowance. Of course, there are such cases. That is why that exemption provision was put in.

A MEMBER. Judge Mack, now in case the wife has left the husband, say, several months ago, and the husband does not know the whereabouts of the wife—all at once the wife should find out he is at a certain cantonment and she is going after all she can get and tries to get this allowance—

Judge MACK. Yes?

Judge MACK. Well, a man may be exempted if he has people dependent on him, but that word "dependent" has been construed differently in different States, and there are many men who have families dependent on them who have insisted patriotically on going to war anyway, and they have done it because a number of them knew that the Government was going to make some such provision as this. Moreover, in the second draft the situation will be different because of this provision.

Before I touch on compensation let us go back to these definitions on page 4. In the first place, so far as the allotment and allowance is concerned, what usually is called a common-law marriage, if it has existed for two years, will be sufficient. In other words, if a man and woman have openly and publicly lived together as man and wife—I mean recognized each other and have been recognized as husband and wife—for two years and neither of them is debarred by reason of having another husband or wife, so that if they had gone through a ceremony there would have been no bar to their marriage, they are deemed for the purposes of this part of the act to be husband and wife. As to the other articles of the act, the law is more strict. It requires pretty strict proof of marriage in order to entitle the woman to the rights of a married woman under the compensation and under the insurance clauses—perhaps much too strict—but, then, Congress put that in: it was not in our draft.

Now, then, "child," as used throughout the act, includes not only legitimate children, but it includes step children when they are members of the household. It includes adopted children if they have been adopted at least six months before the act went into effect, or six months before enlistment, if enlistment is after that. It includes illegitimate children, provided the man has acknowledged or acknowledges them as his own in writing, or provided a court has decreed that he must contribute to their support. And a grandchild would include a child as defined of a child as defined in the act. The child or the grandchild in order to get the family allowance or the compensation must be unmarried and under the age of 18, or if 18 or over must be insane, idiotic, or otherwise permanently helpless. The term "parent" includes, as I told you before, not only father and mother, but step-parents, grandparents, and the parents, step-parents, or grandparents of the wife as well as of the husband. Brothers and sisters include the half blood as well as the whole blood, step-brother and sister, and those through adoption.

Now, the military and naval forces that we talked about include all of the forces of every kind that are in the actual service. The act makes no distinction whatsoever between men and women in the same position. If we should get a fighting corps of women like the Russian brigade they would be treated exactly like men under this first section: their children and their brothers and sisters and parents would get the allowance, but their husbands would not get anything [laughter], as it is limited to a wife. Moreover, the allotment by a woman is not compulsory even as to a child. It is voluntary.

I might say that there are women in the service. We have some female yeomen in the Navy, and they would come within this article on family allowances.

for the loss of both hands, both feet, both eyes, total blindness, or for a permanently helpless, bedridden condition, \$100 monthly shall be given.

In addition to this, the man is going to get governmental medical and surgical treatment, and he is going to be supplied, subject to regulations to be made by the bureau so as to prevent abuse of it, with such appliances as he may need, not merely in the beginning but as long as his disability continues, artificial limbs and eyes and things of that kind.

If he is not totally, but only partially disabled, the amount that he is going to get will be a percentage of the amount that he would have gotten if he had been totally disabled, a percentage of this \$30 to \$75 a month dependent upon his family status. That percentage is going to be fixed by regulations of the bureau, and is going to be based upon what may be found to be the decrease—the average decrease in earning power that similar injuries produce in civil life. Now, of course, that's a mighty hard job. You can not be exact about it, and experience will determine whether they have struck the right percentages or the wrong percentages; and they have the right to change those percentages. Germany and France and England have given us examples, and the experience of the whole world will be studied in fixing the schedule. The pension law has certain fixed schedules.

It was deemed best for the partial disabilities not to have something rigid, amendable only by Congress, but to have a more flexible system. The compensation is paid during the period of disability, whether that disability be total or partial, whether it last a month or last during the lifetime of the man; because a man may be completely disabled but only for a month and, on the other hand, he may be only partially disabled, but for life. Suppose he gets typhoid fever in the service; he may be completely disabled for two months. During those two months he will get his pay. If he then recovers and is entirely well again, after that he won't get anything.

A MEMBER. That is, after the man is separated from the service?

REEDUCATION.

Judge MACK. I will come to that later. To answer you specifically, yes; but I will go a little more fully into that later. Now, I say it is right and just that this should be done, but it is not the most important thing to be done. The Government is taking you men and your fellows whole, physically strong; by reason of your patriotic service you receive these disabilities. The primary duty of the Government is to make you well again, if it possibly can, and to stimulate you to make yourselves well again—well physically, well economically, and well mentally, of course. Germany has set the example in rehabilitating those injured in industry, and the rest of the world is following. The most important thing the Government can do is to rehabilitate the injured men; to reeducate those who because of their injuries are unable, after they get well, to follow their former occupations. The man who needed his hands for his job and has lost them must be trained to do something else without his hands. It is a tremendous job that this Nation and all the nations are facing. This particular bill does not provide how it shall be done. It merely assumes that it is going to be done and that further

provisions before the men go out, to prevent the special pension legislation, which has been one of the chief evils of the past. We attempted to do this, following the analogy of the workmen's compensation acts and the precedent, too, of all pension legislation, by basing the disability compensation on the pay that the man had been receiving; basing it, of course, also, as I said before, on the family status. The bill as presented to Congress provided not only for somewhat higher amounts than Congress finally gave—we began with \$40 instead of with \$30—but it also provided that the compensation should be a percentage of the pay with a certain minimum. Now, the minimum that was fixed was higher than the percentage for all under the rank of commissioned officers. But commissioned officers would have received more, and there would have been a distinction between commissioned officers and the others. We thought that this was right and proper, particularly in view of the fact that the commissioned officers in the Regular Army get three-fourths of their pay on retirement. Congress, however, decreed that no distinction should be made between disabled privates and officers, and for this reason, that under conscription the men in the ranks of the privates come, as the officers do, from all the walks of life, and there are plenty of privates who are making greater financial sacrifices than the officers. That seemed to be the reason that influenced Congress to wipe out all distinction between officers and men. The danger in so doing is, as I say, that there may be private pension legislation hereafter.

Now, the same thing was done in respect to the widows and children of officers and men who are killed either in the service or as the result of injuries sustained or diseases contracted in the line of their duty. Congress again said there should be no distinction between those of the privates and those of the officers. The amounts given you will find in the bill. They range from \$20 for the orphan child, \$25 for a widow without children, running up to \$60 for the family, with a possibility of \$20 more for a dependent widowed mother, but the total not to exceed \$75 a month. I need hardly say that all of these provisions are eminently more liberal than ever have been given before, and, at least for privates and noncommissioned officers, are very much more liberal than the pensions of any other country.

There is this limitation on the right of a widow to receive the compensation: That she must have married the man either before the injury or within 10 years after the injury. If she marries him more than 10 years after the injury, she gets no compensation as his widow. Of course, his children are treated alike no matter from what marriage they result, but the woman herself must have married the man within 10 years from the time of the injury in order to come within the provisions of the compensation act.

The law expressly provides for burial expenses not exceeding \$100, but that is only in case death occurs before discharge from the service; and it includes the return of the body.

Two more things about this compensation I must call your attention to: Compensation is dependent upon the injury having been received or the disease contracted in line of duty. Now, the director of the bureau may have a difficult task defining "In the line of duty." We tried to get Congress to strike out these words, because they have been defined in a number of different ways. I think, knowing him,

Judge MACK. I do not know. That's a puzzler. I guess the bureau will have to settle that.

A MEMBER. I would like to know, judge. I come from a training camp, and would want to get to work right away.

Judge MACK. You bring that up again on Thursday. It's a very good question.

INSURANCE.

The thought underlying the insurance article was this, that after the loss of the ordinary income that is compensated for by the family allowance, and the risk of loss of life and limb in the service that is compensated for by the disability and death provisions, which we have just considered, comes the loss of present insurability. Men ought to insure themselves against the inevitable; whether they do or do not is, of course, a matter of their own concern. But in ordinary peace times every man who is fit to be in the Army, or at least to enter the Army, can go out and buy insurance. The result of entering or being in the service is that he can not buy insurance. I say can not; I mean, practically speaking; literally you can, but at a prohibitive rate. From your standpoint, the rate is exorbitant, and therefore prohibitive, even though, from the standpoint of the insurance company, the rates may well be entirely reasonable. We do not know what the risk is going to be; we do not know to what extent the mortality or disability percentage is going to be increased. It's really largely guesswork, even though we take the European experience as a basis; and because of this the insurance companies are adopting different rates. Some of them absolutely refuse to insure men against this hazard at all. Others are ready to insure them at the present time at an additional rate of from \$37.50 per \$1,000 to \$100 per \$1,000. That would mean for you from \$375 to \$1,000 a year extra on \$10,000 insurance over and above the ordinary premium that we civilians would pay, just because you are in the service.

Now, it was felt that it is utterly wrong for the people of this country to throw that burden upon the men in the service, and that that at least is a definite loss which the Government can replace. Further, it was believed that there is only one really adequate way of replacing it, of making it good, and that is by giving back in kind what has been taken away, by restoring your insurability and restoring it on at least as good a basis as the rest of us had. The only feasible way for the Government of the United States to restore the insurability of you men is to sell you the insurance that you could have gotten in private insurance companies, and therefore that is the plan that was adopted. It was urged that the Government pay this extra premium to the private insurance companies, and the private insurance companies were ready to be very fair and just and generous if that had been considered. Many were, and I think all of them would have been, entirely willing that this extra premium be set aside as a fund, and if there was anything saved out of it that it should be given back; but, on the other hand, if it was exhausted and more than exhausted, the Government should pay the difference. That would have been one way of handling the matter. The Government could have said to you, "Take any insurance you please in any company you please, and whatever extra premium is charged we

cost of administering it should not be charged up to the men, but should be deemed a general governmental war expense. When that was once decided, it followed that the Government could well afford to sell this insurance not merely at peace-time rates, but at peace-time rates less the loading which private companies add for expenses and emergencies. Now, this so-called loading runs from 20 per cent to 35 per cent of the amount that would otherwise be charged, and therefore, if you deduct this, the Government could afford to sell its insurance from, say, 20 to 30 per cent less than the private companies would charge. That is quite an item in the premium, and that is what Congress decided to do.

Then came the question what kind of insurance should the Government sell. Should it sell every kind that the private companies are selling or not? There are many reasons, dependent upon the particular circumstances of the individual, that would lead him to take, at some particular time of his life, some one or the other of the many forms of insurance that are offered, and there are very valid arguments that are urged by the insurance agents in support of the one or the other kind of insurance, as being the best kind for the particular individual at any particular period of his life.

Now, let me illustrate: A young man unmarried feels that he wants to have something substantial at the end of 20 years. He says "I do not want to pay out all my money just for the insurance protection alone as I pay my fire-insurance premiums. I want part of it to be a saving." Well, the man that feels that way will take, we will say, a 20, 25, or 30 year endowment policy. If he takes out \$10,000 of that kind of insurance, then at the end of that time he will get the \$10,000. He has created this fund for his subsequent use. The other young man is married. He says, "I want to protect my family more than myself. I do not want that money, I want my family to have the \$10,000 when I die. I want to get it for as little money as I can, but I want to get done paying for it in 20 years." That man will take a 20-payment life policy. And another man says, "I want to pay still less. I can do it by paying all my life, instead of for only 10, 15, or 20 years. I know that I will always have enough to keep this up, but I don't want to pay in so much as a 20-payment life will cost, and I will take an ordinary life."

Well, then, another man says, "I need as much insurance as I can possibly get for the money that I can afford to spare during the next five years. I want the cheapest safe insurance that I can get. I am just about to go into business. I can not see my way clear for the next five years. If I should die during that time, it is going to be very disastrous for my family. I need every penny that I can spare to put into my business during these next five years, and yet this is the time of all times when I need all the insurance that I can get. Now, after five years either I will be down and out or I will be prosperous, and then I can afford to take better insurance." Well, now, that kind of a man if he is properly advised by the insurance agent, will take what is called a five-year convertible term policy. He will take a policy that costs him very little during those five years, but that will give him the right or perhaps will compel him at the end of five years to convert it into something else that is more permanent in its character. During those five years he must get

dying, the percentage would be, we will say, eight and one-quarter, and for that reason they would have to pay \$8.25 apiece to make up the amount; and so, of course, as they grow older the chances of dying are greater. The number that would die each year is greater; and therefore, paying in the amount that each would have to contribute to make up the death losses that are expected, the expense or premium would grow heavier and heavier as they grew older.

Most of you would be surprised at the proportion of men who live to a real old age: the United States Life Tables, 1910, show that 40 per cent of men 20 years of age live to 70. Those are the figures that are given in the United States tables. Infant mortality is very high. A large percentage die the first five years; a fair percentage the first 10 years; a very small percentage the next 10 or 20 years; then the percentage goes up higher, and yet at the end of 70 years 31 per cent of males born survive; this equals 40 per cent of those who reach the age of 20. Then they begin to die off quickly. And so when you come to real old age, the cost of term insurance becomes tremendous and is a terrible burden. Now, it is very unwise for men to take out insurance that costs them a very few cents when they are young but an excessively burdensome amount when they are old, and are least able in all probability to pay it. And therefore it is very unwise for men to take out renewable term insurance as a permanent thing.

It has no paid-up value; if premiums are not paid it is not kept up and the insurance is not extended. Now, that is the principal and the best reason why insurance companies and insurance agents do not advise men to take yearly renewable term insurance, continuous for the man's life. But there are companies that issue it. Others change it a little; instead of the premiums going up each year they increase each 5 years or each 10 years. Now then, let us consider the two propositions that I have tried to state: First, that it is a bad thing for a man to take out yearly renewable term insurance with the intention of keeping it up for his life, because when he gets old it is going to be difficult for the average man to keep it up; second, that if a man is going into an extra hazardous occupation for a short period he would be extremely foolish if he did not take the very cheapest kind of insurance he could get, provided only that after the hazardous period is over he has the right to change it into some one or other of the forms best suited to his circumstances.

Now, the kind of insurance that the United States Government is issuing is based upon the validity of those two statements. The military and naval forces are going into an extra hazardous occupation. That is evidenced by the fact that the insurance companies are charging them the heavy extra premiums. They would be foolish during that period of extra hazard if they took anything but the very cheapest insurance that they could possibly get. The United States in issuing this insurance is not trying to make money out of the boys; it is not trying to do something for its own good. It is trying to do the best it can for them. Therefore it was felt that the United States should issue only that insurance which is most desirable for the men. And therefore it is provided in this bill that during the period of the war the only kind of insurance that the United States Government will issue to you is this so-called yearly renewable term insurance, the cheapest possible insurance that you can get. But it would be equally wrong for the United States to tempt you into keeping up the kind

expenses. But ordinarily you do not hear about this kind of insurance, and for the reasons that I have stated ordinarily it is well that you should not hear about it. In this particular crisis, however, it is a great thing for you that the United States Government decided to sell you only what is best and cheapest for you, and then to make you convert it within five years after the war into one of the more permanent forms if you want to keep it up.

In an insurance contract you never bind yourself to anything. It is the company that binds itself. It is the United States Government in this case that is bound. You are under no obligations at all. You can take this insurance, or you can decline to take it; you can keep it up or you can drop it; moreover, you can drop it any month you please, because, while the premium is based on yearly renewable rates, really it is monthly renewable insurance. You are insured from month to month. Any month that you want to stop you need only say to the Government, "I do not want to keep up my insurance any more," and automatically you are released. The Government does not care. If you think you can carry the risk yourself, well and good. There is no compulsion about it. The Government has given you the opportunity that the war deprived you of. It is up to you to say whether you want to take advantage of it. It is not giving you the insurance, because it did not take insurance away from you. It is giving you the insurability, because the war did take your insurability away from you. But if you do not want to avail yourself of your now new insurability, that is your privilege. It is only right and proper that you should have a limited time within which to make up your mind, and the law fixes that limited time at 120 days. You can decide during the 120 days whether or not you want to buy the insurance. If you indicate that you want it, well and good; it will be issued to you. Then, as I say, you can give it up whenever you please, the whole or any part of it. You can keep it up for life or during the war; after the war you can keep up the term insurance for five years and then convert it, or you can drop it at any time; at the end of the five years, you can convert it, or if you do not want to convert it, you can give it up. But unless you take it during the 120 days you won't get it at all. Unless you take all that you want up to \$10,000 during the 120 days, you can not increase it after that; you can decrease it, but you can not increase it. You must fix your limit during the 120 days.

The law is thoroughly democratic. Some of you might want \$100,000 insurance, but it would not be fair and just for the Government to give you that. The Government can only give you a reasonable measure of protection, and Congress finally decided in accordance with the original suggestion, strongly urged by President Wilson, that \$10,000 of insurance was a reasonable measure of protection. Every man and woman in the service, officers and men, are entitled to this service in equal measure. It is true that the average American policy is only \$1,800, and it is likewise true that the average young man fails to take any insurance. But nobody knows what he might have done, particularly in view of the war, and it is but reasonable and just that the people of the United States should give him this chance. He is a free American citizen

totally disabled and the total disability continues more than 20 years, the same monthly installments will be kept up for you as long as the disability continues.

As to your wife and children and the other beneficiaries, these payments cease at the end of the 20 years. You or they can, however, arrange that instead of 240 installments of \$57.50 per month (because that is what a \$10,000 policy is converted into) there shall be 240 installments certain, and they shall continue as much longer as the wife or child may live; but in that event the amount of each installment is cut down, dependent upon the age of the wife or the child or whoever the beneficiary may be at the time of your death. All of that, however, will be figured out just as private insurance companies figure it out.

The installments are calculated on a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest basis. That may seem pretty low to some of you who may be accustomed to getting 6, 7, and 8 per cent in the western country. But the United States Government is not in a speculative business. It can not expect to get more for its money than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, although, of course, just now it is paying 4 per cent on the new liberty loan; but that was a fair, conservative basis. And any man can well afford to leave with the United States Government, the safest debtor on the face of the earth, some part of his money for the protection of his family, even though that debtor pays only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest, instead of taking the chances that his wife and child will speculate with his money in the hope of getting a larger rate of interest.

There is one other provision that I must call your attention to; it is a little difficult to explain, and yet I must try to explain it clearly because it is in the blank applications, and it is due to a little slip in the law. You will find in the application blanks at one place in heavy type, "Strike out whichever is not wanted," and just before that is, "Date of signature or February 12, 1918." Now here is the situation: It was felt, and this suggestion came directly from the Secretary of the Treasury—it was felt that the men who should have become totally disabled before this law was passed, ought, to some extent at least, to be put in the position of the boys who are now in the service. And so it was suggested that they be given some amount that would be a fair average of the insurance that could be taken out. It was finally decided that any man who had been killed or had become totally and permanently disabled before this law went into effect should be considered as if he had taken out insurance which converted into installments would bring \$25 a month.

Now, \$10,000 brings \$57.50 a month; on that basis \$4,500 would bring \$25.88 a month, therefore \$25 a month is the equivalent of something less than \$4,500, and something more than \$4,000. In other words, if a man took a policy for \$4,000 his family would be paid at the rate of \$23 a month, and if he took a policy for \$4,500 his family would be paid at the rate of \$25.88 a month, and if he didn't take out any policy at all, but died or became totally disabled before this law went into effect, the Government gives them or him \$25 a month. But more than this; you have 120 days from the time that the terms and conditions of the policy were promulgated, October 15. That is until February 12, 1918, to make up your mind whether you want to insure, and if so, for what amount. If you

less than \$4,500, and in favor of a wife, child, or widowed mother, it is to his interest to have the new insurance date from February 12, because in that case he, his wife, child, or widowed mother would all be better protected with the \$25 monthly in case of death or disability before that date.

A MEMBER. Judge, that is rather complicated, and it is rather hard for us to understand. Does not your ingenuity prompt you to put some sort of clause there that will waive all this?

Judge MACK. Not only have I tried, but a half dozen of the best actuaries of the country have tried. We can not. I want to say that this bulletin of the terms and conditions of the contract of insurance has gone through the hands of some of the most experienced actuaries of the country, both in cooperation with me and subsequently in criticism. I must confess a slip in omitting a word or two in the law that would have obviated it; but until Congress meets again the law can not be changed, and even then it will be difficult to get an amendment through right away. As the law now stands, the situation is as I have explained to you. If a man wants less than \$4,500 insurance, and if he wants the beneficiaries to be other than wife, child, or widowed mother, he is up against a dilemma because of the generosity of the Government in giving him something for nothing, in case he becomes totally disabled or dies before February 12. There is only one of two solutions to the dilemma. Either take \$4,500 insurance or more and by all odds the simplest thing for you to explain to the men is that, or go into an explanation and tell them why they must choose between one or the other, and I admit that will be difficult to do.

A MEMBER. I am going to avoid the explanation.

Judge MACK. Well, I do not doubt that practically all the men in this room are going to avoid the explanation, because when you consider the amount, the cost, the very low cost during the war, and for five years afterwards, of the entire \$10,000 insurance, there is no reason why a man should not take out the whole amount. Now let me add, in conclusion, a very few words:

There are many unmarried men in the Army. A great majority of them are unmarried. It is not always easy for unmarried youngsters, particularly, to understand the need of insurance. I think it is your duty to bring home to them a realization of one fact, which is very important for civilians but infinitely more important for these men to understand; the fact that a man is uninsurable practically never prevents him from getting married and having children. I say practically; of course his degree of uninsurability may be such that he would not marry; but even then it is not the mere fact of uninsurability that prevents him: it is some disease or something of that kind. The important fact, that the insurance companies say he is not healthy and that they won't insure him, rarely if ever stops a man from getting married and having children. Now, he can not protect them with life insurance. A civilian, therefore, ought to take out life insurance when he is well, because he may, through an accident, become uninsurable any day. Infinitely more important is this for the boys in the service. Of course, every one of them realizes that he is running risks. For them this is a tremendous opportunity to get protection for the future. They are the ones who are most likely to become uninsurable; and yet the desire to marry and to have children will not be given up. They won't be able to protect

because, whether we consider service pensions good or bad, surely we will all rejoice if, through this insurance opportunity, the heroes of this war will be spared the necessity of asking for service pensions.

A MEMBER. There is a provision in the Army Regulations that an officer or enlisted man losing his life by death or otherwise while in the service is entitled to six months' pay.

Judge MACK. Yes.

A MEMBER. Is it written out?

Judge MACK. That is written out. The existing pension laws and these other laws are superseded by the new provisions. The compensation and the insurance take the place of it. Whatever rights a man has that have accrued in the past are retained; a man who is getting a pension to-day continues to get it.

An important question was just asked me. I ought not to have assumed you know the answer. This insurance, once issued by the Government, can be kept up forever, not only during the war, but afterwards; not only during the period of term insurance, but when you convert it. It has nothing to do with private insurance companies. It is Government insurance forever. It applies for all time to all men who take it out while they are in the active military and naval service, not only to those now in service, not only to those serving during the present war, but to the soldiers and sailors for all time; and it will be continued for them after they leave the service.

INSURANCE INFORMATION BUREAU.

Section 24 provides that the bureau shall on request give information and act for the men in reference to any policies of insurance. That means this: There will be an insurance department; it will have experts in charge; and it will, if it can, be helpful to you, because most men are wholly ignorant of insurance and of all the technicalities in their policies. Those of you who have no place to leave your insurance policies can leave them on deposit there. Those of you who have no one to be notified when your premiums are coming due on your private insurance policies can have the bureau act as your agent. Supply it in some way or other with the money to pay your premium, so that you do not lapse your policy. The bureau wants to be a real help not only as to this Government insurance but as to other insurance which you may carry.

FILLING OUT APPLICATION BLANKS.

Let me again impress upon you the exceedingly important obligation to re-present to the other fellows in the camp what you have gained from these three days of conference, so that they and their families may know their rights. And, secondly—and this relates to the privates and to the noncommissioned officers—that they may know their duties under the act. For the enlisted men have an absolute duty under this law—to fill out these allotments and allowance blanks. It is the duty of every man under the grade of commissioned officer, whether he is claiming an allowance for his family or not, whether he is under compulsion to make an allotment or not, to fill out a blank giving the information, because only if he does fill it out can the department know—at least

relation of husband and wife, that will suffice, and in the absence of a legal spouse who, of course, has the only claim, the first claim and the only claim, the marriage between these two will be conclusively presumed. That does not apply to the insurance article or to the compensation article in case of disability or death, but only to the family-allowance section.

Now, gentlemen, I was asked at the beginning of the session about this compulsory deposit. Let me say first that no regulation has as yet been made by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy compelling a deposit, and I was asked whether the amount that a man pays for his Liberty bond would be considered. The answer is, that the law says that the most that you can be compelled to deposit with the Government is one-half of your pay. Now, that is the most; but before any of that half pay is to be deposited there will be deducted from it any allotment that you make, whether it is a compulsory allotment or a voluntary allotment. Now, then, let us illustrate that by an example. Suppose a man is getting \$90 pay, and suppose he has not allotted anything. The Secretary of War can say, by regulation, "You must deposit so much of one-half of your pay; that is, of \$45 as is not allotted." Suppose a man has allotted \$15 to his wife, \$5 to his mother, and is paying \$15 a month insurance premium. That is \$35 already; assume that he promised \$10 monthly for a certain period for Liberty bonds and told them to take that out of his pay. That is also an allotment. You now have \$45. That is half his pay. There is nothing left that the Government can compel him to deposit. One-half of his pay is subject completely to his own will. Of course, if that man wants to allot \$30 to his wife and \$15 to his mother, that is \$45. If he wants to allot \$10 for a Liberty bond, that is \$55. And if he wants to allot another \$10 to pay his insurance, that will be \$65. That will all be deducted from his pay, and he will get the balance of his pay, \$25.

A MEMBER. Let me ask you a question, please, right there. Do not talk about the \$60 man or the \$90 man, talk about the \$30 man.

Judge MACK. The same thing applies. Suppose he is paying \$15 to his wife and two children. The other \$15 he can do with as he pleases. He can allot it or any part of it subject to some possible regulations that may be made which may say that every man ought to keep something out of his pay.

A MEMBER. Suppose that in the meantime he has already obligated himself for \$20 for a Liberty bond.

Judge MACK. If he has allotted \$20 for a Liberty bond, he can not pay it out of his pay, because the first thing is the compulsory allotment to his wife and children. That comes first.

A MEMBER. He is already under the contract obligation to pay \$20 for Liberty bonds.

Judge MACK. Well, he has no outside resources.

A MEMBER. No, sir.

Judge MACK. He can't meet that obligation. But the Government will have to relieve him of that. In my judgment, some general order ought to be issued, and ought to be issued mighty quickly, to answer that question. But this law has nothing to do with it. A man can't allot away from his wife and his children, because that is a compulsory deduction, and he can't get away from it. His entire

Judge MACK. No.

A MEMBER. What if he does not feel that he can afford this \$20?

Judge MACK. It doesn't make any difference. If that compulsory allotment of \$20 is going to be more than he can pay he should apply by writing to the bureau for an exemption, but he is not apt to get it.

A MEMBER. It might be a good thing to persuade his wife to send him a check for \$5 or \$10.

Judge MACK. Yes; there is no objection to his wife doing that if she wants to.

A MEMBER. Does he have to apply for the allowance?

Judge MACK. That wasn't the question. The question was, What steps must he take so that the family may get this compulsory allotment? I said in the beginning, before you were here, that every man must fill out this blank whether he wants the allowance or doesn't want the allowance. Every man under the grade of commissioned officer must fill out this blank. Now, when he fills out this blank, assuming that he is filling it out honestly, we know that he has a wife and two children. Automatically that wife and two children get the compulsory allotment. That is automatic. Now, if he wants an allowance for them he must apply for that. If he doesn't apply for it and if they want it, they must apply. Now, that application is printed on the same form as this information which he must give. He can't get out of the compulsory allotment simply because he does not want the allowance or because his wife does not want the allowance. His wife, however, can say, "I waive this compulsory allotment," if she wishes to, and if she does not need that support from him, the bureau will let her waive it. Then the compulsory allotment is at an end and he can then do as he pleases with his money, except for regulations that the Secretary of War may make.

A MEMBER. While we are on this subject I would like to raise a question as to what is to be done with the fair sex, the ladies that we have in the Navy as yeowomen. There are thousands of them. If these ladies are to be treated according to the strict terms of the law they will be badly treated.

Judge MACK. They are treated exactly like men in the same position. It makes no difference, the law says expressly.

A MEMBER. On the question of allotments and the benefits to be derived therefrom.

Judge MACK. The difference is that you can not subject them to compulsory allotment. The law gives them absolute equality with the men.

A MEMBER. On the same footing?

Judge MACK. On the same footing, exactly, and in every respect. There is no difference between them. You will find enlisted men includes men or women, and wherever the term enlisted men, or men is used, it refers to men or women in the same position.

A MEMBER. Then the compulsory allotment will apply to them also.

Judge MACK. Except only compulsion as to allotment. The wife is not defined as including the husband; therefore, if one of these young women has a husband she need not make the allotment to him. [Laughter.]

A MEMBER. Suppose the husband can not take care of himself?

widowed mother, that the payment of \$25 a month will be continued to be paid to them as long as they live, but in that case not exceeding 19 years. That is, 20 years, including the one year he has been receiving the \$25 a month.

A MEMBER. Now, I would like to ask this question: There are a few boys over in the hospital who will probably receive their survey shortly; are they going home disabled without having the privilege of this insurance?

Judge MACK. No, sir; any man before he is discharged, while he is in active service, has a right to take out this insurance; but if he waits until he is totally disabled he can not take out insurance against total disability. He can take out insurance against his death. But if he is totally and permanently disabled before February 12, then, he won't want to take out insurance, because he is going to get \$25 a month, automatically, as long as he lives. If he is going to take out more than \$1,000—say, \$4,500 or upward—the longer he waits the more chances he takes that he will be caught without having any insurance, and the difference between \$25 and what he would have would represent a loss to his family.

A MEMBER. In section 401 the men who were in the service on the 6th day of April and have died between that time and now, it would seem that this act is retroactive for them.

Judge MACK. Yes; the families can get it. If a man has died and left a wife, child, or widowed mother they will get this \$25 as long as they live, but not exceeding 20 years; and after he has become totally disabled he will get it in exactly the same way. The act is retroactive in that respect.

A MEMBER. I would like to ask one question to supplement this. There is a man in the hospital who has been discharged. Has it anything to do with the question that the trouble originated before this bill passed?

Judge MACK. You mean as to total disability?

A MEMBER. No; partial disability.

Judge MACK. No. If these men are not totally and permanently disabled they do not get the \$25 monthly insurance, and they do not get compensation. They are taken care of under the pension laws. In other words, the pension laws are in operation up to October 6, the date that this compensation law was passed, for anything that happened before that. Those men, however, who were permanently or totally disabled or who died between April 6 and October 6 get this \$25 monthly insurance as an additional allowance to them over and above what the pension laws give; but the pension laws and the gratuity laws were in full force up to October 6. On and after October 6 they were supplanted by this law.

A MEMBER. It is not quite clear now whether or not the compensation act pays in the case of death arising in the line of duty in addition to this emergency insurance. In other words, if a man leaves a dependent wife and has been injured, and as a result dies while in the line of duty and takes out no insurance, he receives \$25; that is, his wife receives \$25 in compensation in addition to the \$25 provided.

Judge MACK. Right. In other words, the language of the act is that he will be deemed to have taken out and have been granted insurance bringing \$25; that is in addition to what she gets under the compensation article.

he says, "Well, I will be satisfied with this \$5,000 now and I will take \$10,000 beginning February 12, 1918." If he should become totally disabled before that date he would get the \$25 monthly for his life, but he could not increase that amount for total disability by taking the insurance thereafter. If he should die before February 12, 1918, of course he could not increase that insurance. The \$10,000 insurance would not go into effect on February 12 if he died before February 12. His automatic insurance of \$25 monthly would be in force. But if he intends to take \$10,000 on February 12, he would better take it right away, even though it cost him a little more for a period of three and a half or four months, because if he waits he is taking the chances of intervening disability or death, in which case he will not get the increased amount that he wants. Now, if he wants only \$4,000 of insurance, he need not bother.

A MEMBER. All he would have to do if he wanted more would be to make his application dated from February 12. That would not interfere with his temporary insurance.

Judge MACK. No; he could not get his insurance from February if he dies in the meantime. You know a man can not apply for the insurance to become effective after his death. [Laughter.]

A MEMBER. I understand, but he would get it temporarily.

Judge MACK. No; here is the problem I was trying to state: It was not quite the question that was asked. A man eventually wants \$10,000 before this four months' time is up, so he says to himself, "I will take this insurance beginning February 12 and I will save that four months' insurance premium." Now, if he wants to save that four months' insurance premium he can do it, but he is taking these chances, that he may become totally disabled, or that he may die before February 12. If he does, he will get the \$25 a month, but he can not take the ten thousand insurance against total disability if he becomes totally disabled before February 12, and he can not insure against death if he dies before that time. Now, if he becomes totally disabled, he can still take his ten thousand insurance against death on February 12, but it won't give him an increase in his total disability insurance. It will become effective only when he dies; he will not get the \$57.50 for his total disability, but only the \$25.

A MEMBER. He will get the twenty-five until he dies, and the family gets the fifty-seven fifty.

Judge MACK. Yes.

ANOTHER MEMBER. In order to save insurance premium, insurance for forty-five hundred dollars between now and February 12. He wants \$10,000 insurance from now on. Can he take out two policies now, one for forty-five hundred dollars and the difference between that and \$10,000.

Judge MACK. No; the moment he takes out any policy from now on, his automatic insurance is at an end; in other words, under the law, as it is written, he can not get the automatic insurance and also get a policy for any amount at the same time. The two do not run at the same time.

The MEMBER. The thing to do is to tell them to write their policy now for as much as they want. Suppose we tell him he can take out ten thousand, and if he wants to take a thousand we can go into details and explain to him.

Prof. LINDSAY. Forty dollars a thousand? That would be \$400 for \$10,000 at age 21?

Judge MACK. A 20-year endowment, you know, is a very expensive thing. A 20-year endowment is a great luxury. A man coming out of the Army at 25 that wants to protect himself against old age does not need anything better than a 40-year endowment, not a 20-year endowment. A 40-year endowment would cost less than \$18 a thousand.

A MEMBER. As I understand the law, there is no provision yet made that that 20-year endowment could become a lump sum or spread over 20 years. If it is spread over 20 years you are not making any money on it.

Judge MACK. Why?

A MEMBER. The remaining money for the 20 years is still on deposit. Who gets the interest on it?

Judge MACK. I don't quite catch your problem.

A MEMBER. Suppose, if you convert the policy into a 20-year endowment policy.

Judge MACK. Suppose a man is 25 when he wants to convert, and he wants a 20-year endowment policy, which is expensive and a great luxury. His policy is due when he is 45. Is that right?

A MEMBER. Yes.

Judge MACK. It is not going to be paid to him in a lump sum. Congress has provided that it shall not be paid in a lump sum, but in 20 annual installments; \$10,000 on the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent basis brings \$57.50 a month straight over a period of 20 years. Now, if the man lives until he is 65 he will have gotten all of that, and if he dies before 65 his family will get whatever he has not got, just the same whether it is endowment insurance or life insurance. Does that answer your question?

A MEMBER. Judge Mack, there may be cases in which men want insurance and who have no relatives of the classes prescribed. Will they be allowed to take insurance?

Judge MACK. Yes; they may take the insurance, and in case of total disability it will be payable to themselves, and in the future they may get some of those relatives that they haven't now. [Laughter.] If they should be so unfortunate as to acquire no such relatives and to have nobody whatsoever within the permitted class, and if Congress adheres to the rule laid down in the present law—which I did not favor, do not favor, and shall attempt to get changed—I can not say with what success—that man's policy would go to his Government, because he has nobody else in the world to get it.

A MEMBER. In that case, as a practical matter should we write in that situation in the policy?

Judge MACK. No; that is taken care of by the law. You do not need to write anything in the policy. If you will look at that bulletin No. 1 giving the terms and conditions and giving you a sample policy, you will find in it this statement:

"If no beneficiary within the permitted class be designated by the insured, either in the insured's lifetime or by his last will and testament, or if any above designated beneficiary is or becomes disqualified or does not survive the insured, the insurance (or if any above designated beneficiary shall survive the insured, but shall not receive

there are plenty of those men—it is much better to give his age too high than to give it too low.

A MEMBER. Suppose a man is permanently, though not totally, disabled. He must pay the full premium regardless of his reduced earning capacity?

Judge MACK. Yes.

A MEMBER. I notice in the application for insurance that we authorize the necessary deduction from our pay. Now, in case we decide not to carry that insurance, what is necessary, written notice?

Judge MACK. Yes.

A MEMBER. That is sufficient?

Judge MACK. Yes. A man can send in notice to the War Risk Bureau, "I do not want your insurance any more." That ends it.

A MEMBER. Judge Mack, you stated that it would be unnecessary in the event of a man with no dependents to put anybody in as a beneficiary in the application.

Judge MACK. He does not have to put in anybody if he doesn't want to. He can always put in somebody afterwards, because, as I said before, we have already put in somebody for him. We have put in the class that would be entitled to his insurance in case he died intestate.

A MEMBER. I understand that, but wouldn't that create an impression in the mind of the bureau that the applicant has made a mistake by failure to state dependence. Wouldn't it be better to make an explanation of the fact that there was no beneficiary rather than send it in blank?

Judge MACK. I think not. The bureau might want to ask in those cases, but I think it would be better to take it up as an individual matter. As Mr. De Lanoy says, as to enlisted men, he would get the information from his allotment blank.

A MEMBER. Of course you would not have that as to an officer.

Judge MACK. You see the man insured in that case would get a copy of his policy and he would find that there was a blank there and if he wants to correct that all he needs to do is to send in word of his mistake.

A MEMBER. I would like an interpretation of the Government allowance relative to class A and class B. Take a man getting \$30 under class A; he has deposited \$15. Now, for one additional dependent in class B, he has to allot one-seventh of his pay. Suppose he has two or more dependents additional in class B. Would he have to allot one-seventh for each of those in class B?

Judge MACK. No. The total allotment to class A need not exceed one-half of his pay. The total allotment of class B need not exceed one-half of his pay if he is making no compulsory allotment to class A. If he is making a compulsory allotment to class A of one-half of his pay, he must then, if he wants to get an allowance for class B, make an allotment to class B. It will not be to each person in it, but it must not be less than \$5 a month and it need not be more than one-seventh of his pay. That is the most, but that would be in addition to the half pay that he allots to class A. If this is not clear under the law, it will be made so by regulation.

A MEMBER. In a case of this kind which is liable to come up, a man enters the service and has no dependents. His mother and father and sisters are living. The father dies during the term that

has said, "We will trust you until the end of the month." The Government says, "If necessary, we will trust you another month. We will give you 30 days of grace in which to pay." Now, under this term insurance, just because it is term insurance, just because, as I said, it is like fire insurance, from month to month, at the end of the month there isn't anything left. You have had what you paid for, namely, the insurance, and there isn't anything left there that belongs to you, so there is nothing that you could borrow from the Government. There is nothing that the Government could use to protect you if you failed to pay after that, but they are willing to protect you an additional month notwithstanding that.

Now, if you have converted your policy into one of the other forms, these other forms give you more, for this reason, that in addition to buying protection from month to month you are also buying an investment. You are building up something for the future. Now, in an endowment policy you are building up a great deal for the future. You are making a pure investment in addition to buying insurance.

But even in an ordinary life policy you are building up something for the future which in your younger days is an investment. I tried to explain that life insurance is founded on this. You contribute the annually increasing amount you ought to pay for the risk that the insurer runs in carrying you, because as you grow older the chances of your dying increase. Now, the converted policy would not be of that kind. The converted policy will be the kind that companies ordinarily issue. We will take the cheapest form, ordinary life. You are going to pay the same amount during your whole life, but to pay the same amount during your whole life means that in your younger days you are paying more than the cost of the insurance, and in your old age, you are paying less than cost. If it costs to carry \$1,000 \$8 and you are paying \$15, what is that \$7 that you are paying? I will explain to you what that is. That \$7 put away and earning $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent compound interest will represent the amount that the company will need in your older years to make up the deficiency cost. We will say that to-day it costs to carry you \$8, and you are paying \$15. The day will come when it will cost \$20 to carry you, still you will pay only \$15; in this way the company can afford to carry you for the same amount each year. In your younger years you pay more. In your later years you pay less. If you live longer than the average of your age, it will cost you more than the companies and you expect. If you die earlier, then it costs the company more. All insurance is based upon the fact that on the average the men insured are going to live at least a certain number of years. In fact the companies have taken a low period and their policyholders are going to live longer than that on the average and that explains the profit.

MEN IN TRAINING CAMPS.

Director DE LANOY. Gentlemen, in the matter of members of training camps, officers' training camps, they are under the act and may therefore apply for insurance before they are discharged from the camps. Those who do not get a commission, however, must arrange to pay premiums after leaving the camps, to the War-Risk Bureau, as naturally insurance lapses if payments are not made. Men who have taken out insurance and who receive commissions must notify the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, so that proper entries of rank, com-

pany, and regiment may be made on their policies, and arrangements made for deduction of premiums from their pay. Men in these training camps are subject to compulsory allotment and their families entitled to family benefits. Unless their families apply for it, men in the present officers' training camps are exempted from the compulsory allotments in view of the fact that the camps terminate on November 26. Men in the training camps are entitled to compensation under the act, and regulations will be made along these lines by the bureau.

ALLOTMENT AND ALLOWANCE FORMS.

Judge MACK. Now, gentlemen, let us take up this allotment and allowance blank.

A MEMBER. I want to call attention to what might be misunderstood in the blank. The voluntary allotments are now, of course, paid by the various bureaus, Navy Department, etc. Now, on these blanks here it says that allotments must be made unless a special exemption is granted by the bureau.

Judge MACK. That is what I am going to explain, because the instructions are on the opposite side, and the instructions explain all of that. But I am going through the instructions first to call your attention to it.

The first thing is the penalty. I call your attention to that. The men must know that if they are going to lie willfully about the filling up of these blanks it is a serious matter. In connection with that let me turn to the other side: "My full name is," "Home address," "Date of birth," "Age nearest birthday." Now, of course, if a man does not know, he ought to say, "As near as I know; as near as I can judge," or something of that kind. "Present rank," "Present station," "Date of enlistment."

A MEMBER. Current enlistment, time drafted into the Federal service?

Judge MACK. The date of draft into the Federal service; yes. Of course that isn't so important for the men who are in at the present time. That is important for the men that come in after this act goes into effect. It is simply a question of the date from which these things begin, and all the men who are in on the 6th of October or 1st of November will be affected as to the allotments anyway.

Now, note the next. This is his statement:

I hereby certify that the following-named persons and no others come within the class of my wife, former wife divorced, or child as defined in the act, and entitled thereunder to compulsory allotment, and that the information stated opposite their respective names is correct. (If as to any of these there is no person so related to you, write "None" in the name column.)

Now, the point about that is we want to know whether a man has these people; and if so, the information in regard to them; and if not, we want him definitely to say that he hasn't any. We don't want him to come back afterwards and try to sneak out of that by saying, "I did not say anything. I did not deny that I had a wife. I simply did not give her name." We want a positive statement, and we have told you how to get that positive statement. I do not mean to say that he has got to write "None" a half dozen times. He can make a bracket there, signifying wife and children or use ditto marks or write "None" as to all of them. It is immaterial, but we want the information in the answer—yes or no. He has or he has not;

and if he has not, we want him to say so. If he has, we want him to give the information.

Now, to go back to the other side. "Form 1 is to be filled out for each enlisted man in the military or naval forces of the United States ('enlisted men here means either a male or female')"—that answers the question as to the yeowomen—"enrolled or drafted into active service and includes noncommissioned and petty officers and members of training camps authorized by law."

Of course where we say "Date of enlistment" they can say the time they went in.

A MEMBER. They have enlisted for three months.

Judge MACK. Before going into the training camp?

A MEMBER. They enlist for the period of the camp.

Judge MACK. Then they are enlisted men; that answers that.

A MEMBER. This is to be filled out in ink?

Judge MACK. Yes, sir.

A MEMBER. I would like to call attention to what is a serious omission on this blank. There is no place to give organization.

ANOTHER MEMBER. No soldier is permitted to sign any paper in the Army without putting his rank afterwards, so that when he signs at the bottom of a page he will always put his rank underneath.

Judge MACK. Then when he signs his name, you have all the information.

A MEMBER. It says here, "I hereby make voluntary allotments in addition to compulsory allotments, as follows." It seems to me that that should be in the first part where he makes the compulsory allotment, because, if I understand you, if he gave \$20 a month to his wife before he made this allotment the Government will only give him \$5. He gives \$15, and the Government gives him \$5. That is how I understood you.

Judge MACK. Wait; you have a total misunderstanding. Let me get it clear. Others may have the same understanding. I was talking about the divorced wife, not about the wife. What you understood about the wife referred only to the former wife divorced. I said as to the former wife divorced, that the highest amount that she could get was the amount of the alimony. Up to that she can get the same as a wife, and has both an allotment and an allowance. But if the allotment alone is sufficient to pay the order, the amount of her alimony decree, then she does not get any allowance. She can not get more than her alimony decree provides that she shall get, and the allotment must be used first and then the allowance. That is, if the allotment is not used by the present wife and children.

Judge MACK. A wife and children are absolutely entitled to the allowances that are fixed in the bill. The only way they could be deprived of them would be if they waived them or if the Government for some reason exempts a man and takes away the allowance. Otherwise the wife and children get the amount fixed by law. Moreover, the man must give them the allotment in addition to what the Government gives them; that is compulsory.

A MEMBER. He must also fill out, then, this bottom blank about allowances.

Judge MACK. Certainly; because they get the allowance only on application. A woman, even a woman and children, do not get the

A MEMBER. You need to put nothing for them but "Ack," if you have acknowledged or are willing to acknowledge them.

Judge MACK. That is all.

A MEMBER. Is it correct that this blank is the only blank to be filled out for allotment and allowance?

Judge MACK. Yes; both in one.

ANOTHER MEMBER. Suppose I started to fill in this blank. Under the head of pay, we will say \$30. Now, besides a wife and child, we will say he has a grandmother or mother. Would he put in the column of allotment anything in that case?

Judge MACK. If he wants to allot to her.

A MEMBER. He must allot \$5, must he not?

Judge MACK. It is not a question of what he must allot, it is a question of what he wants to allot; the sum total of what he wants to allot each one, and if he wants to he can add an allotment for the wife and children over and above the compulsory allotment.

A MEMBER. Would the bureau pay that?

Judge MACK. Yes; it will deduct it from his pay if that is sufficient.

A MEMBER. I thought these outside matters would be deducted by other departments.

Judge MACK. No; by the bureau.

A MEMBER. Suppose he wants to give \$5 to his grandmother and \$5 to his mother; that is \$10. That being the case, the bureau would send to the mother \$15 and \$15 to the grandmother.

Judge MACK. What do you mean by saying the bureau would send it?

A MEMBER. He makes an arrangement to send some money to these people. How much will the bureau send?

Judge MACK. How much additional allowance will it send?

A MEMBER. I know what they are going to send to the wife. They will send \$40 to the wife and child. Now, he wants to make an arrangement to send \$5 to the mother and \$5 to the grandmother.

Judge MACK. The mother and grandmother together will get a check for the \$5 allotment apiece, which makes \$10, and \$20 from the Government, which makes a total of \$30 for mother and grandmother together.

A MEMBER. Who will get that check, the mother or the grandmother?

Judge MACK. Each will get a check; the mother will get at least \$5 and the grandmother at least \$5. I should say that each would get \$15.

A MEMBER. Is there any special form of application for allowance and allotments?

Judge MACK. That is what you have before you.

A MEMBER. I mean for the beneficiary.

Judge MACK. No; this goes to the Government. The form for the beneficiary to sign is not yet prepared.

A MEMBER. Is one to be attached to this?

Judge MACK. No; this goes out to the man. Of course, the example that you gave did not call for more than \$50 from the Government. I only want to repeat that the Government does not add over \$50 under any circumstances.

The monthly allowance to a former wife divorced shall be payable out of the difference, if any, between the monthly family allowance to a wife and children and the sum of \$50.

For a wife living separate and apart, under court order or written agreement, or to a former wife divorced, the monthly allowance together with the allotment, if any, shall not exceed the amounts specified in the court order, decree, or written agreement to be paid to her.

For an illegitimate child to whose support the father has been judicially ordered or decreed to contribute, it shall not exceed the amount fixed in the order or decree.

NOTE.—The amounts of the allowances to others than wife, divorced wife, and child will be paid only if they are actually dependent upon you and, added to the allotment, shall not exceed the average sum habitually contributed by you to their support monthly during the period of dependency but not exceeding a year immediately preceding your enlistment or October 6, 1917.

If any allowance is paid to wife, child, or divorced wife, the total allowance to be paid to the other stated dependents shall not exceed the difference between the total allowance paid to wife, child, and divorced wife and the sum of \$50.

That means that \$50 is the most that the Government will pay under any circumstances:

After you have that compulsory allotment part filled in, then the voluntary allotment, and the relationship to the man, whether it is his father, mother, sister, or brother, whoever it may be, you will read, "Upon the basis of the foregoing information, which I hereby certify to be correct, I hereby apply for allowances for the following persons." Here he inserts the names of the persons for whom he wants the allowance—wife, children, divorced wife, father, mother, brother, sister, or grandchild.

A MEMBER. May I ask one question: What are you going to do when you can not reckon what the average contribution was?

Judge MACK. You should reckon the best you can. Suppose a man has an old mother living in his household. He did not give her cash. He keeps it in the family. What is that board and living worth? He must make an honest determination of what that is worth.

A MEMBER. Just what we think would be the amount that it would cost. There is no criterion to decide by.

Judge MACK. I can't give you any. I don't know of any.

A MEMBER. If a man gets \$100 a month, now, he will have to allot \$25?

Judge MACK. He may have to allot \$50.

A MEMBER. To wife and children?

Judge MACK. That is all.

A MEMBER. He doesn't have to allot \$45, just \$25, to a wife and one child?

Judge MACK. Quite right.

A MEMBER. Then his wife would get a check for \$50. Now, he has got a mother and grandmother, and he has got \$15 to pay if he wants to give each one \$25, and he puts that down here. That being the case, the Government would not add anything?

Judge MACK. It will add to that if he has been giving them more than \$25 before.

A MEMBER. He only gave them \$10.

Judge MACK. Then the Government would not add anything.

A MEMBER. The War Insurance Bureau will send that allotment to grandparents, will they?

Judge MACK. Yes.

Judge MACK. Yes, that is true; if you had heretofore allotted \$20 and fill out this form, your compulsory allotment would be taken as part of that \$20, if you say \$20 is the total that you want to allot. The way to do it is this: If he has a wife and no child, his compulsory allotment is \$15. Now, in the space for additional voluntary allotments he will put his wife down for \$5—that makes \$20 in all out of his pay.

A MEMBER. And no other action on the part of the soldier necessary?

Judge MACK. No. He says, "I make this allotment in addition to the compulsory allotment," if any. He need not as to his wife and children fill out the habitual contribution column. That is only as to other dependents. But if he wants his wife to get more than the \$15 that he is compelled to allot, then he fills in this amount for the additional allotment that he wants to make.

INSURANCE APPLICATION FORM.

This question has been raised: If a man takes out his insurance now, he has to pay for October; if he waits until the 2d of November, he does not have to pay for October. That is true; but it evens itself up in the long run. If a man wants to take the chance of being killed any day, he can do so.

A MEMBER. If he takes it out now, he is only charged for the proportion, isn't he?

Director DE LANOY. He will have to pay for the full month.

Judge MACK. But insurance is due from the moment you take it out. Suppose a man takes it out to-day. The only difference is that instead of getting 30 days credit he gets 15 days. He does not have to pay any more. That carries him not only for the half month already passed but the half month in the future. While he pays at the end of the calendar month, he is paying in the middle of his insurance month. He will never have to pay more than the amount for that month, because the insurance goes from month to month. His premium advances at the thirteenth monthly payment.

A MEMBER. While we are talking insurance, will you tell us about the beneficiary on this application. Suppose a man puts in his wife and his children. In case of the death of his wife and at the same time his, or following his own death, how would it go? Suppose the wife and child are both alive; does it go to one or both?

Judge MACK. I ought to have told you this. Now, you see, there is room there for three, four, or five different names and the amount of insurance that you want each of them to get. Now, suppose you want your wife to get it all. Suppose you have children. You really need not say anything about your children if you want your wife to get it all at first, because if you were to die your children are your heirs; they are the first people to come in after your wife. Suppose you want your wife to get half and the children half; put down your wife for \$5,000 and your children for the other \$5,000, and then two policies would be issued, one to the wife and one to the children, jointly, and to the survivor of them.

A MEMBER. Suppose you wanted it all to go to the widow, if she is alive, and in the event of her death to your brother?

Judge MACK. Would your brother be your natural heir, or would he not?

ment allows. The Government puts up \$15 and he puts up \$15. Take the case of a \$30 private who has one child, no wife. The Government puts up \$5. What must he put up? He must put up at least \$15 and at most \$15. He equals the Government allowance but with a minimum of \$15. And even if he had \$50 pay he would have to put up only \$15 and the Government \$5 for that one child; but he could voluntarily allot more.

A MEMBER. In the case of an allotment of a man who has no wife or children, but has another to whom he wishes to send a sum of money, what is necessary to be done?

Judge MACK. Then he makes a voluntary allotment and he doesn't ask for any allowance. He wouldn't get it, anyway, except for a member of class B.

A MEMBER. Should the Secretary of War or Secretary of the Navy provide regulations for compulsory deposits in an outside fund, would it have to be refunded in monthly payments by the Government?

Judge MACK. No; there is no basis for that.

A MEMBER. I want to present the following resolution:

We, the members of this conference, express our deepest appreciation of the efforts and kindness of the officials and their associates who have so patiently presented, explained, and discussed the various matters pertaining to this conference.

We present that as a slight testimony of our appreciation of your efforts.

Judge MACK. Now, gentlemen, on behalf of my associates as well as myself, of course, I acknowledge your expression and I want to repeat what I think I said—if I did not say it, I ought to have said it at the outset of my remarks on Tuesday—that I can never be thankful enough for the real privilege that came my way in having been given this sort of an opportunity, an opportunity that accords so fully with my personal wishes. If I had been asked to choose the sort of war service that I should like to perform, it would have been just this sort of service. No man deserves, no man wants thanks for what he is doing in connection with this war. Each one of us is endeavoring to do the best he can, ought to be endeavoring to do the best he can in whatever field he has been called or has volunteered or has been drafted into the service of his country. We are all fellow workers for the same cause. One is doing one thing, the other is doing the other. Our end and object is the same—to make our side prevail, in order that civilization may be bettered, in order that the opportunity for every man on the face of the earth may be increased, in order that democracy may prevail. And the full spirit of democracy at home would never prevail if the whole people failed to give at least a reasonable measure of justice to each one within his sphere. This act is intended, as I said at the outset, to grant that reasonable measure of justice to those of you who are going to encounter the risks that you are facing, that you will face on behalf of your fellow citizens and on behalf of the world. It has been a very great pleasure to me, a tremendous inspiration for me to be able to be with you, and I am sure that I shall be excused for departing from my official duties on the bench, the position in which

I am appointed primarily to serve my fellow citizens, in order that I might be able to help along in the understanding and in the administration of this particular act.

I express to you thanks on behalf of the Treasury Department, although I am not authorized to speak for it. I have nothing to do with the Treasury Department, except as a volunteer. I wish, on behalf of your fellow citizens generally, to express to you their thanks for the work that you are going to do for your fellows in the Army and the Navy as the result of the information that you will take with you from these three days of conference here.

I trust that the whole proceedings have been mutually helpful and mutually stimulating. I know that from our side they have been greatly so.

Director DE LANOY. Now, as far as the director is concerned, the big task is ahead of him. I want you to feel that you can come to me personally or by letter. I stand here, and will continue to do so, with an open mind. I want all the suggestions, all the help, you can give me. Please be patient. I will do my best.



tled to such benefits, the method of making investigations and medical examinations, and the manner and form of adjudications and awards.

"SEC. 14. That the bureau and its divisions shall have such deputies, assistants, actuaries, clerks, and other employees as may be from time to time provided by Congress. The bureau shall, by arrangement with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, respectively, make use of the services of surgeons in the Army and Navy. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to establish an advisory board consisting of three members skilled in the practice of insurance against death or disability for the purpose of assisting the Division of Military and Naval Insurance in fixing premium rates and in the adjustment of claims for losses under the contracts of insurance provided for in article four and in adjusting claims for compensation under article three; compensation for the persons so appointed to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, but not to exceed \$20 a day each while actually employed.

"SEC. 15. That for the purposes of this Act, the director, commissioners, and deputy commissioners shall have power to issue subpoenas for and compel the attendance of witnesses within a radius of one hundred miles, to require the production of books, papers, documents, and other evidence, to administer oaths and to examine witnesses upon any matter within the jurisdiction of the bureau. The director may obtain such information and such reports from officials and employees of the departments of the Government of the United States and of the States as may be agreed upon by the heads of the respective departments. In case of disobedience to a subpoena, the bureau may invoke the aid of any district court of the United States in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence, and such court, within the jurisdiction of which the inquiry is carried on, may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any officer, agent, or employee of any corporation or other person, issue an order requiring such corporation or other person to appear before the bureau, or to give evidence touching the matter in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof. Any person so required to attend as a witness shall be allowed and paid the same fees and mileage as are paid witnesses in the district courts of the United States.

"SEC. 16. That the director shall submit annually to the Secretary of the Treasury estimates of the appropriations necessary for the work of the bureau.

"SEC. 17. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$100,000, for the payment of all expenses incident to the work authorized under this Act, including salaries of the director and commissioners and of such deputies, assistants, accountants, experts, clerks, and other employees in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary, traveling expenses, rent and equipment of offices, typewriters and exchange of same, purchase of law books and books of reference, printing and binding to be done at the Government Printing Office, and all other necessary expenses.

be proven in compensation or insurance cases to be legal marriages according to the law of the place where the parties resided at the time of marriage or at the time when the right to compensation or insurance accrued; and the open and notorious illicit cohabitation of a widow who is a claimant shall operate to terminate her right to compensation or insurance from the commencement of such cohabitation: *Provided further*, That for the purpose of the administration of Article II of this Act marriage shall be conclusively presumed, in the absence of proof, that there is a legal spouse living, if the man and woman have lived together in the openly acknowledged relation of husband and wife during the two years immediately preceding the date of the declaration of war, or the date of enlistment or of entrance into or employment in active service in the military or naval forces of the United States if subsequent to such declaration."

In Articles II, III, and IV of this Act unless the context otherwise requires—

"(1) The term 'child' includes—

"(a) A legitimate child.

"(b) A child legally adopted more than six months before the enactment of this amendatory Act or before enlistment or entrance into or employment in active service in the military or naval forces of the United States, whichever of these dates is the later.

"(c) A stepchild, if a member of the man's household.

"(d) An illegitimate child, but, as to the father, only, if acknowledged by instrument in writing signed by him, or if he has been judicially ordered or decreed to contribute to such child's support, and if such child, if born after December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, shall have been born in the United States, or in its insular possessions.

"(2) The term 'grandchild' means a child as above defined of a child as above defined.

"(3) Except as used in section four hundred and one and in section four hundred and two the terms 'child' and 'grandchild' are limited to unmarried persons either (a) under eighteen years of age, or (b) of any age, if insane, idiotic, or otherwise permanently helpless.

"(4) The term 'parent' includes a father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, stepfather, and stepmother, either of the person in the service or of the spouse.

"(5) The terms 'brother' and 'sister' include brothers and sisters of the half blood as well as those of the whole blood, stepbrothers and stepsisters, and brothers and sisters through adoption.

"(6) The term 'commissioned officer' includes a warrant officer, but includes only an officer in active service in the military or naval forces of the United States.

"(7) The terms 'man' and 'enlisted man' mean a person, whether male or female, and whether enlisted, enrolled, or drafted into active service in the military or naval forces of the United States, and include noncommissioned and petty officers, and members of training camps authorized by law.

"(8) The term 'enlistment' includes voluntary enlistment, draft, and enrollment in active service in the military or naval forces of the United States.

"(9) The term 'commissioner' means the Commissioner of Military and Naval Insurance.

support herself and the children in her custody, the allotment for her and for such children may be waived; and on the enlisted man's application or otherwise for good cause shown, exemption from the allotment may be granted upon such conditions as may be prescribed by regulations.

The monthly compulsory allotment shall be in an amount equal to the family allowance hereinafter specified except that it shall not be more than one-half the pay, or less than \$15; but for a wife living separate and apart under court order or written agreement or for a former wife divorced, it shall not exceed the amount specified in the court order, decree, or written agreement to be paid to her. For an illegitimate child, to whose support the father has been judicially ordered or decreed to contribute, it shall not exceed the amount fixed in the order or decree.

If there be an allotment for a wife or child, a former wife divorced and who has not remarried shall be entitled to a compulsory allotment only out of the difference, if any, between the allotment for the wife or child or both and one-half of the pay.

SEC. 202. That the enlisted man may allot any proportion or proportions or any fixed amount or amounts of his monthly pay or of the proportion thereof remaining after the compulsory allotment, for such purposes and for the benefit of such person or persons as he may direct, subject, however, to such conditions and limitations as may be prescribed under regulations to be made by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, respectively.

SEC. 203. That in case one-half of an enlisted man's monthly pay is not allotted, regulations to be made by the secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, respectively, may require, under such circumstances and conditions as may be prescribed in such regulations, that any proportion of such one-half pay as is not allotted shall be deposited to his credit, to be held during such period of his service as may be prescribed. Such deposits shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, with semiannual rests and, when payable, shall be paid principal and interest to the enlisted man, if living, otherwise to any beneficiary or beneficiaries he may have designated, or if there be no such beneficiary, then to the person or persons who would under the laws of the State of his residence be entitled to his personal property in case of intestacy.

SEC. 204. That a family allowance of not exceeding \$50 per month shall be granted and paid by the United States upon written application to the bureau by such enlisted man or by or on behalf of any prospective beneficiary, in accordance with and subject to the conditions, limitations, and exceptions hereinafter specified.

The family allowance shall be paid from the time of enlistment to death in or one month after discharge from the service, but not for more than one month after the termination of the present war emergency. No family allowance shall be made for any period preceding November first, nineteen hundred and seventeen. The payment shall be subject to such regulations as may be prescribed relative to cases of desertion and imprisonment and of missing men.

Subject to the conditions, limitations, and exceptions hereinabove and hereinafter specified, the family allowance payable per month shall be as follows:

SEC. 207. That the amount of the family allowance to members of Class B shall be subject to each of the following limitations:

(a) If an allowance is paid to one or more beneficiaries of Class A, the total allowance to be paid to the beneficiaries of Class B shall not exceed the difference between the allowance paid to the beneficiaries of Class A and the sum of \$50.

(b) The total monthly allowance to beneficiaries of Class B added to the enlisted man's monthly allotment to them shall not exceed the average sum habitually contributed by him to their support monthly during the period of dependency but not exceeding a year immediately preceding his enlistment or the enactment of this amendatory Act.

SEC. 208. That as between the members of Class A and as between the members of Class B, the amount of the allotment and family allowance shall be apportioned as may be prescribed by regulations.

SEC. 209. The War and Navy Departments, respectively, shall pay over to the Treasury Department monthly the entire amount of such allotments for distribution to the beneficiaries, and the allotments and family allowances shall be paid by the bureau to or for the beneficiaries.

SEC. 210. That upon receipt of any application for family allowance the commissioner shall make all proper investigations and shall make an award, on the basis of which award the amount of the allotments to be made by the man shall be certified to the War Department or Navy Department, as may be proper. Whenever the commissioner shall have reason to believe that an allowance has been improperly made or that the conditions have changed, he shall investigate or reinvestigate and may modify the award. The amount of each monthly allotment and allowance shall be determined according to the conditions then existing.

ARTICLE III.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH OR DISABILITY.

SEC. 300. That for death or disability resulting from personal injury suffered or disease contracted in the line of duty, by any commissioned officer or enlisted man or by any member of the Army Nurse Corps (female) or of the Navy Nurse Corps (female) when employed in the active service under the War Department or Navy Department, the United States shall pay compensation as hereinafter provided; but no compensation shall be paid if the injury or disease has been caused by his own willful misconduct.

SEC. 301. That if death results from injury—

If the deceased leaves a widow or child, or if he leaves a widowed mother dependent upon him for support, the monthly compensation shall be the following amounts:

- (a) For a widow alone, \$25.
- (b) For a widow and one child, \$35.
- (c) For a widow and two children, \$47.50, with \$5 for each additional child up to two.
- (d) If there be no widow, then for one child, \$20.
- (e) For two children, \$30.

(2) If and while the disability is partial, the monthly compensation shall be a percentage of the compensation that would be payable for his total disability, equal to the degree of the reduction in earning capacity resulting from the disability, but no compensation shall be payable for a reduction in earning capacity rated at less than ten per centum.

A schedule of ratings of reductions in earning capacity from specific injuries or combinations of injuries of a permanent nature shall be adopted and applied by the bureau. Ratings may be as high as one hundred per centum. The ratings shall be based, as far as practicable, upon the average impairments of earning capacity resulting from such injuries in civil occupations and not upon the impairment in earning capacity in each individual case, so that there shall be no reduction in the rate of compensation for individual success in overcoming the handicap of a permanent injury. The bureau shall from time to time readjust this schedule of ratings in accordance with actual experience.

(3) In addition to the compensation above provided, the injured person shall be furnished by the United States such reasonable governmental medical, surgical, and hospital services and with such supplies, including artificial limbs, trusses, and similar appliances, as the director may determine to be useful and reasonably necessary: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect the necessary military control over any member of the military or naval establishments before he shall have been discharged from the military or naval service.

(4) The amount of each monthly payment shall be determined according to the family conditions then existing.

SEC. 303. That every person applying for or in receipt of compensation for disability under the provisions of this article shall, as frequently and at such times and places as may be reasonably required, submit himself to examination by a medical officer of the United States or by a duly qualified physician designated or approved by the director. He may have a duly qualified physician designated and paid by him present to participate in such examination. For all examinations he shall, in the discretion of the director, be paid his reasonable traveling and other expenses and also loss of wages incurred in order to submit to such examination. If he refuses to submit himself for, or in any way obstructs, any examination, his right to claim compensation under this article shall be suspended until such refusal or obstruction ceases. No compensation shall be payable while such refusal or obstruction continues, and no compensation shall be payable for the intervening period.

Every person in receipt of compensation for disability shall submit to any reasonable medical or surgical treatment furnished by the bureau whenever requested by the bureau; and the consequences of unreasonable refusal to submit to any such treatment shall not be deemed to result from the injury compensated for.

SEC. 304. That in cases of dismemberment, of injuries to sight or hearing, and of other injuries commonly causing permanent disability, the injured person shall follow such course or courses of rehabilitation, reeducation, and vocational training as the United States may provide or procure to be provided. Should such course prevent the

increased compensation be awarded to revert back more than one year prior to the date of claim therefor.

SEC. 311. That compensation under this article shall not be assignable, and shall be exempt from attachment and execution and from all taxation.

SEC. 312. That compensation under this article shall not be paid while the person is in receipt of service or retirement pay. The laws providing for gratuities or payments in the event of death in the service and existing pension laws shall not be applicable after the enactment of this amendment to persons now in or hereafter entering the military or naval service, or to their widows, children, or their dependents, except in so far as rights under any such law shall have heretofore accrued.

Compensation because of disability or death of members of the Army Nurse Corps (female) or of the Navy Nurse Corps (female) shall be in lieu of any compensation for such disability or death under the Act entitled "An Act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September seventh, nineteen hundred and sixteen.

SEC. 313. That if an injury or death for which compensation is payable under this amendatory Act is caused under circumstances creating a legal liability upon some person other than the United States or the enemy to pay damages therefor, the director, as a condition to payment of compensation by the United States, shall require the beneficiary to assign to the United States any right of action he may have to enforce such liability of such other person or any right which he may have to share in any money or other property received in satisfaction of such liability of such other person. The cause of action so assigned to the United States may be prosecuted or compromised by the director and any money realized thereon shall be placed to the credit of the compensation fund.

SEC. 314. That from and after the passage of this Act the rate of pension for a widow of an officer or enlisted man of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States who served in the Civil War, the War with Spain, or the Philippine Insurrection, now on the pension roll or hereafter to be placed on the pension roll, and entitled to receive a less rate than hereinafter provided, shall be \$25 per month; and nothing herein shall be construed to affect the additional allowance provided by existing pension laws on account of a helpless child or child under sixteen years of age: *Provided, however,* That this Act shall not be so construed as to reduce any pension under any Act, public or private: *And provided further,* That the provisions of this section shall be administered, executed, and enforced by the Commissioner of Pensions.

ARTICLE IV.

INSURANCE.

SEC. 400. That in order to give to every commissioned officer and enlisted man and to every member of the Army Nurse Corps (female) and of the Navy Nurse Corps (female) when employed in active service under the War Department or Navy Department greater

ficiary or beneficiaries, but only within the classes herein provided. If no beneficiary within the permitted class be designated by the insured, either in his lifetime or by his last will and testament, or if the designated beneficiary does not survive the insured, the insurance shall be payable to such person or persons, within the permitted class of beneficiaries as would under the laws of the State of the residence of the insured, be entitled to his personal property in case of intestacy. If no such person survive the insured, then there shall be paid to the estate of the insured an amount equal to the reserve value, if any, of the insurance at the time of his death, calculated on the basis of the American Experience Table of Mortality and three and one-half per centum interest in full of all obligations under the contract of insurance.

SEC. 403. That the United States shall bear the expenses of administration and the excess mortality and disability cost resulting from the hazards of war. The premium rates shall be the net rates based upon the American Experience Table of Mortality and interest at three and one-half per centum per annum.

SEC. 404. That during the period of war and thereafter until converted the insurance shall be term insurance for successive terms of one year each. Not later than five years after the date of the termination of the war as declared by proclamation of the President of the United States, the term insurance shall be converted, without medical examination, into such form or forms of insurance as may be prescribed by regulations and as the insured may request. Regulations shall provide for the right to convert into ordinary life, twenty payment life, endowment maturing at age sixty-two and into other usual forms of insurance and shall prescribe the time and method of payment of the premiums thereon, but payments of premiums in advance shall not be required for periods of more than one month each and may be deducted from the pay or deposit of the insured or be otherwise made at his election.

SEC. 405. That in the event of disagreement as to a claim under the contract of insurance between the bureau and any beneficiary or beneficiaries thereunder, an action on the claim may be brought against the United States in the district court of the United States in and for the district in which such beneficiaries or any one of them resides. The court, as part of its judgment, shall determine and allow such reasonable attorney's fees, not to exceed ten per centum of the amount recovered, to be paid by the claimant on behalf of whom such proceedings are instituted to his attorney; and it shall be unlawful for the attorney or for any other person acting as claim agent or otherwise to ask for, contract for, or receive any other compensation because of such action. No other compensation or fee shall be charged or received by any person except such as may be authorized by the commissioner in regulations to be promulgated by him. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, for each and every such offense, be fined not exceeding \$500, or be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. That section eight of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States," approved May eighteenth, nineteen hundred

and seventeen, shall be held and construed to authorize the President, in accordance with the provisions of said Act and for the period of the existing emergency only, to appoint as generals the Chief of Staff and the commander of the United States forces in France; and as lieutenant general each commander of an army or army corps organized as authorized by existing law: *Provided*, That the pay of the grades of general and lieutenant general shall be \$10,000 and \$9,000 a year, respectively, with allowances appropriate to said grades as determined by the Secretary of War: *And provided*, That brigadier generals of the Army shall hereafter rank relatively with rear admirals of the lower half of the grade. And, hereafter, the chief of any existing staff corps, department, or bureau, except as is otherwise provided for the Chief of Staff, shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of major general.

Approved, October 6, 1917.

PREFACE TO REVISED EDITION.

MAY 1, 1918.

America's fighting forces have responded with spirited enthusiasm to the Government's insurance offer and are continuing to do so. "Insurance means preparedness; preparedness means victory."

Up to April 12, 1918, more than 1,700,000 persons in the military and naval service had applied for Government insurance, aggregating more than \$14,500,000,000. The average amount applied for is upward of \$8,200.

The only way you can obtain the full Government protection for yourself and your family is to apply for Government insurance—to apply for the full \$10,000—and to apply NOW.

IMPORTANT.—*The time within which persons in the military and naval service may apply for Government insurance is limited by law. If you wish to avail yourself of the Government protection, you must apply within 120 days after you have entered the service.*

WHAT GOVERNMENT INSURANCE IS.

1. Q. By whom is this insurance offered?

A. By the United States Government, as authorized in an act of Congress for that purpose approved October 6, 1917.

2. Q. What security is back of this contract of insurance?

A. The United States Government.

3. Q. Is it the only protection furnished by the Government to its soldiers and sailors?

A. No. The Government has provided, in addition, compensation for death or injuries or disease suffered in line of duty.

4. Q. The insurance, then, is in addition to compensation?

A. Yes; and they are entirely independent of each other.

5. Q. Does insurance interfere with service or retirement pay?

A. No; the right to insurance is independent of the right to service or retirement pay.

6. Q. Am I compelled to take insurance?

A. No; you may take it or not, as you see fit. The Government recommends it but does not compel you to take it.

INSURED—BENEFICIARIES.

7. Q. Who can be insured?

A. When engaged in active service under the War Department or Navy Department, any of the following can be insured:

(1) Commissioned officers.

(2) Enlisted men (meaning a person, male or female, enlisted, enrolled, or drafted into active service in the military or naval forces of the United States, including noncommissioned and petty officers and members of training camps authorized by law.)

(3) Members of the Army Nurse Corps (female) and members of the Navy Nurse Corps (female).

8. Q. Who can be named as beneficiary?

A. Any one or more of the following may be named: Wife, husband, child, grandchild, brother, sister, adopted brother, adopted sister, stepbrother, stepsister, parent, grandparent, or step-parent of the insured, and parent, grandparent, or step-parent of the insured's wife or husband.^a

9. Q. Can I name as a beneficiary anyone other than those named in No. 8; for instance, a trustee or guardian or the legal representative of some one in the permitted class or my estate?

A. No; only those in the permitted class may be named.

10. Q. Can I name as beneficiary a person who is not a citizen of the United States or one who resides in another country?

A. Yes. If such beneficiary is in the permitted class. If he be resident in enemy territory or territory occupied by the enemy, pay-

^a A bill pending before Congress proposes to include, in the permitted class, a father through adoption, mother through adoption, and any person who, at any time preceding Oct. 6, 1917, or the insured's enlistment or entrance into or employment in active service in the military or naval forces, has stood *in loco parentis* to the insured for a period of not less than five years.

HOW AND WHEN TO APPLY FOR GOVERNMENT INSURANCE.

22. Q. What must I do to become insured?

A. Make written application, stating your name, service number, military organization, date of last entry into active service, age, the amount of insurance desired, and if you wish to name persons to whom you wish it paid in the event of death, give the name of such beneficiaries, using their given name. Example: Jane Elizabeth Smith, do not write it Mrs. John Smith, or Mrs. J. E. Smith.

23. Q. Will application blanks be furnished?

A. Yes. They may be procured from the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C.; from your commanding officer; or the insurance officer of your organization. The application should be made under the direction of your insurance officer, witnessed and delivered to him promptly, to be forwarded to the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, Treasury Department, through military channels.

24. Q. Must I name a beneficiary?

A. You need not name a beneficiary. The law provides that where no beneficiary is named the insurance, in case of death, will be paid to those in the permitted class who would be entitled to your personal property should you die without making a will.

25. Q. If I do not name a beneficiary now may I do so later?

A. Yes; at any time by written designation, which should be attested by at least one witness, and sent to the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C.

26. Q. If I wish Government insurance, when must I apply for it?

A. Within one hundred and twenty days after your enlistment or entry into active service.

27. Q. If I take less than \$10,000, can I increase it after my one hundred and twenty days have expired?

A. No; but during the time within which you may apply for insurance you may increase it to not more than \$10,000.

28. Q. May another party make application for insurance upon my life, under the law?

A. No, unless you have given him authority to do so, or unless you ratify the application made by him before the time within which you may make application for insurance expires.

HOW MUCH IT WILL COST YOU—PREMIUM RATES.

29. Q. What will the Government insurance cost?

A. See table of rates on last page.

30. Q. How much can I take?

A. Any amount from \$1,000 to \$10,000 (in multiples of \$500.)

31. Q. If I take \$10,000 or any other amount, can I drop part of it at any time?

A. Yes.

A. Yes; for those who became totally and permanently disabled or died before February 12, 1918, without having applied for insurance, the Government provided insurance in the amount of \$25 per month, payable to a wife, during her widowhood; and to a child or widowed mother during life. This insurance ceased on February 12, 1918. Those now in the service are not insured until they have applied for insurance.

ON LEAVING THE SERVICE.

45. Q. If while in the service I become insured, do I lose my insurance when I leave the service?

A. No; you may carry the insurance even though you leave the service, but you must change it to another form within five years after the close of the war in order to continue it beyond that time.

FINAL.

46. Q. I am single and have no dependents; why should I take insurance?

A. (1) Because the insurance is payable to you in monthly installments of \$5.75 for each \$1,000 of insurance should you become totally and permanently disabled.

(2) You may at some later date acquire by marriage a dependent whom you will be glad to make your beneficiary.

(3) Then, too, you may not be able to pass an examination for life insurance in a regular company after the war (see answer to No. 36).

MONTHLY PREMIUMS FOR EACH \$1,000 OF INSURANCE.

[Each \$1,000 of insurance is payable in installments of \$5.75 per month for 240 months; but if the insured is totally and permanently disabled and lives longer than 240 months, the payments will be continued as long as he lives and is so disabled.]

Age.	Monthly premium.	Age.	Monthly premium.
15.....	\$0.63	41.....	\$0.82
16.....	.63	42.....	.84
17.....	.63	43.....	.87
18.....	.64	44.....	.89
19.....	.64	45.....	.82
20.....	.64	46.....	.95
21.....	.65	47.....	.99
22.....	.65	48.....	1.03
23.....	.65	49.....	1.09
24.....	.66	50.....	1.14
25.....	.66	51.....	1.20
26.....	.67	52.....	1.27
27.....	.67	53.....	1.35
28.....	.68	54.....	1.44
29.....	.69	55.....	1.53
30.....	.69	56.....	1.64
31.....	.70	57.....	1.76
32.....	.71	58.....	1.90
33.....	.72	59.....	2.05
34.....	.73	60.....	2.21
35.....	.74	61.....	2.40
36.....	.75	62.....	2.60
37.....	.76	63.....	2.82
38.....	.77	64.....	3.07
39.....	.79	65.....	3.35
40.....	.81		

Age	\$1,000.	\$1,500.	\$2,000.	\$2,500.	\$3,000.	\$3,500.	\$4,000.	\$4,500.	\$5,000.	\$5,500.	\$6,000.	\$6,500.	\$7,000.	\$7,500.	\$8,000.	\$8,500.	\$9,000.	\$9,500.	\$10,000.
15.....	\$0.63	\$0.95	\$1.26	\$1.58	\$1.89	\$2.21	\$2.52	\$2.84	\$3.15	\$3.47	\$3.78	\$4.10	\$4.41	\$4.73	\$5.04	\$5.36	\$5.67	\$5.99	\$6.30
16.....	.63	.95	1.26	1.58	1.89	2.21	2.52	2.84	3.15	3.47	3.78	4.10	4.41	4.73	5.04	5.36	5.67	5.99	6.30
17.....	.63	.95	1.26	1.58	1.89	2.21	2.52	2.84	3.15	3.47	3.78	4.10	4.41	4.73	5.04	5.36	5.67	5.99	6.30
18.....	.64	.96	1.28	1.60	1.92	2.24	2.56	2.88	3.20	3.52	3.84	4.16	4.48	4.80	5.12	5.44	5.76	6.08	6.40
19.....	.64	.96	1.28	1.60	1.92	2.24	2.56	2.88	3.20	3.52	3.84	4.16	4.48	4.80	5.12	5.44	5.76	6.08	6.40
20.....	.64	.96	1.28	1.60	1.92	2.24	2.56	2.88	3.20	3.52	3.84	4.16	4.48	4.80	5.12	5.44	5.76	6.08	6.40
21.....	.65	.98	1.30	1.63	1.95	2.28	2.60	2.93	3.25	3.58	3.90	4.23	4.55	4.88	5.20	5.53	5.85	6.18	6.50
22.....	.65	.98	1.30	1.63	1.95	2.28	2.60	2.93	3.25	3.58	3.90	4.23	4.55	4.88	5.20	5.53	5.85	6.18	6.50
23.....	.65	.98	1.30	1.63	1.95	2.28	2.60	2.93	3.25	3.58	3.90	4.23	4.55	4.88	5.20	5.53	5.85	6.18	6.50
24.....	.66	.99	1.32	1.65	1.98	2.31	2.64	2.97	3.30	3.63	3.96	4.29	4.62	4.95	5.28	5.61	5.94	6.27	6.60
25.....	.66	.99	1.32	1.65	1.98	2.31	2.64	2.97	3.30	3.63	3.96	4.29	4.62	4.95	5.28	5.61	5.94	6.27	6.60
26.....	.67	1.01	1.34	1.68	2.01	2.35	2.68	3.02	3.35	3.69	4.02	4.36	4.69	5.03	5.36	5.70	6.03	6.37	6.70
27.....	.67	1.01	1.34	1.68	2.01	2.35	2.68	3.02	3.35	3.69	4.02	4.36	4.69	5.03	5.36	5.70	6.03	6.37	6.70
28.....	.68	1.02	1.36	1.70	2.04	2.38	2.72	3.06	3.40	3.74	4.08	4.42	4.76	5.10	5.44	5.78	6.12	6.46	6.80
29.....	.69	1.04	1.38	1.73	2.07	2.42	2.76	3.11	3.45	3.80	4.14	4.49	4.83	5.18	5.52	5.87	6.21	6.56	6.90
30.....	.69	1.04	1.38	1.73	2.07	2.42	2.76	3.11	3.45	3.80	4.14	4.49	4.83	5.18	5.52	5.87	6.21	6.56	6.90
31.....	.70	1.05	1.40	1.75	2.10	2.45	2.80	3.15	3.50	3.85	4.20	4.55	4.90	5.25	5.60	5.95	6.30	6.65	7.00
32.....	.71	1.07	1.42	1.78	2.13	2.49	2.84	3.20	3.55	3.91	4.26	4.62	4.97	5.33	5.68	6.04	6.39	6.75	7.10
33.....	.72	1.08	1.44	1.80	2.16	2.52	2.88	3.24	3.60	3.96	4.32	4.68	5.04	5.40	5.76	6.12	6.48	6.84	7.20
34.....	.73	1.10	1.46	1.83	2.19	2.56	2.92	3.29	3.65	4.02	4.38	4.75	5.11	5.48	5.84	6.21	6.57	6.94	7.30
35.....	.74	1.11	1.48	1.85	2.22	2.59	2.96	3.33	3.70	4.07	4.44	4.81	5.18	5.55	5.92	6.29	6.66	7.03	7.40
36.....	.75	1.13	1.50	1.88	2.25	2.63	3.00	3.38	3.75	4.13	4.50	4.88	5.25	5.63	6.00	6.38	6.75	7.13	7.50
37.....	.76	1.14	1.52	1.90	2.28	2.66	3.04	3.42	3.80	4.18	4.56	4.94	5.32	5.70	6.08	6.46	6.84	7.22	7.60
38.....	.77	1.16	1.54	1.93	2.31	2.70	3.08	3.47	3.85	4.24	4.62	5.01	5.39	5.78	6.16	6.55	6.93	7.32	7.70
39.....	.79	1.19	1.58	1.98	2.37	2.77	3.16	3.56	3.95	4.35	4.74	5.14	5.53	5.93	6.32	6.72	7.11	7.51	7.90
40.....	.81	1.22	1.62	2.03	2.43	2.84	3.24	3.65	4.05	4.46	4.86	5.27	5.67	6.08	6.48	6.89	7.29	7.70	8.10
41.....	.82	1.23	1.64	2.05	2.46	2.87	3.28	3.69	4.10	4.51	4.92	5.33	5.74	6.15	6.56	6.97	7.38	7.79	8.20
42.....	.84	1.26	1.68	2.10	2.52	2.94	3.36	3.78	4.20	4.62	5.04	5.46	5.88	6.30	6.72	7.14	7.56	7.98	8.40
43.....	.87	1.31	1.74	2.18	2.61	3.05	3.48	3.92	4.36	4.79	5.22	5.66	6.09	6.53	6.96	7.40	7.83	8.27	8.70
44.....	.89	1.34	1.78	2.23	2.67	3.12	3.56	4.01	4.45	4.90	5.34	5.79	6.23	6.68	7.12	7.57	8.01	8.46	8.90
45.....	.92	1.38	1.84	2.30	2.76	3.22	3.68	4.14	4.60	5.06	5.52	5.98	6.44	6.90	7.36	7.82	8.28	8.74	9.20
46.....	.95	1.43	1.90	2.38	2.85	3.33	3.80	4.28	4.75	5.23	5.70	6.18	6.65	7.13	7.60	8.08	8.55	9.03	9.50
47.....	.99	1.49	1.98	2.48	2.97	3.47	3.96	4.46	4.95	5.45	5.94	6.44	6.93	7.43	7.92	8.42	8.91	9.41	9.91
48.....	1.03	1.55	2.06	2.58	3.09	3.61	4.12	4.64	5.15	5.67	6.18	6.70	7.21	7.73	8.24	8.76	9.27	9.79	10.30
49.....	1.08	1.62	2.16	2.70	3.24	3.78	4.32	4.86	5.40	5.94	6.48	7.02	7.56	8.10	8.64	9.18	9.72	10.26	10.80
50.....	1.14	1.71	2.28	2.85	3.42	3.99	4.56	5.13	5.70	6.27	6.84	7.41	7.98	8.55	9.12	9.69	10.26	10.83	11.40
51.....	1.20	1.80	2.40	3.00	3.60	4.20	4.80	5.40	6.00	6.60	7.20	7.80	8.40	9.00	9.60	10.20	10.80	11.40	12.00
52.....	1.27	1.91	2.54	3.18	3.81	4.45	5.08	5.72	6.35	6.99	7.62	8.26	8.89	9.53	10.16	10.80	11.43	12.07	12.70
53.....	1.35	2.03	2.70	3.38	4.06	4.73	5.40	6.08	6.75	7.43	8.10	8.78	9.45	10.13	10.80	11.48	12.15	12.83	13.50
54.....	1.44	2.16	2.88	3.60	4.32	5.04	5.76	6.48	7.20	7.92	8.64	9.36	10.08	10.80	11.52	12.24	12.96	13.68	14.40
55.....	1.53	2.30	3.06	3.83	4.59	5.36	6.12	6.89	7.65	8.42	9.18	9.95	10.71	11.48	12.24	13.01	13.77	14.54	15.30
56.....	1.64	2.46	3.28	4.10	4.92	5.74	6.56	7.38	8.20	9.02	9.84	10.66	11.48	12.30	13.12	13.94	14.76	15.58	16.40
57.....	1.76	2.64	3.52	4.40	5.28	6.16	7.04	7.92	8.80	9.68	10.56	11.44	12.32	13.20	14.08	14.96	15.84	16.72	17.60
58.....	1.90	2.85	3.80	4.75	5.70	6.65	7.60	8.55	9.50	10.45	11.40	12.35	13.30	14.25	15.20	16.15	17.10	18.05	19.00
59.....	2.05	3.08	4.10	5.13	6.15	7.18	8.20	9.23	10.25	11.28	12.30	13.33	14.35	15.38	16.40	17.43	18.45	19.48	20.50
60.....	2.21	3.32	4.42	5.53	6.63	7.74	8.84	9.95	11.05	12.16	13.26	14.37	15.47	16.58	17.68	18.79	19.89	20.99	22.10
61.....	2.40	3.60	4.80	6.00	7.20	8.40	9.60	10.80	12.00	13.20	14.40	15.60	16.80	18.00	19.20	20.40	21.60	22.80	24.00
62.....	2.60	3.90	5.20	6.50	7.80	9.10	10.40	11.70	13.00	14.30	15.60	16.90	18.20	19.50	20.80	22.10	23.40	24.70	26.00
63.....	2.82	4.23	5.64	7.05	8.46	9.87	11.28	12.69	14.10	15.51	16.92	18.33	19.74	21.15	22.56	23.97	25.38	26.79	28.20
64.....	3.07	4.61	6.14	7.68	9.21	10.75	12.28	13.82	15.35	16.89	18.42	19.95	21.49	23.01	24.56	26.10	27.63	29.17	30.70
65.....	3.35	5.03	6.70	8.38	10.06	11.73	13.40	15.08	16.76	18.43	20.10	21.78	23.45	25.13	26.80	28.47	30.15	31.83	33.50

To the beneficiary or beneficiaries hereinafter designated, commencing upon the death of the insured, while the insurance is in force, and (except as otherwise provided) continuing for 240 months if no installments have been paid for total and permanent disability or, if any such installments have been paid, then for a number of months sufficient to make 240 in all:

To Sarah Doe, wife of the insured;

If no beneficiary within the permitted class be designated by the insured, either in the insured's lifetime or by his last will and testament, or if any above designated beneficiary is or becomes disqualified or does not survive the insured, the insurance (or if any above designated beneficiary shall survive the insured, but shall not receive all the installments, then the remaining installments) shall be payable to such person or persons within the permitted class of beneficiaries as would under the laws of the insured's place of residence be entitled to his personal property in case of intestacy.

If the insured became totally and permanently disabled before this policy was applied for, it shall nevertheless be effective as life insurance, but not as insurance against such disability.

This policy is not assignable, and payments thereunder to the insured or a beneficiary are not subject to claims of creditors of the insured or beneficiary.

The insured may at any time, subject to the regulations of the bureau, change the beneficiary or beneficiaries to any person or persons within the classes permitted by the act, without the consent of the beneficiary or beneficiaries.

Upon the written request of the insured, accompanied by this policy for indorsement, or after his/her death, upon request of a beneficiary at the time of making claim, the insurance payable to any beneficiary may be converted into installments of reduced amounts payable for 240 months certain and for as much longer as such beneficiary shall survive, such installments to be computed in accordance with the American Experience Table of Mortality and 3½ per cent interest.

Premiums shall be paid monthly on or before the last day of each calendar month and will, unless the insured otherwise elects in writing, be deducted from any pay due him/her from the United States or deposit by him/her with the United States, and, if so to be deducted, a premium when due will be treated as paid, whether or not such deduction is in fact made, if upon the due date the United States owe him/her on account of pay or deposit an amount sufficient to provide the premium, provided that the premium may be paid within 31 days after the expiration of the month, during which period of grace the insurance shall remain in full force. If any premium be not paid, either in cash or by deduction as herein provided, when

Lanoy, the Director of the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, and countersigned by the registrar or an assistant registrar of the bureau.

W. G. MoADOO,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WILLIAM C. DE LANOY,
Director of the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance.

Countersigned at Washington, D. C., this ——— day of ———, 19——.

Registrar.

4. Persons entitled to apply for this insurance are—

(1) A commissioned officer (including a warrant officer) in active service in the military or naval forces of the United States.

(2) Any person, male or female, enlisted, enrolled, or drafted into active service in the military or naval forces of the United States, including noncommissioned and petty officers and members of training camps authorized by law.

The term "military or naval forces" means the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the Naval Reserves, the National Naval Volunteers, and any other branch of the United States service while serving pursuant to law with the Army or the Navy.

(3) Any member of the Army Nurse Corps (female) or of the Navy Nurse Corps (female) while employed in active service under the War Department or Navy Department, respectively.

5. Insurance may be applied for in favor of one or more of the following persons with sum of \$500 or a multiple thereof for each beneficiary, the aggregate not exceeding the limit of \$10,000 and not less than \$1,000 upon any one life:

Husband or wife.

Child, including legitimate child; child legally adopted before April 6, 1917, or more than six months before enlistment or entrance into or employment in active service, whichever date is the later; stepchild, if a member of the insured's household; illegitimate child, but, if the insured is his father, only if acknowledged by instrument in writing signed by him, or if he has been judicially ordered or decreed to contribute to such child's support, and if such child, if born after December 31, 1917, shall have been born in the United States or in its insular possessions.

Grandchild, meaning a child, as above defined, of a child as above defined.

Parent, including father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, stepfather, and stepmother, either of the insured or of his/her spouse.

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL
WASHINGTON

INSTRUCTIONS
FOR THE
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION
OF
DRAFTED MEN
AT
NATIONAL ARMY
CANTONMENTS
1917

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pay, not otherwise allotted, as will, added to the compulsory allotment, equal one-half pay.

DEFINITIONS FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ACT (SEC. 22).

“Military or naval forces” means the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the Naval Reserves, the National Naval Volunteers, and any other branch of the United States service while serving pursuant to law with the Army or the Navy.

“Commissioned officer” includes a warrant officer, but includes only an officer in active service.

“Man” or “enlisted man” means person, male or female, in active service in the military or naval forces of the United States, and includes noncommissioned and petty officers and members of training camps.

“Injury” includes disease.

“Pay” means the pay for service in the United States according to grade and length of service, excluding all allowances.

“Child” is limited to an unmarried person either under 18 years of age, or incompetent, and includes, under certain conditions, a stepchild, adopted child, and illegitimate child.

“Parent” includes a parent, grandparent, and step-parent, either of the person in the service or of the spouse.

“Brother” and “sister” include brothers and sisters of the half blood as well as those of the whole blood, stepbrothers and stepsisters, and brothers and sisters through adoption.

The bureau on request shall furnish information to and act for persons in service with respect to insurance as may be prescribed by regulation, and may on request keep records of policies, companies, etc. (Sec. 24.)

Punishment provided for perjury or fraud. (Secs. 25-26.)

ALLOTMENTS AND FAMILY ALLOWANCES.

(Applies to enlisted men, not to officers.)

ALLOTMENT OF PAY (SEC. 201).

Allotment of pay, compulsory as to wife (divorced wife in certain cases), compulsory as to child, voluntary as to other persons.

Monthly compulsory allotment shall be in an amount equal to family allowances hereinafter specified but not more than one-half pay, or less than \$15.

The enlisted man may allot any proportion or amount of his pay in addition to the compulsory allotment for such purposes and persons as he may direct, subject to regulations. (Sec. 202.)

The Secretary of War and the Secretary of Navy may require that any proportion of one-half pay which is not allotted shall be deposited in the military and naval pay deposit fund for the benefit of the man. (Sec. 203.)

Family allowances for class A shall be paid only if and while a compulsory allotment is made to a member or members of such class. (Sec. 205.)

Family allowances to members of class B shall be paid only if and while the member is dependent in whole or in part on the enlisted man, and only if and while an allotment of pay is made to a member or members of such class. (Sec. 206.)

The total monthly allowance to beneficiaries of Class B added to the enlisted man's monthly allotment to them shall not exceed the average sum habitually contributed by him to their support monthly.

The commissioner after investigation shall make an award, on which the amount of allotments shall be determined.

The commissioner shall have continuing jurisdiction over his awards.

The amount of each monthly allotment and allowance shall be determined according to the conditions then existing. (Sec. 210.)

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH OR DISABILITY (SEC. 300).

Compensation is payable to officers and enlisted men and to members of the Army Nurse Corps or of the Navy Nurse Corps when employed in active service under the War or Navy Department.

Compensation shall be payable for death or disability resulting from personal injury suffered or disease contracted in line of duty, unless caused by the person's own willful misconduct.

The cost of compensation shall be paid by the United States without contributions from the persons protected.

COMPENSATION IN CASE OF DEATH (SEC. 301).

TO FAMILY.

The only persons entitled to receive compensation in case of death are the widow, children, and dependent widowed mother of the deceased.

The monthly sums payable in each case are stated and are not based upon the pay of the deceased.

(a) For a widow alone, \$25.

(b) For a widow and one child, \$35.

(c) For a widow and two children, \$17.50, with \$5 for each additional child up to two.

(d) If there be no widow, then for one child, \$20.

(e) For two children, \$30.

(f) For three children, \$40, with \$5 for each additional child up to two.

(g) For a widowed mother, \$20. The amount payable under this subdivision shall not be greater than a sum which, when added to the total amount payable to the widow and children, does not exceed \$75.

Courses of rehabilitation and reeducation may be provided by the United States. If the following of such a course prevents the injured person from earning a living he must (under penalty of suspension of compensation during refusal) enlist in the service, in which case he receives full pay and his family receives allowances and allotments as above provided, in lieu of compensation while the course continues. (Sec. 304.)

The bureau has continuing jurisdiction over compensation cases. (Sec. 305.)

CONDITIONS GOVERNING COMPENSATION.

Death or disability, to be compensable, must occur while in the service or within one year after discharge or resignation.

Except that, if the injured person, within one year after leaving the service, shall undergo a medical examination and obtain a certificate that he is suffering from an injury likely to cause death or disability, compensation shall be payable whenever death or disability resulting from such injury occurs. (Sec. 306.)

Compensation shall not be payable for death in the course of the service until the death be officially recorded in the department under which the person may be serving.

No compensation shall be payable for a period in which the man has been reported missing and a family allowance has been paid for him. (Sec. 307.)

Death inflicted as a punishment for a crime or military offense is not compensable unless it is inflicted by the enemy.

Dishonorable discharge is a bar to any compensation. (Sec. 308.)

Compensation is not assignable and is exempt from attachment, execution, and from all taxation. (Sec. 311.)

Compensation shall not be paid while the person is in receipt of service or retirement pay.

Except as rights have heretofore accrued, existing laws providing payments in the event of death in the service and existing pension laws shall not be applicable to persons now or hereafter in the service.

Compensation to members of the Army Nurse Corps or of the Navy Nurse Corps is in lieu of compensation under the act of September 7, 1916. (Sec. 312.)

WHEN CLAIM MUST BE FILED.

In case of disability, claim must be filed within five years after discharge or resignation from the service; or, if the disability occur after leaving the service, within five years after the beginning of disability.

In case of death during the service, the claim must be filed within five years after the death is officially recorded in the department in which the person is serving.

Insurance shall be payable only to a wife or husband, child, grandchild, parent, brother, or sister of the injured or to himself. (Automatic insurance is payable only to a wife, child, or widowed mother.)

Insurance shall be payable in 240 monthly installments, except that in the case of total permanent disability monthly installments will be continued throughout the duration of disability.

Provisions for endowment, continuous installments, surrender values, dividends, etc., as may be reasonable, may be provided by regulation.

The insured has the right to change the beneficiary without consent, but only within the permitted class.

If no beneficiary within the permitted class be designated by the insured, either in his lifetime or by his last will and testament, or if the designated beneficiary does not survive the insured, the insurance (or if any beneficiary survives the insured but does not receive all the installments, then the remaining installments) shall be payable to such person or persons, within the permitted class of beneficiaries, as would under the laws of the State of the residence of the insured be entitled to his personal property in case of intestacy. If no such person survive the insured, then there shall be paid to the estate of the insured an amount equal to the reserve value, if any, of the insurance at the time of his death. (Sec. 402.)

The United States shall bear the expense of administration and the excess mortality and disability cost resulting from hazards of war.

Premium rates shall be net rates, based upon the American Experience Table of Mortality, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest. Such rates do not include any provision for expenses. (Sec. 403.)

During the period of the war and for five years thereafter, unless sooner converted, the insurance shall be term insurance for successive terms of one year each.

For five years after the termination of the war the insured shall have the right to convert this term insurance into any of the usual forms of insurance at the net premium rate for such forms of insurance.

No medical examination can be required as a condition of converting the insurance.

Unless the privilege of conversion is exercised the insurance can not be continued after the expiration of the five-year period.

To carry out the privilege of conversion, ordinary life insurance, 20-payment life insurance, endowment maturing at age 62, and other usual forms of insurance shall be provided.

Premiums shall not be required for more than one month in advance and may be deducted from the pay or deposit of the insured.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

(Established by order of the President April 14, 1917.)

Distributes free, *except as noted*, the following publications:

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guarantee the continuance of all those principles and rights which the American Army has in the past so nobly fought to establish.

Never lose sight, even for an instant, of the fact that all your training, your efforts, and your sacrifices have this one great object in view, the attainment of which is worth anything it may cost.

LESSON NO. 2.

MAKING GOOD AS A SOLDIER.

The National Army, in which you are to take your place, truly expresses the American character and ideals. It is a great democratic army. It includes men of all degrees of wealth and education, chosen through fair and open selection by lot. All are brought together on terms of equality. There has been and there will be in this great National Army no favoritism and no "pull." The poor man will drill side by side with the man who has been raised in luxury. Each will learn from the other. The place each man makes for himself will be determined by his own work and ability.

DEVELOPING SOLDIERLY QUALITIES.

The question as to whether it is better to join the colors now or with a later contingent is not worth arguing, since the decision has been made for each man by lot. An ambitious man, however, will be glad to join now. It gives him a better chance for promotion. The commissioned officers of the first contingent are picked men who have voluntarily gone through the hardest kind of training. The officers of later contingents will be drawn largely from the men enlisted in the first contingents. There is plenty of opportunity here for every man to use his brains and his energy and to earn promotion according to his worth. This does not mean easy or quick advancement. It means only that you will have your fair chance—and you would ask for nothing more—to develop yourself and to climb upward step by step.

In order to make good in the National Army you must, first of all, fit yourself to carry with credit the simple title of "American Citizen-Soldier"—one of the proudest titles in the world. This means that you must develop in yourself the qualities of a soldier. The more quickly and thoroughly you cultivate them the greater will be your satisfaction and success.

There is very little real difference of opinion as to soldierly qualities. They have been determined by ages of experience. Weapons change, but the soldiers who handle the weapons remain much the same.

THREE BASIC QUALITIES.

There are three basic qualities, without which no man can be a real soldier even though he may temporarily wear a uniform. They are:

- Loyalty.
- Obedience.
- Physical Fitness.

A man without these qualities is in the way and is a source of weakness to an army, both in the camp and on the field of battle.

better expressed than in the words of John Paul Jones. Standing among his dead and wounded on his sinking ship which was "leaking like a basket," he replied to his adversary's invitation to surrender: "Sir, I have not yet begun to fight." Two hours later the battle came to a sudden end when the colors of the enemy's vessel were hauled down.

SELF-RELIANCE.

Self-reliance is characteristic of the American, whether he is serving as a soldier or in some civil occupation. Much the same quality is sometimes referred to as "initiative." It is a quality needed more than ever before in present-day warfare. Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, in his introduction to the Field Service Regulations of the United States Army, says:

Officers and men of all ranks and grades are given a certain independence in the execution of the tasks to which they are assigned and are expected to show initiative in meeting the different situations as they arrive. Every individual, from the highest commander to the lowest private, must always remember that inaction and neglect of opportunities will warrant more severe censure than an error in the choice of the means.

MAKING YOURSELF STRONGER.

The nine qualities which have just been reviewed are those which everyone of us would like to have for himself. They are the essentials of virile and successful manhood, whether in the Army or out of it. Even the moral weakling and the slacker in their hearts admire these qualities.

Doubtless you have developed some of them already—perhaps all of them to a greater or less extent. Many a man has discovered, when put to the test, that he possessed these qualities without having himself realized it. But under civilian conditions it is not easy to cultivate all of them.

In the Army you will have your opportunity in a few months of training to strengthen these qualities in yourself. In so doing you will learn to control yourself, to take care of yourself under all conditions, to meet hardship and danger unflinchingly, to be fearless and self-reliant. At the end of these few months of training you will have gained immensely in vigor and in strength.

LESSON NO. 4.

GETTING READY FOR CAMP.

Your real training for your duties as a soldier will begin after you and your comrades are assembled at the training camps. However, there are a few simple things you can do during the next few weeks which will be of decided value in getting you started along the right lines.

The simplest thing, and perhaps the most useful of all, is to begin at once to practice correct habits of standing and walking. Even in civilian life a man's reputation in his community—yes, and for that

than once a week. After guard mounting the men go to dinner, which comes at 12 o'clock. At least one hour is always allowed for dinner and rest.

During the afternoons the work is likely to be varied and to include additional setting-up exercises and other drills, target practice, bayonet exercises, and later more advanced drilling. About 5 o'clock comes the evening parade and "retreat," when the flag is lowered or furled for the night. The band plays "The Star Spangled Banner," while all officers and soldiers stand at attention. The ceremony is designed to deepen each man's respect and love for the flag which he serves; it is always impressive. After the flag is lowered it is carefully folded and escorted by the guard to headquarters, where it is kept until the next morning, when it is again raised.

Supper comes between 5 and 6 o'clock and is usually followed by a period of rest. In the training camps there will be many opportunities for a variety of healthful amusements—for sports, music, the theater, and so on, as later described. Taps are sounded by 10 o'clock. This is the signal to put out all lights, retire, and keep quiet. "It closes the day for the soldier and sends him to his blankets a tired and sleepy man."

This is only a sample of a day in camp. On some days your company will go off on "hikes." After a time there may be longer marches, when you will carry your shelter tents with you and will make your own camp each evening. These are days that will be especially interesting. You will learn the soldier's art of adapting yourself to new situations and making yourself comfortable.

Your officers will ask you to do nothing that they have not many times done themselves. They will ask nothing of you which any normal, healthy man can not do. After a month or two of this training you will find that you have begun to take on some of the skill and the self-reliance of a real soldier.

LESSON NO. 6.

CLEANLINESS IN CAMP.

When large numbers of men are assembled in camp it is necessary for the good of all that strict rules of personal conduct and sanitation should be enforced. These rules are by no means a hardship. They are a protection. By insisting on strict obedience to these rules the diseases which once took so heavy a toll in nearly all military camps have been brought under control; some have been practically eliminated.

Suppose you were asked to make a choice; either to live under conditions in which smallpox, typhoid fever, diarrhea, dysentery, and cholera flourish; or to live under strict regulations, which make these diseases far more of a rarity in military than in civil life. Your good sense would lead you to choose the latter. Bear this in mind. See to it that you cooperate with enthusiasm in the measures that will be taken to keep your camps clean, comfortable, and healthful.

One of the pests of camp life, if perfect cleanliness is not observed, is the presence of swarms of flies. Flies are not merely annoying.

cial occupation of troops in campaign." (Infantry Drill Regulations, par. 623.) Modern trench warfare in Europe has for the time being reduced the amount of marching required in campaign; yet it remains just as important an element in the soldier's training as it ever was.

In order to march for long distances the soldier's feet must be in good condition. As has been aptly remarked, "the infantryman's feet are his means of transportation." Special attention should be paid to the fitting of shoes and the care of the feet. Marching shoes should be quite a little larger than shoes for ordinary wear. "Sores and blisters on the feet should be promptly dressed during halts. At the end of the march feet should be bathed and dressed; the socks, and if practicable the shoes, should be changed." (Infantry Drill Regulations, par. 627.)

You will learn in time the practical rules for taking care of your feet that are followed by experienced soldiers. You will avoid considerable discomfort, however, if you learn some of these rules now and put them into practice from the very beginning:

1. See that your shoes are large enough. They will at first look and feel unnecessarily loose. This is needed because it has been found that feet swell and lengthen on marches, especially when carrying packs. But shoes fitted this way will give you no corns, bunions, blisters, or other foot ills. In fact, they will cure any that you may already have.

2. Take pains to keep your shoes in good condition. It is a good idea to apply a light coat of neat's-foot oil, which will both soften the leather and tend to make them waterproof. Don't neglect to smooth out wrinkles in the lining of the shoe. "Break in" new shoes before wearing them on long marches.

3. Wear light woolen socks, such as will be issued to you. See that you have no holes or wrinkles in them. If a hole has been worn and can not be mended at once, change the sock from one foot to the other so that your foot will not be irritated more than is necessary.

4. Keep your feet, socks, and shoes clean. When on the march try to wash your socks at night and put on a clean pair every morning. Bathe the feet every evening, or at least wipe them off with a wet towel.

5. Keep your feet scrupulously clean. A foot bath can be taken, when other facilities are not at hand, by scraping a small depression in the ground, throwing a poncho over it and pouring water into this from your canteen. Even a pint of water will do for a foot bath. You can bathe all over by making or finding a depression of suitable size and using your poncho as for a foot bath.

6. Keep your toenails trimmed closely and cut them square across the ends. This will tend to prevent ingrowing nails. By all means avoid the common error of rounding the corners of the nail and cutting it to a point in the center.

7. In case a blister is formed while on the march, open the edge of the blister with the point of a knife or a needle that has been heated in a match flame. Be sure to squeeze all the fluid out of the blister. To leave any in it may make it worse. Do not pull off the loose skin but press it back. Then put on an adhesive plaster, covering the skin well beyond the edges of the blister, putting it on as

LESSON NO. 10.**RECREATION IN CAMP.**

• While your days in the cantonments will be spent chiefly in drilling and other forms of training, you will have a considerable amount of time left free for your own use. Under some conditions permission may be given at times to leave the cantonment for short periods. However, this is a matter to be regulated in each camp.

If you do go away from the camp on leave, you will continue to wear your uniform, and will keep in mind always that you remain a soldier, subject to certain requirements that are not so definitely imposed on civilians. In meeting officers, whether in camp or outside, you are expected always to treat them with proper courtesy and respect. You should remember also, even though you are not directly under supervision, to keep up your soldierly neatness and bearing.

Congress has provided that "it shall be unlawful to sell any intoxicating liquor, including beer, ale, or wine, to any officer or member of the military forces while in uniform," an exception being made in a case of liquor required for medical purposes. Under authority of the same act it has also been ruled that alcoholic liquors shall not be sold within 5 miles of any military camp, an exception being made in case there is an incorporated city or town within that limit. It has further been provided that "the keeping or setting up of houses of ill fame, brothels, or bawdy houses within 5 miles of any military camp * * * is prohibited." All these provisions and restrictions are in the interest of every right-minded soldier. They go a long way toward insuring clean and healthful living conditions in the camps. They will help to make every soldier more efficient and better able to give a good account of himself.

One of the centers of Army life in camp is the post exchange, at which articles for personal use, knickknacks, soft drinks, and so on, are sold. You will be safe in depending on the good quality and fair price of everything offered in the post exchange.

In general the matter of providing for recreation and personal comforts in the cantonments has been intrusted by the Secretary of War to a small body of men known as the Commission on Training Camp Activities. The commission includes an Army officer and representatives of organizations that have had much experience in meeting the needs of men of the type who will go into the National Army. It will have the cooperation of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Knights of Columbus. Other associations may also work with the commission. This task of attending to the social needs of the soldiers has been organized with almost as much care and thoroughness as the bigger task of making ready for the firing line.

The Young Men's Christian Association is building a hut for the men in each brigade. In these huts moving-picture or vaudeville shows will be given every night. Writing materials can be had for the asking. A piano will be at hand. The Knights of Columbus will have one large building in each camp, in which there will be facilities of the same kind.

Both these organizations will conduct religious services every Sunday. Men of all creeds will be welcome. The secretaries and

NEED FOR TEAM WORK.

In a factory or store or office—wherever large numbers of people are working together—there is almost always some one in direct charge of each group of workers. This person may be called a foreman in the shop, a chief clerk in an office, a floor walker in a department store, or by any one of a number of other titles; in the Army we call him a corporal or a sergeant. Going up a step, you know that in every large concern there are numerous officers who take charge of various departments of the business such as the superintendent, the traffic manager, the advertising manager, the sales manager, the secretary, the vice president, and so on; in the Army we call the men in corresponding positions captains, majors, colonels, and generals. Finally, you have at the top of the business concern a president or a general manager, who directs everything; in the Army he is a commanding general.

This general likeness between business organization and Army organization is helpful, but must not be carried too far. There is one vital difference: The average business concern is somewhat easy-going; the responsibility for each piece of work is not always definitely fixed. In the Army everybody, on the other hand, is held to the strictest account. There is very seldom any doubt as to the man to be held responsible for each task.

RESPONSIBILITY ALWAYS FIXED.

Within each rank, from major general to private, every man has his individual ranking, depending upon his length of service in the office which he holds. This ranking insures that in every situation somebody always has authority and is responsible for whatever is done. Even if two private soldiers are working together without supervision, the one who has been longer in the service takes charge and the other must obey his orders. This rule applies everywhere.

In civilian life there is time for argument. You may have better ideas than your boss about how a certain thing should be done and possibly may convince him and get his original orders changed. In Army life nothing of this kind can be permitted. The officer in charge always has the full responsibility. Whatever orders he gives must be instantly obeyed. It is far better to take action, even though the thing may not be done in the best possible way, than it is to stand still and debate. Lack of immediate action in the crisis of a battle might mean that the Army would be defeated, thousands of lives lost, and possibly the honor of the country stained.

Think over this difference between Army organization and civilian organization. The longer you think about it, the more clearly you will see why your own interests demand that you should fit into your place in the Army and follow instructions much more strictly than is necessary in civil life.

The Army is governed by military law. This means that soldiers are not brought to trial in civil courts, except for certain serious crimes, but are subject to military courts of inquiry, summary courts, and courts-martial. However, this will never be a question of much importance to the great majority of men in the National Army.

Next above the corporal in rank comes the sergeant. There are usually 9 to 11 sergeants in a company. Unless a sergeant has some other duty assigned to him, he is normally the leader of a platoon. There are, however, many special duties constantly assigned to sergeants. The first sergeant (in Army slang, the "top sergeant"), for example, keeps certain company records, forms the company in ranks, transmits orders from the company commander, and performs many other important tasks. The supply sergeant sees to bringing up supplies of all kinds to the company. The mess sergeant looks after food. The stable sergeant is responsible for the proper care of horses and mules. The color sergeant carries the national or regimental colors. There are many other grades within the rank of sergeant which can not be described here. You will gradually become familiar with them during your Army experience.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant and corporals are known as noncommissioned officers, because they are appointed by their regimental commanding officer. Officers of higher ranks are known as commissioned, since they hold their rank by virtue of a commission issued to them under authority of the President of the United States. The commissioned officer is thus on quite a different footing from the "noncom" (non-commissioned officer). He obtains his rank and authority from a higher source. He is treated with respect which is of a different character from that extended to a noncommissioned officer. This is one of the fundamental things in Army organization.

Lowest in rank among the commissioned officers is the second lieutenant. Above him comes the first lieutenant and above him the captain. These are the three "company officers." The captain is ordinarily the commanding officer of a company, while the lieutenants might be described as assistant captains. In the absence or disability of the captain, however, the first lieutenant takes his place and has full command, and in the absence or disability of both the second lieutenant takes the command.

Next above the captain is the major, whose proper command is a battalion. A step higher is the lieutenant colonel and above him the colonel, the commanding officer of a regiment. The lieutenant colonel ordinarily assists the colonel and in his absence takes the command. In case both the lieutenant colonel and the colonel are disabled or absent, the senior major takes the command.

THE GENERAL OFFICERS.

Above the colonel is the brigadier general, whose proper command is a brigade. Above the brigadier general is the major general, the highest rank at present held by any officer of the American Army.

One general, however, serves as Chief of Staff of the Army. As such he supervises all troops and departments of the military service. He in turn reports to the Secretary of War. The Secretary of War in his turn acts under the general direction of the President of the United States, who is the Commander in Chief.

final opinion can now be given.

The Coast Artillery, which handles the big-caliber guns guarding our chief harbors against naval attacks, is a branch distinct from the Field Artillery, which handles the smaller guns drawn by horses or motors and moved about with the rest of the army. The present field guns range in size from 3-inch caliber to 4.7 inches. The Field Artillery also handles howitzers, which throw heavy shells high into the air so that they will fall upon the target at a very steep angle.

The chief kinds of artillery ammunition are shrapnel and high explosives. The shrapnel is intended to burst in the face of the enemy and scatter a large number of bullets. The high explosives are used chiefly to blow up enemy trenches.

INCREASING IMPORTANCE OF ARTILLERY.

The importance of artillery has been very much increased during the present war. It is the most effective of all weapons in preparing the way for attack. In advance of an attack on a large scale there are often several days of continuous artillery duel, during which the big guns of both sides try to locate and put out of action the opposing guns. In fact, on the western front the artillery duel never entirely ceases.

The chief qualities of a good artilleryman are intelligence and tenacity. He must know his gun so well that he can not only play

In time of war some of the members of the General Staff Corps serve with the generals in the field and assist them in solving and handling their various problems. While on this duty, the senior General Staff officer acts as chief of staff of the commanding general. This position is not to be confused with that of Chief of Staff of the Army, who has general supervision of all military operations, both at home and in the field.

The Adjutant General's department has charge of all of the records relating to officers and enlisted men, issues orders to carry out the wishes of the commanding officer, and carries on military correspondence. In every battalion and regiment one of the officers of the line is detailed as adjutant to perform for his organization the duties just named.

MILITARY OBSERVERS.

The Inspector General's department observes everything that goes on and reports on the skill and general fitness of officers and troops. At intervals an officer from the Inspector General's department reviews the men in each organization; examines their arms, equipment, and supplies; looks over all records showing expenditures of money or distribution of property; and sends in a complete report, pointing out the good and bad features of the organization. In this way the higher officers are kept informed at all times as to the state of affairs in every section of the Army.

The Judge Advocate General's department is the legal department of the Army. It prepares opinions on legal questions for the guidance of other officers or departments, serves as the representative of the law in military courts, and keeps the legal records of the Army. Closely related is the office of Provost Marshal General, who has charge, among other things, of enforcing the selective-service law.

Unless you work your way up to a commission, it is not likely that you will come into touch in any direct way with any of the four staff departments just named. Their duties are reviewed here simply because it should be interesting to you to know how the great Army machine is kept well oiled and running smoothly even in periods of great difficulty.

You will frequently see the other five staff branches in operation, however, throughout your Army life.

THE ENGINEER CORPS.

The Corps of Engineers are the skilled workmen of the Army. They lay out permanent camps and entrenchments; build and repair military roads, railroads, and bridges, dig saps and mines under the enemy's trenches; and take care of other work which requires technical skill of this character.

Theoretically the Engineer Corps is not one of the fighting arms; but in practice they are often called upon to fight and to perform dangerous duties. They may build bridges or dig entrenchments, for example, under the enemy's fire. In modern warfare the engineers play a highly important—and often a heroic—part.

inches from the end of the coat sleeve. Officers of the General Staff Corps wear black braid instead of brown. On overcoats the braid is sewn on in loops, except that of general officers, who wear two black bands of braid.

Every branch of the service has its special color, which appears on the hat cords of enlisted men, on the chevrons of noncommissioned officers, and in many other places. These colors are:

Infantry, light blue.

Cavalry, yellow.

Artillery, scarlet.

Adjutant general's, inspector general's, and judge advocate general's departments, dark blue.

Engineer Corps, scarlet intertwined with white.

Signal Corps, orange intertwined with white.

Medical Department, maroon.

Quartermaster Corps, buff.

Ordnance Department, black intertwined with scarlet.

By remembering these colors you will often be able easily to recognize men and troops. In addition to these colors, every branch of the service has its own device, with all of which you will soon become familiar.

and in column and to execute a number of simple but very important movements. Most of these movements are by squads; that is to say, they simply apply to a number of squads working together, the same commands and movements already learned in the school of the squad.

SCHOOL OF THE BATTALION.

The school of the battalion in turn applies on a somewhat larger scale the movements you have learned in the school of the company. The commands of the major will be repeated to you by your own captain, or through him by your platoon commander.

The battalion is the largest unit in which an officer can make his commands heard and clearly understood by all the men; hence, it is the largest unit in which there is instruction in close-order drill. Regiments, brigades, and larger units are controlled through orders given to commanding officers which they carry out by issuing other commands or orders to the officers or men immediately under their control.

A very important thing for you to remember is that this progressive training in the close-order drill is all based upon some very simple movements which you will learn in the school of the soldier and the school of the squad. If you get these basic movements right so that you can perform them exactly and promptly—and you ought to be able to learn this in a very short time—you need have no fear of the complicated movements of the school of the company and the school of the battalion. In reality, these movements merely look more complicated, because they are carried out by larger bodies of men.

It can not be too strongly impressed on you that the closest attention to your training during the first few days will make your whole period of service much easier and more satisfactory. Don't lose your grasp on this thought. It is of the first importance. Put it into practice and it will help you to get ahead.

LESSON NO. 21.

EXTENDED-ORDER DRILL.

Extended-order drill will give your squad its first lesson in the methods of advancing against enemy lines actually used in present-day warfare. You will first be shown how to deploy as skirmishers. Moving at a run you and the other men will place yourself in one rank, the interval between men being about 15 inches, instead of 4 inches as in close-order drill. This is the simplest form of deployment, which may be roughly defined as spreading out a body of troops in thin open lines so that they may more easily advance even in the face of enemy fire.

This means that you become to a greater extent an independent unit. When pushing forward in skirmish lines you must rely in part on your own initiative and judgment.

The next step in extended-order drill is to practice kneeling, lying down, and advancing at a run. In the meantime, you will be getting

sists of from 3 to 16 men. It is sent out for the purpose of obtaining information as to the enemy, his numbers, and the nature of the country over which the patrol travels. It is not usually intended that the patrol should fight, since its prime purpose is to obtain and bring back information. However, it may be forced to fight, if discovered, in order to protect the escape of at least one of its members with a report of the information secured.

Every soldier should be able to find his way in a strange country; should know how to use a compass; should know how to locate the north star; should be able to travel across country, keeping a given direction, both by day and by night, and by observing landmarks he should be able to return to the starting point, whether over the same route or by a more circuitous one. This can easily be learned by a little practice. It adds a great deal to the value of a soldier if he knows how to use a map to find his way. If he knows how to make a rough sketch of the country, he has added to his value as a soldier very much indeed. (Manual for Noncommissioned Officers and Privates, p. 161.)

Of course, these remarks on guard duty can give you only a general idea of its nature and of your own responsibility. But enough has been said to indicate that any man has much to learn before he can be called a first-class soldier. You will find your months of training slipping by rapidly, especially as you become more and more interested in mastering the varied phases of your new occupation.

LESSON NO. 23.

GETTING AHEAD IN THE ARMY.

Since regimental and company officers have full responsibility for the efficiency of their teams, they are given corresponding authority in promoting men from the ranks to positions as noncommissioned officers. For all practical purposes their judgment as to the men under them is regarded as final.

One point as to which you may feel assured is the earnest desire of every officer to give promotion to the men who are best qualified—in other words, to select the men who have cultivated the soldierly qualities and in addition show capacity for further development and for leadership. The officers are fully as much interested in promoting men on the basis of merit as any of the men are interested in securing promotion. For the officers' own burdens are lightened and their success is increased almost in direct proportion to their ability to promote the right men.

CHANCES FOR PROMOTION.

The first rank above private is corporal. The corporal should be a real leader. He is expected to be more familiar with the various manuals and regulations and with the duties of the men in the squad than are the men themselves. He is expected also to use his influence strongly toward building up soldierly qualities among these men.

Among the qualifications which all noncommissioned officers should possess, the following have been selected by one military writer as being of the first importance:

1. Proficiency as guides in close-order drills, and particularly as column leaders in route marching.

down, are just as much bound to respect the regulations of the Army as you are; this includes respect for the rights of every soldier.

Military authority will be exercised with firmness, kindness, and justice. While maintaining discipline and the thorough and prompt performance of military duty, all officers, in dealing with enlisted men, will bear in mind the absolute necessity of so treating them as to preserve their self-respect. Officers will keep in as close touch as possible with the men under their command and will strive to build up such relations of confidence and sympathy as will insure the free approach of their men to them for counsel and assistance. This relationship may be gained and maintained without relaxation of the bonds of discipline and with great benefit to the service as a whole. (Army Regulations, pars. 2 and 3.)

NECESSARY RULE OF ARMY LIFE.

Discipline is the necessary rule of life in the Army and is not in the least inconsistent with your own pride and self-respect as a citizen and a soldier.

The person whom you obey may be an officer, a noncommissioned officer, or even another private who has been given authority to command you. Whether you like him or not "you must respect his position and authority, and reflect honor and credit on yourself and your profession by yielding to all superiors that complete and unhesitating obedience which is the pleasure as well as the duty of every true soldier." (Manual of Noncommissioned Officers and Privates, p. 2.)

Remember also that there are certain restrictions upon the relations of officers and men which are a necessary part of Army discipline. An officer, even though in private life he may be your warm friend and associate, is expected not to mingle with you or other men in the ranks on terms of familiarity. This is a rule that is often far from agreeable to the officer; but he has no more power to change it than you have. The reason is clear. An officer can not mingle with the men under him on familiar terms without becoming better acquainted and more friendly with some than with others. He immediately lays himself open to the suspicion of favoritism—a suspicion which tends strongly to undermine respect and authority.

Argument has no place in the Army. Even favorable comment on the conduct or orders of superior officers is entirely out of place. The duty of officers and men alike is to obey promptly. However, intelligent suggestions properly made are always welcome.

The discipline of the Army is just and impersonal. You will be treated with fairness. Your rights will be respected. On your part you must respect the rights and authority conferred upon others.

As you advance in the service, you will be required to exact strict obedience from others. If you become a commissioned officer it will be your duty to maintain such relations with the men under you that you can always treat them with absolute and impersonal justice.

SALUTING THE COLORS.

The American flag carried by a regiment is known as the "colors." It is the symbol of the Nation and is treated always with the deepest respect. Another flag is carried which is the symbol of the regiment and is known as the "regimental colors." It is protected with a devotion second only to that felt for the national flag itself.

LESSON NO. 27.**THE SPIRIT OF THE SERVICE.**

The spirit that dominated the American Armies at Bunker Hill, New Orleans, Buena Vista, Gettysburg, and Santiago will just as surely dominate the National Army on the battle fields of Europe.

This spirit is a compound. It is made up in part of democratic feeling, in part of respect and love for the Nation, and in part of Americanism.

The United States Army has always been and will always remain a democratic Army. Every man in the Army is made to feel that his brains and his individuality count for something. It is not merely a big, soulless machine that moves with mechanical precision. It is a "team." Each man in the team is presumed to be intelligent and self-reliant.

DEMOCRACY IN THE ARMY.

Of course there can be no teamwork without regularity and strict discipline. This is equally true of a football or baseball team. There must also be various ranks and degrees of authority. And sometimes this necessary organization and close regulation creates an impression that the Army is not democratic.

But the fact of the case is that American soldiers accept the reasonable discipline of the Army readily because they have the good sense to realize that these things are necessary. They accept them without losing in the least their real independence as free citizens.

Furthermore, American armies are democratic because the path of promotion is wide open. Any man who has a reasonable amount of ability can practice, can study, can cultivate the qualities of a soldier and a leader, and can work his way up. And this is the real test of a democratic army.

In a special sense the National Army is democratic. A great democracy must always carry on its affairs through chosen representatives. You are doubtless familiar with this principle as it is applied in time of peace. Now it is applied in time of war. Through a process of fair selection the National Army has been picked to represent all parts of the country and all groups of the people. Never has America sent forth an army so truly representative of the Nation.

There are always pessimists in every generation who insist that patriotism is dead or at least decaying. They have not been lacking in recent years. Then comes a crisis such as now confronts us. And always the question of patriotism is answered by a free outpouring of effort, money, and blood on the part of citizens of all types in every section of the country. This is exactly what is now going on—and what will continue to go on with increasing force until the war is brought to a victorious end.

EVERYBODY MUST HELP.

Every citizen of the United States now has or will have certain duties to perform, certain sacrifices to make. The burden does not rest wholly upon you and other men who take up arms. It rests in part also upon the men and women who stay behind. For modern

LESSON NO. 29.**WARFARE IN EUROPE.**

In previous sections of this course army life and service have been described without special reference to the changes brought about by the present war. There are important changes, and methods of training and of fighting used in previous wars must, of course, be modified accordingly.

The extent of these changes, however, is often exaggerated. At bottom the qualities that make a good soldier or an efficient army remain the same to-day that they were before the war. The changes that affect the individual soldier have to do chiefly with weapons.

But behind every weapon there is a man. If the weapon is to be used effectively, the man must be well trained, disciplined, cool, and brave. He must have spirit, tenacity, and self-reliance. The big problem now, just as in all other wars, is to develop these qualities—and the other soldierly qualities—to their highest extent. The chief difference probably comes in the fact that self-reliance is a bigger factor than in most previous wars. And in American Armies this quality has always been highly valued and well developed.

This brief lesson can not, of course, enter into a discussion of technical questions which belong in the field of military science. It will simply point out a few of the striking features of direct interest to every man who reaches the front.

CHARACTER OF PRESENT WAR.

This war differs from previous wars chiefly in the enormous increase in the use of artillery. This is due partly to the immense manufacturing resources of the countries at war, which enables them to produce great numbers of guns and great quantities of ammunition. It is due also to the new methods of directing gunfire from airplanes. It is evident that a gun can not be accurately aimed at an object the exact location of which is unknown. The airplane, however, is able to bring back or signal back this information, so that the artillery may now be used with much greater effect. The size of the guns and the force of the explosive shells fired from them have also been largely increased.

Partly as a result of these improvements in artillery, it has been necessary to develop better methods of protection. The protection of troops consists of digging stronger field entrenchments than have been necessary in previous wars. Here we have the main reason for the so-called "trench warfare," which, during the last three years, has largely taken the place of former methods of moving armies about freely until they came into conflict with each other. Digging trenches and throwing up breastworks for protection against the enemy's fire is, of course, not a new thing in warfare. It is being done in Europe, however, on a much bigger scale than ever before. A complicated network of trenches now protects the men on both sides. The spade has become one of the soldier's best weapons of defense.

In seeking protection against heavy artillery fire a very interesting development has taken place. This is the use of various devices for

MAKING YOURSELF A REAL SOLDIER.

Men of this type will be found in the National Army—tens of thousands of them. If you have made up your mind to be one of them, see that you enter into your training with vigor and interest. Make yourself a thorough soldier in the quickest possible time. Learn to obey orders without fear or question. At the same time remember to carry out those orders with true intelligence and self-reliance.

Within the next few months the National Army will be formed into a splendid body of troops filled with a spirit of loyalty and of enthusiasm for our just cause, efficient from top to bottom, in which every man will be fitted and ready to do his duty. Such an Army backed by all the resources of the country—resources of men, of money, and of materials practically without limit—is bound to go forward to victory. There may be temporary reverses and periods of gloom, as in all other wars; but in the end victory must and will be won.

This is the object toward which all your training is to be directed. Put into that training all your own earnestness and energy. Fit yourself to wear with pride and credit the uniform of an American citizen-soldier.

This is the road of honor and of real service to the Nation.



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